

2015

Cadillac

CTS



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2015 Cadillac CTS-V Owner Manual

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For vehicles first sold in Canada, substitute the name “General Motors of Canada Limited” for Cadillac Motor Car Division wherever it appears 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 manual.

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

Keep this manual in the vehicle for quick reference.

Canadian Vehicle Owners

Propriétaires Canadiens

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

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

Using this Manual

To quickly locate information about the vehicle, use the Index in the back of the manual. It is an alphabetical list of what is in the manual and the page number where it can be found.

Danger, Warnings, and Cautions

Warning messages found on vehicle labels and in this manual describe hazards and what to do to avoid or reduce them.



Danger indicates a hazard with a high level of risk which will result in serious injury or death.



Warning indicates a hazard that could result in injury or death.



Caution indicates a hazard that could result in property or vehicle damage.



A circle with a slash through it is a safety symbol which means “Do Not,” “Do not do this,” or “Do not let this happen.”

Symbols

The vehicle has components and labels that use symbols instead of text. Symbols are shown along with the text describing the operation or information relating to a specific component, control, message, gauge, or indicator.

 : This symbol is shown when you need to see your owner manual for additional instructions or information.

 : This symbol is shown when you need to see a service manual for additional instructions or information.

Vehicle Symbol Chart

Here are some additional symbols that may be found on the vehicle and what they mean. For more information on the symbol, refer to the Index.

 : Airbag Readiness Light

 : Air Conditioning

 : Antilock Brake System (ABS)

 : Audio Steering Wheel Controls or OnStar® (if equipped)

 : Brake System Warning Light

 : Charging System

 : Cruise Control

 : Engine Coolant Temperature

 : Exterior Lamps

 : Fog Lamps

 : Fuel Gauge

 : Fuses

 : Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer

 : Heated Steering Wheel

 : LATCH System Child Restraints

 : Malfunction Indicator Lamp

 : Oil Pressure

 : Power

 : Remote Vehicle Start

 : Safety Belt Reminders

 : Tire Pressure Monitor

 : Traction Control/StabiliTrak®

 : Windshield Washer Fluid

In Brief

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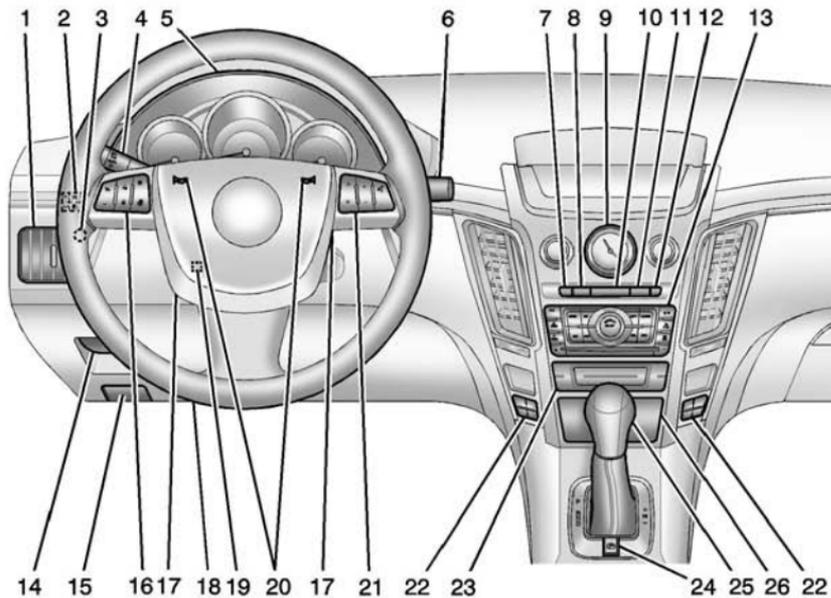
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Instrument Panel



1. *Air Vents on page 8-6.*
2. *Driver Information Center (DIC) on page 5-22.*
3. *Instrument Panel Illumination Control on page 6-6.*
4. *Turn Signal Lever. See Turn and Lane-Change Signals on page 6-5.*
5. *Instrument Cluster on page 5-8.*
6. *Windshield Wiper/Washer on page 5-2.*
7. *Navigation Button (If Equipped). See Infotainment on page 7-1.*
8. *Magnetic Ride Control on page 9-34.*
9. *Clock on page 5-6.*
10. *Passenger Sensing System on page 3-22.*
11. *Hazard Warning Flashers on page 6-4.*
12. *Navigation Display Brightness Control (If Equipped). See Infotainment on page 7-1.*
13. *Infotainment on page 7-1.*
14. *Parking Brake Release Lever. See Parking Brake on page 9-29.*
15. *Hood Release. See Hood on page 10-4.*
16. *Cruise Control on page 9-35.*
Traction Control System (TCS) Disable Button (CTS-V Model Only). See Traction Control/ Electronic Stability Control on page 9-32.
17. *Tap Shift Controls (If Equipped). Located on the rear of the steering wheel. See Manual Mode on page 9-25.*
18. *Data Link Connector (DLC) (Out of View). See Malfunction Indicator Lamp on page 5-14.*
19. *Steering Wheel Adjustment on page 5-2.*
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21. *Steering Wheel Controls on page 5-2.*
22. *Heated and Ventilated Front Seats on page 3-8.*
23. *Dual Automatic Climate Control System on page 8-1.*
24. *Parking Brake Button (If Equipped). See Parking Brake on page 9-29.*
25. *Shift Lever. See Automatic Transmission on page 9-23 or Manual Transmission on page 9-27.*
26. *Instrument Panel Storage on page 4-1.*
Power Outlets on page 5-6.

Initial Drive Information

This section provides a brief overview about some of the important features that may or may not be on your specific vehicle.

For more detailed information, refer to each of the features which can be found later in this owner manual.

Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System

On some models, the RKE transmitter is used to lock and unlock the doors from up to 20 m (65 ft) away from the vehicle. On other models, it can be used up to 60 m (195 ft) away.



Press to unlock the driver door. Press again within five seconds to unlock all remaining doors.

Press to lock all doors.

Lock and unlock feedback can be personalized. See *Vehicle Personalization* on page 5-39.

Press and hold for about one second to unlock the trunk.

Press and release to locate the vehicle.

Press and hold for three seconds to sound the panic alarm.

Press again to cancel the panic alarm.

For Keyless Access vehicles, press the button to remove the key. The key can be used for all locks.

See *Keys* on page 2-1 and *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation* on page 2-3.

Remote Vehicle Start

If equipped with this feature, the engine can be started from outside of the vehicle.

Starting the Vehicle

1. Aim the transmitter at the vehicle and press and release on the transmitter.
2. Immediately after completing Step 1, press and hold for at least four seconds or until the turn signal lamps flash.

- After entering the vehicle during a remote start, press the brake pedal and turn the ignition to ON/RUN to drive the vehicle.

When the vehicle starts, the parking lamps will turn on and remain on as long as the engine is running. The doors will be locked and the climate control system may come on.

The engine will continue to run for 10 minutes. Repeat the steps for a 10-minute time extension. Remote start can be extended only once.

Canceling a Remote Start

To cancel a remote start do any of the following:

- Aim the RKE transmitter at the vehicle and press and hold  until the parking lamps turn off.
- Turn on the hazard warning flashers.
- Turn the vehicle on and then off.

See *Remote Vehicle Start* on page 2-8.

Door Locks

To lock or unlock a door manually use the door lock knob on top of the doors.

To open a door from the inside, press the door latch button, or pull the manual door release handle on the driver side floor.

See *Door Locks* on page 2-9.

From the outside, use the key to unlock the trunk then pull the manual door release handle, or press  or  on the RKE transmitter.

See *Door Locks* on page 2-9 and *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation* on page 2-3.

Power Door Locks

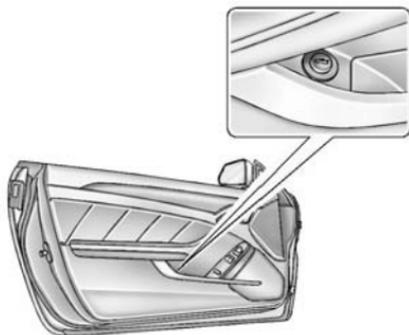


 : Press to lock the doors.

 : Press to unlock the doors.

See *Power Door Locks* on page 2-11.

Trunk Release



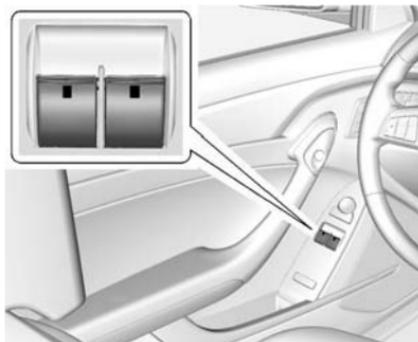
To open the trunk:

- Press the trunk release button on the driver door. The shift lever must be in P (Park) or N (Neutral) for automatic transmissions. For manual transmissions the shift lever must be in Neutral and the parking brake set.
- Press  on the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter.

- Use the key in the trunk lock cylinder.

If equipped with the Keyless Access system, the RKE transmitter must be within 1 m (3 ft) of the trunk for it to be recognized. The trunk can then be opened by the trunk release button above the license plate. See Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) Operation (Keyless Access) See *Trunk* on page 2-12.

Windows



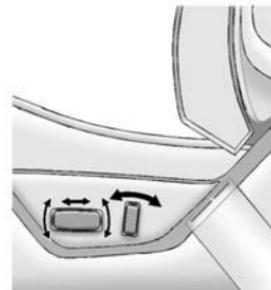
The driver power window switches control both windows. The passenger switch only controls that window.

Press the switch down to lower the window. Pull the switch up to raise it. See *Power Windows* on page 2-18.

Seat Adjustment

Power Seats

Seat Position



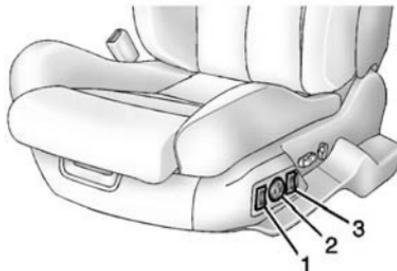
To adjust the seat:

- Move the seat forward or rearward by moving the horizontal control forward or rearward.
- Raise or lower the front or rear part of the seat cushion by moving the front or rear of the horizontal control up or down.
- Raise or lower the entire seat by moving the entire horizontal control up or down.

See *Power Seat Adjustment on page 3-4*.

Use the vertical control to adjust the seatback. See *Reclining Seatbacks on page 3-5*.

Power Lumbar



1. Seat Cushion Bolster Adjustment
2. Lumbar Support Control
3. Seatback Bolster Control

To adjust the lumbar support, if equipped:

- Press and hold the top of the control (2) to increase support to the top of the seatback and decrease support to the bottom of the seatback.

- Press and hold the bottom of the control (2) to decrease support to the top of the seatback and increase support to the bottom of the seatback.
- Press and hold the front or rear of the control (2) to increase or decrease support to the entire seatback.

See *Lumbar Adjustment on page 3-4*.

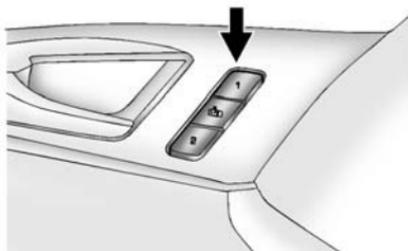
Seat Cushion and Seatback Bolsters

To adjust the seat cushion and seatback bolster support, if equipped:

- Press the top or bottom of the control (1) to increase or decrease support in the seat cushion bolsters.
- Press the top or bottom of the control (3) to increase or decrease support in the seatback bolsters.

See *Lumbar Adjustment on page 3-4*.

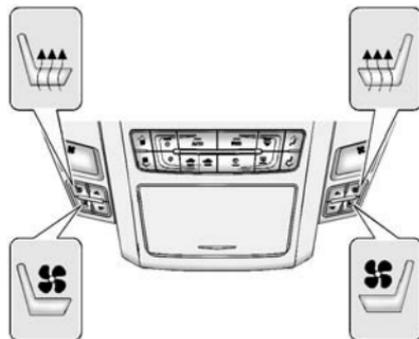
Memory Features



If available, memory buttons 1 and 2 on the driver door are used to save and recall memory settings for the driver seat cushion and seatback, outside mirrors, and the power tilt steering column position (if equipped).

See *Memory Seats* on page 3-6 and *Vehicle Personalization* on page 5-39.

Heated and Ventilated Seats



Heated and Ventilated Seat Buttons Shown, Heated Seat Buttons Similar

If available, the buttons are on the climate control panel. To operate, the ignition must be on.

 : Press to heat the seat.

 : If available, press to ventilate the seat. A ventilated seat has a fan that pulls or pushes air through the seat. The air is not cooled.

Press the button once for the highest setting. With each press of the button, the seat will change to the next lower setting, and then to the off setting. The lights on the climate control display indicate three for the highest setting and one for the lowest.

See *Heated and Ventilated Front Seats* on page 3-8.

Head Restraint Adjustment

Do not drive until the head restraints for all occupants are installed and adjusted properly.

To achieve a comfortable seating position, change the seatback recline angle as little as necessary while keeping the seat and the head restraint height in the proper position.

See *Head Restraints* on page 3-2 and *Power Seat Adjustment* on page 3-4.

Safety Belts



Refer to the following sections for important information on how to use safety belts properly:

- *Safety Belts on page 3-10.*
- *How to Wear Safety Belts Properly on page 3-12.*
- *Lap-Shoulder Belt on page 3-12.*
- *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH System) on page 3-36.*

Passenger Sensing System



United States



Canada

The passenger sensing system turns off the front outboard passenger frontal airbag under certain conditions. No other airbag is affected by the passenger sensing system. See *Passenger Sensing System on page 3-22.*

The passenger airbag status indicator will be visible on the instrument panel when the vehicle is started. See *Passenger Airbag Status Indicator on page 5-13.*

Steering Wheel Adjustment

The power tilt and telescoping wheel control is on the left side of the steering column.

- Push the control up or down to tilt the steering wheel up or down.
- Push the control forward or rearward to move the steering wheel toward the front or rear of the vehicle.

Do not adjust the steering wheel while driving.

Interior Lighting

Reading Lamps

The reading lamps are on the overhead console. These lamps come on automatically when any door is opened.

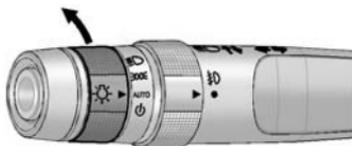
For manual operation, press the button next to each lamp to turn it on or off.

If the reading lamps are left on, they automatically shut off 10 minutes after the ignition has been turned off.

For more information, see:

- *Reading Lamps on page 6-6.*
- *Instrument Panel Illumination Control on page 6-6.*

Exterior Lighting



The exterior lamp control is toward the end of the turn signal lever.

 : Turn the band with this symbol on it to operate the exterior lamps.

The exterior lamp control has four positions:

 : Turns off all lamps, except the Daytime Running Lamps (DRL).

AUTO: Automatically turns the exterior lamps on and off, depending on outside lighting.

 : Turns on the parking lamps including all lamps, except the headlamps.

 : Turns on the headlamps together with the parking lamps and instrument panel lights.

See:

- *Exterior Lamp Controls on page 6-1.*
- *Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) on page 6-2.*
- *Fog Lamps on page 6-5.*

Windshield Wiper/Washer



The windshield wiper lever is on the right side of the steering column.

Move the windshield wiper lever to select the wiper speed.

 : Use for a single wipe. Briefly move the lever down and release. For several wipes, hold the lever down.

○ : Use to turn the wipers off.

 : For a delayed wiping cycle. Turn the band up for more frequent wipes or down for less frequent wipes.

1: Use for slow wipes.

2: Use for fast wipes.

Windshield Washer

Warning

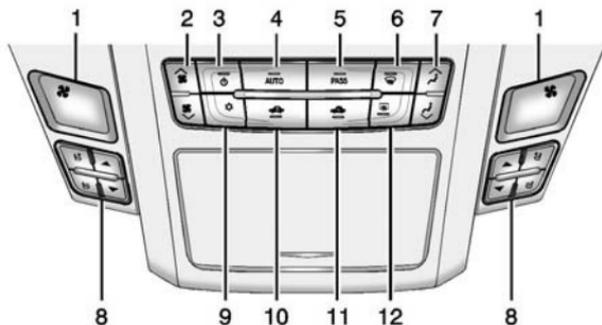
In freezing weather, do not use the washer until the windshield is warmed. Otherwise the washer fluid can form ice on the windshield, blocking your vision.

 : Press the button with this symbol, on the end of the windshield washer lever, to wash the windshield. The washer fluid sprays onto the windshield and the wipers run for a few cycles to clear the windshield. Press and hold  for more wash cycles.

See *Windshield Wiper/Washer* on page 5-2.

Climate Controls

The heating, cooling, and ventilation for the vehicle can be controlled with this system.



1. Driver and Passenger Displays
2. Fan
3. Power
4. AUTO (Automatic Operation)
5. PASS (Passenger Climate Control)
6. Defrost
7. Air Delivery Mode

8. Temperature and Heated/
Ventilated Seat
9. Air Conditioning
10. Recirculation
11. Outside Air
12. Rear Window Defogger

See *Dual Automatic Climate Control System* on page 8-1.

Transmission

Automatic Transmission

Driver Shift Control (DSC) or Tap Shift

DSC allows shifting an automatic transmission similar to a manual transmission. DSC can be enabled through the shift lever, or the Tap Shift controls on the back of the steering wheel (if equipped). See *Manual Mode* on page 9-25.

Manual Transmission

Skip Shift

Under light acceleration, the transmission will only allow shifting from 1 (First) to 4 (Fourth). This helps improve fuel mileage. Under harder acceleration, Skip Shift is disabled, and all gears are available. See *Manual Transmission* on page 9-27.

Vehicle Features

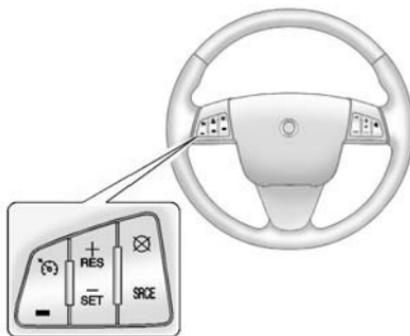
Infotainment System

See the infotainment manual for information on the radio, audio players, phone, navigation system, and voice or speech recognition. It also includes information on settings.

Steering Wheel Controls

The infotainment system can be operated by using the steering wheel controls. See "Steering Wheel Controls" in the infotainment manual.

Cruise Control



: Press to turn the system on or off. The indicator light on the button turns on when cruise control is on.

+RES: If there is a set speed in memory, press briefly to resume that speed or press and hold to accelerate. If cruise control is already active, use to increase vehicle speed.

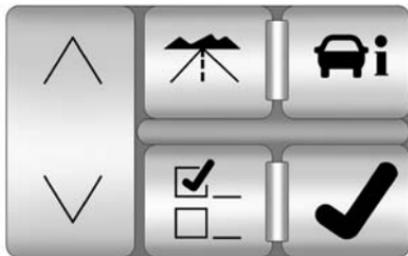
-SET: Press briefly to set the speed and activate cruise control. If cruise control is already active, use to decrease vehicle speed.

: Press to cancel cruise control without erasing the set speed from memory.

See *Cruise Control* on page 9-35.

Driver Information Center (DIC)

The DIC display is at the bottom of the instrument cluster. It shows the status of many vehicle systems and enables access to the personalization menu.



The DIC buttons are on the instrument panel next to the steering wheel.

 : Press to scroll through the trip and fuel displays.

 : Press to scroll through the vehicle information displays.

 : Press to customize the feature settings on your vehicle. See *Vehicle Personalization* on page 5-39.

✓ : Press to reset certain DIC features and to acknowledge DIC warning messages and clear them from the DIC display.

^ or v : Press to scroll up and down the menu items.

See *Driver Information Center (DIC)* on page 5-22.

Vehicle Customization

Some vehicle features can be programmed by using the DIC buttons on the instrument panel next to the steering wheel. These features include:

- Language
- Door Lock and Unlock Settings
- Lighting
- Chime Volume
- Memory Settings

See *Vehicle Personalization* on page 5-39.

Rear Vision Camera (RVC)

The rear vision camera displays a view of the area behind the vehicle on either the navigation screen or the inside rearview mirror when the vehicle is shifted into R (Reverse). Once shifted out of R (Reverse), the navigation screen will go back to the last screen that had been displayed, after a delay or the video image automatically disappears from the inside rearview mirror.

To clean the camera lens above the license plate, rinse it with water and wipe it with a soft cloth.

See *Rear Vision Camera (RVC)* on page 9-41.

Parking Assist

If equipped, this system uses sensors on the rear bumper to assist with parking and avoiding objects while in R (Reverse). It operates at speeds less than 8 km/h (5 mph).

Rear Parking Assist (RPA) uses audible beeps to provide distance and system information.

Keep the sensors on the vehicle's rear bumper clean to ensure proper operation.

See *Parking Assist* on page 9-38.

Power Outlets

Accessory power outlets can be used to plug in electrical equipment, such as a cell phone or MP3 player.

There are three accessory power outlets. The power outlets below the climate control system, inside the center console, and on the rear of the center console are powered while the vehicle is in ON/RUN, START or ACC/ACCESSORY mode, or until the driver door is opened within 10 minutes of turning off the vehicle.

Remove the cover to access and replace when not in use.

See *Power Outlets* on page 5-6.

Universal Remote System



The Universal Home Remote System allows for garage door openers, security systems, and home automation devices to be programmed to work with these buttons in the vehicle.

See *Universal Remote System* on page 5-46.

Sunroof

If the vehicle has a power sunroof, it will only operate when the ignition is in ON/RUN or ACC/ACCESSORY, or when Retained Accessory

Power (RAP) is active. See *Ignition Positions* on page 9-15 and *Retained Accessory Power (RAP)* on page 9-18.



The driver side switch (1) operates the sunshade.

Open/Close: Press and hold the front or rear of the switch (1) to open or close the sunshade.

Express Open/Express Close: Press and release the rear or front of the switch (1) to express open or

express close the sunshade. To stop the sunshade partway, press the switch (1) a second time.

The passenger side switch (2) operates the sunroof.

Vent: Press and hold the front of the switch (2) to vent the sunroof. The sunshade will automatically open approximately 38 cm (15 in). Press and hold the rear of the switch (2) to close the sunroof vent.

Express Open/Express Close: Press and release the rear or front of the switch (2) to express open or express close the sunroof. To stop the sunroof partway, press the switch (2) a second time.

Comfort Stop: The sunroof has a comfort stop feature that stops the sunroof from opening to the full-open position. Press the rear of the sunroof switch (2) to the first detent to open the sunroof to the comfort open position. Press the rear of the switch (2) again to fully open the sunroof.

See *Sunroof on page 2-20*.

Performance and Maintenance

Traction Control/ Electronic Stability Control

The Traction Control System (TCS) limits wheel spin. The system turns on automatically every time the vehicle is started.

StabiliTrak assists with directional control of the vehicle in difficult driving conditions. The system turns on automatically every time the vehicle is started.

- To turn off TCS, press and release the TCS/StabiliTrak button  on the steering wheel. The appropriate DIC message is displayed. See *Ride Control System Messages on page 5-34*.
- Press the TCS/StabiliTrak button  again to turn traction control back on.

- To turn off both traction control and electronic stability control, press and hold the TCS/StabiliTrak button  on the steering wheel until  illuminates and the appropriate DIC message displays. See *Ride Control System Messages on page 5-34*.
- Press the TCS/StabiliTrak button  again to turn on both systems.

See *Traction Control/Electronic Stability Control on page 9-32*.

Tire Pressure Monitor

This vehicle may have a Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS).



The low tire pressure warning light alerts to a significant loss in pressure of one of the vehicle's tires. If the warning light comes on, stop as soon as possible and inflate the tires to the recommended pressure shown on the Tire and Loading Information label. See *Vehicle Load Limits on page 9-10*. The warning light will remain on until the tire pressure is corrected.

The low tire pressure warning light may come on in cool weather when the vehicle is first started, and then turn off as the vehicle is driven. This may be an early indicator that the tire pressures are getting low and the tires need to be inflated to the proper pressure.

The TPMS does not replace normal monthly tire maintenance. Maintain the correct tire pressures.

See *Tire Pressure Monitor System on page 10-46*.

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.

Resetting the Oil Life System

1. Using the DIC, display OIL LIFE REMAINING. See *Driver Information Center (DIC) on page 5-22* and *Engine Oil Messages on page 5-29*.
2. Press  and hold for two seconds to clear the CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON message and reset the oil life at 100%.

Be careful not to reset the oil life display accidentally at any time other than after the oil is changed. It cannot be reset accurately until the next oil change.

The oil life system can also be reset as follows:

1. Turn the ignition on with the engine off.
2. Fully press and release the accelerator pedal three times within five seconds.

If the CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON message is not on, the system is reset.

See *Engine Oil Life System* on page 10-9.

Driving for Better Fuel Economy

Driving habits can affect fuel mileage. Here are some driving tips to get the best fuel economy possible.

- Avoid fast starts and accelerate smoothly.
- Brake gradually and avoid abrupt stops.
- Avoid idling the engine for long periods of time.

- When road and weather conditions are appropriate, use cruise control.
- Always follow posted speed limits or drive more slowly when conditions require.
- Keep vehicle tires properly inflated.
- Combine several trips into a single trip.
- Replace the vehicle's tires with the same TPC Spec number molded into the tire's sidewall near the size.
- Follow recommended scheduled maintenance.

Roadside Service

U.S.: 1-800-224-1400

Canada: 1-800-882-1112

TTY Users (U.S. Only):
1-888-889-2438

New Cadillac owners are automatically enrolled in the Roadside Service Program.

See *Roadside Service* on page 13-5.

OnStar®

This vehicle may be equipped with a comprehensive, in-vehicle system that can connect to a live OnStar Advisor for Emergency, Security, Navigation, Connection, and Diagnostic Services. OnStar services may require a paid subscription. See *OnStar Overview* on page 14-1.

Keys, Doors, and Windows

Keys and Locks

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Keys and Locks

Keys

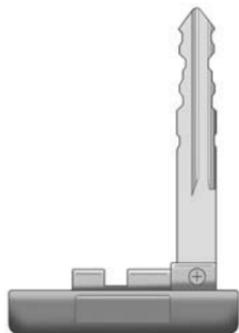
 **Warning**

Leaving children in a vehicle with an ignition key or Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter is dangerous and children or others could be seriously injured or killed. They could operate the power window or other controls or make the vehicle move. The windows will function with the key in the ignition or with the RKE transmitter in the vehicle, and children or others could be caught in the path of a closing window. Do not leave children in a vehicle with the ignition key or an RKE transmitter.

2-2 Keys, Doors, and Windows



This key is used for the driver door, ignition, and glove box.



This key, inside the transmitter, is used for the driver door, glove box, and rear seat pass-through door. See "Rear Seat Pass-Through" under *Trunk* on page 2-12.



If the vehicle has the Keyless Access System, the transmitter has a thin button near the bottom of the transmitter used to remove the key. Press the button and pull the key out. Do not pull the key out without pressing the button.

Caution

If the transmitter does not have a button near the base, do not pull on the chrome base of the transmitter. Pulling on the base of this transmitter could damage it.

This vehicle may have the Key Access System or a Keyless Access System. See *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation* on page 2-3. See *Ignition Positions* on page 9-15 for information on starting the vehicle.

If the vehicle has an ignition and it becomes difficult to turn the key, inspect the key blade for debris. Periodically clean with a brush or pick.

See your dealer if a new key is needed.

Contact Roadside Service if locked out of the vehicle. See *Roadside Service* on page 13-5.

With an active OnStar subscription, an OnStar Advisor may remotely unlock the vehicle. If equipped, see "OnStar".

Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System

See *Radio Frequency Statement on page 13-12*.

If there is a decrease in the RKE operating range:

- Check the distance. The transmitter may be too far from the vehicle.
- Check the location. Other vehicles or objects may be blocking the signal.
- Check the transmitter's battery. See "Battery Replacement" later in this section.
- If the transmitter is still not working correctly, see your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation

The Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter will work up to 60 m (195 ft) away.

The Keyless Access system locks and unlocks the doors and trunk without pressing the buttons on the RKE transmitter. The RKE transmitter must be within 1 m (3 ft) of the door or trunk being opened.

Keyless Unlocking

With the RKE transmitter within 1 m (3 ft), approach the front door and pull the handle to unlock and open the door. On some models there is a touch sensor on the door handle. If the transmitter is recognized, the door will unlock and open.

Entering any door other than the driver door will cause all of the doors to unlock. This is not customizable.

To customize which doors unlock when the driver door is opened, see "Keyless Unlock" under *Vehicle Personalization on page 5-39*.

Keyless Locking

The doors lock after several seconds if all doors are closed and at least one RKE transmitter has been removed from the interior of the vehicle. To customize if the doors automatically lock upon exiting the vehicle, see "Keyless Locking" under *Vehicle Personalization on page 5-39*.

Keyless Trunk Opening

Press the trunk release button above the license plate to open the trunk if the RKE transmitter is within range. See *Trunk on page 2-12*.

There are other conditions that affect the performance of the transmitter. See *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System on page 2-3*.

2-4 Keys, Doors, and Windows



With Remote Start Shown, without Similar

(Lock): Press once to lock the doors. The turn signal indicators flash. When  is pressed twice, the turn signal indicators flash twice, and the horn sounds once to confirm locking.

To program the vehicle so the turn signal indicators do not flash and the horn does not sound when pressing  on the RKE transmitter, see “Remote Door Lock Feedback” under *Vehicle Personalization* on page 5-39.

(Unlock): Press once to unlock only the driver door. The turn signal indicators flash twice.

Press  twice within five seconds to unlock all the doors. The interior lamps may come on.

To program the vehicle so the turn signal indicators do not flash and the fog lamps and back-up lamps remain on steady for about 20 seconds when the RKE transmitter is used to unlock the vehicle, see “Remote Door Unlock Feedback” under *Vehicle Personalization* on page 5-39.

For vehicles with the memory feature, press  on the RKE transmitter to program and recall the memory settings. See *Memory Seats* on page 3-6.

(Remote Start): Press to operate the remote start feature. See *Remote Vehicle Start* on page 2-8.

(Remote Trunk Release): Press and hold for about one second to unlock the trunk. The automatic transmission must be in P (Park) or the manual transmission must be in Neutral with the parking brake set.

(Vehicle Locator/Panic Alarm): Press and release to locate the vehicle. The horn sounds three times and the turn signal lamps flash three times.

Press and hold  for three seconds to sound the panic alarm. The horn sounds and the turn signal lamps flash for 30 seconds. Press and release  again to stop the alarm.

The vehicle comes with two transmitters. Each transmitter will have a number on top of it, “1” or “2.” These numbers correspond to the driver of the vehicle. For example, the memory seat position for driver 1 will be recalled when using the transmitter

labeled "1," if enabled through the DIC. See *Memory Seats* on page 3-6 and *Vehicle Personalization* on page 5-39.

Programming Transmitters to the Vehicle

Only RKE transmitters programmed to the vehicle will work. If a transmitter is lost or stolen, a replacement can be purchased and programmed through your dealer. The vehicle can be reprogrammed so that lost or stolen transmitters no longer work. Each vehicle can have up to four transmitters matched to it.

Programming with a Recognized Transmitter

A new transmitter can be programmed to the vehicle when there is one recognized transmitter. For vehicles sold in Canada, two recognized transmitters are required to program a new transmitter.

1. Make sure the vehicle is off.

2. Place the recognized transmitter(s) in the cupholder. Have the new transmitter available with you.
3. Insert the vehicle key into the key lock cylinder on the outside of the driver door.
4. Turn the key to the unlock position five times within five seconds.
5. The Driver Information Center (DIC) displays READY TO LEARN ELECTRONIC KEY #2, 3 or 4.



6. Place the new transmitter into the transmitter pocket with the buttons facing the front of the vehicle. The transmitter pocket is inside the center console storage area between the driver and front passenger seats.
7. A beep sounds once the transmitter is programmed. The DIC displays READY TO LEARN ELECTRONIC KEY #3 or 4, or MAXIMUM # ELECTRONIC KEYS LEARNED.
8. Press the ignition control knob to exit programming mode.
9. Remove the transmitter from the transmitter pocket and press  on the RKE transmitter two times.
10. To program additional transmitters, repeat Steps 6–9.

Programming without a Recognized Transmitter

United States owners are permitted to program a new transmitter to their vehicle when a recognized

2-6 Keys, Doors, and Windows

transmitter is not available. The Canadian immobilizer standard requires that Canadian owners see their dealer for programming new transmitters when two recognized transmitters are not available.

The procedure requires three 10-minute cycles to complete the matching process.

1. Make sure the vehicle is off.



2. Place the new transmitter into the transmitter pocket with the buttons facing the front of the vehicle. The transmitter pocket

is inside the center console storage area between the driver and front passenger seats.

3. Insert the vehicle key into the key lock cylinder on the driver door.
4. Turn the key to the unlock position five times within five seconds.
5. The DIC displays PRESS START CONTROL TO LEARN KEYS.
6. Press the ignition switch in.
7. The DIC reads LEARN DELAY ACTIVE WAIT XX MIN and counts down to zero.
8. The DIC displays PRESS START CONTROL TO LEARN KEYS again.
9. Press the ignition switch in again.
10. Repeat Steps 7, 8, and 9.
11. The DIC reads LEARN DELAY ACTIVE WAIT XX MIN and counts down to zero.

12. A beep sounds and the DIC reads READY TO LEARN ELECTRONIC KEY # X. All previously known transmitter programming has been erased.
13. A beep sounds once programming is complete. The DIC displays READY TO LEARN ELECTRONIC KEY # 2.

To program additional transmitters, insert each transmitter in the pocket until a beep is heard and the DIC advances to the next electronic key number. Up to eight transmitters can be programmed. The DIC displays MAXIMUM # ELECTRONIC KEYS LEARNED and exits the programming mode.

14. Press the ignition control knob if programming is complete.
15. Press  on each newly programmed transmitter to complete the process.

Starting the Vehicle with a Low Transmitter Battery

Replace the battery if the REPLACE BATTERY IN REMOTE KEY message displays in the DIC. See *Key and Lock Messages on page 5-31*.

If the transmitter battery is weak, the DIC may display ELECTRONIC KEY NOT DETECTED when you try to start the vehicle. To start the vehicle, place the transmitter in the center console storage area transmitter pocket with the buttons facing to the front of the vehicle. Then, with the vehicle in P (Park) or N (Neutral), press the brake pedal and the ignition control knob. See *Starting the Engine on page 9-16*, for additional information about the vehicle's electronic keyless ignition. Replace the transmitter battery as soon as possible.

Battery Replacement



Caution

When replacing the battery, do not touch any of the circuitry on the transmitter. Static from your body could damage the transmitter.



1. Remove the key from the transmitter by pressing the thin button near the bottom of the

transmitter and pulling the key out. Do not pull the key out without pressing the button.

2. Separate the transmitter with a flat, thin object inserted into the slot on the side of the transmitter.

Do not try to separate the transmitter by inserting a flat, thin object into the key slot. This will permanently damage the transmitter.

3. Remove the old battery. Do not use a metal object.
4. Insert the new battery, positive side facing down. Replace with a CR2032 or equivalent battery.
5. Snap the transmitter back together.
6. Reinstall the key into the transmitter.

2-8 Keys, Doors, and Windows

Remote Vehicle Start

This vehicle may have a remote starting feature that allows you to start the engine from outside the vehicle.

 **(Remote Vehicle Start):** This button will be on the RKE transmitter if you have remote start.

The automatic climate control may begin to heat or cool your vehicle during remote start depending on the temperature inside and outside of the vehicle. The windshield defroster and/or rear window defogger turn on if it is cold outside. If the vehicle has heated seats, they may also be turned on during remote start to warm up the seats in cold weather. Normal operation of the climate control system returns after the ignition is turned to ON/RUN. See *Dual Automatic Climate Control System on page 8-1*.

Laws in some local communities may restrict the use of remote starters. For example, some laws may require a person using remote

start to have the vehicle in view when doing so. Check local regulations for any requirements on remote starting of vehicles.

If your vehicle is low on fuel, do not use the remote start feature. The vehicle may run out of fuel.

The RKE transmitter range may be less while the vehicle is running.

Other conditions can affect the performance of the transmitter; see *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System on page 2-3* for additional information.

Starting the Vehicle Using Remote Start

To start the engine using the remote start feature:

1. Aim the transmitter at the vehicle and press and release  on the transmitter.
2. Press and hold  for at least four seconds or until the vehicle's turn signal lamps flash. The parking lamps will turn on

and remain on as long as the engine is running. The vehicle's doors will be locked.

3. After entering the vehicle during a remote start, press the brake pedal and turn the ignition to ON/RUN to drive the vehicle.

After a remote start, the engine will automatically shut off after 10 minutes unless a time extension has been done or the ignition has been turned to ON/RUN.

Extending Engine Run Time

To extend the engine run time by 10 minutes, repeat Steps 1 and 2 while the engine is still running. The engine run time can only be extended if it is the first remote start since the vehicle has been driven. Remote start can be extended one time.

If the remote start procedure is used again before the first 10-minute time frame has ended, the first

10 minutes will immediately expire and the second 10-minute time frame will start.

For example, if  and then  are pressed again after the vehicle has been running for five minutes, 10 minutes are added, allowing the engine to run for a total of 15 minutes.

A maximum of two remote starts are allowed between ignition cycles.

After the vehicle's engine has been started two times using the remote start button, the ignition must be turned on and then back off before the remote start procedure can be used again.

Canceling a Remote Start

To manually shut off the engine after a remote start, do any of the following:

- Aim the RKE transmitter at the vehicle and press and hold  until the parking lamps turn off.

- Turn on the hazard warning flashers.
- Turn the ignition switch on and then off.

Conditions in Which Remote Start Will Not Work

The remote vehicle start feature will not operate if any of the following occur:

- The key is in the ignition.
- A RKE transmitter is inside the vehicle.
- The vehicle's hood is not closed.
- The hazard warning flashers are on.
- There is an emission control system malfunction.
- The engine coolant temperature is too high.
- The oil pressure is low.

- Two remote vehicle starts have already been used. The maximum number of remote starts between ignition cycles with the key is two.

Door Locks

Warning

Unlocked doors can be dangerous.

- Passengers — especially children — can easily open the doors and fall out of a moving vehicle. When a door is locked it will not open. You increase the chance of being thrown out of the vehicle in a crash if the doors are not locked. So, wear safety belts properly and lock the doors whenever you drive.
- Young children who get into unlocked vehicles may be unable to get out. A child can

(Continued)

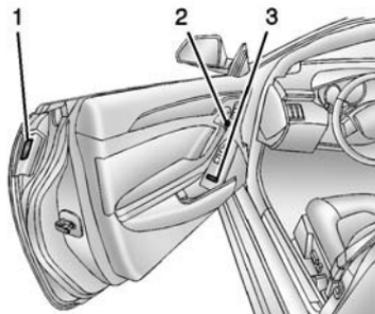
2-10 Keys, Doors, and Windows

Warning (Continued)

be overcome by extreme heat and can suffer permanent injuries or even death from heat stroke. Always lock your vehicle whenever you leave it.

- Outsiders can easily enter through an unlocked door when you slow down or stop your vehicle. Locking your doors can help prevent this from happening.

From the outside, press  or  on the RKE transmitter.



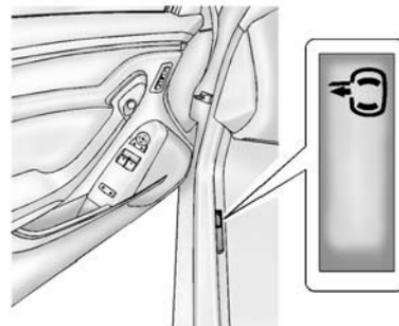
1. Door Handle Sensor
2. Door Latch Button
3. Power Door Lock Switch

With the RKE transmitter within range, grip the door handle sensor (1). See *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation on page 2-3*. When the passenger door is opened first, the driver door will also unlock.

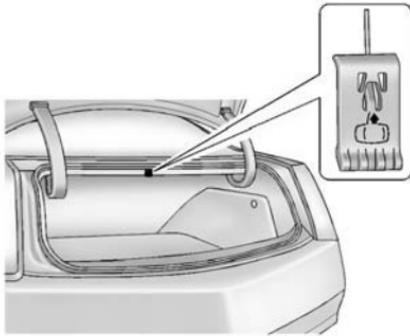
From the inside, use the power door lock switch (3).

To open a door from the inside, press the door latch button (2). A tone will sound when the button is pressed.

If the vehicle has lost battery power, the driver door can be opened manually.



- From inside the vehicle, pull the manual door release handle.



- From outside the vehicle, use the key to unlock the trunk. Then, pull the door release tab, under the package shelf at the top of the trunk, to unlock and unlatch the driver door.

Central Door Unlocking System

The vehicle has a central door unlocking feature. When unlocking the driver door, the other doors can be unlocked by holding the key in

the turned position for a few seconds or by quickly turning the key twice in the lock cylinder.

Power Door Locks



The switches are on the front doors.

U (Unlock): Press to unlock the doors.

L (Lock): Press to lock the doors.

Delayed Locking

With this feature, you can delay the actual locking of the doors.

When the power door lock switch is pressed when the key is not in the ignition and the driver door is opened, a chime will sound three times indicating that delayed locking is active.

When all the doors are closed, the doors will lock automatically after five seconds. If a door is reopened before five seconds have elapsed, the five second timer will reset itself once all the doors are closed again.

You can press the door lock switch again or the lock button on the RKE transmitter to override this feature and lock the doors immediately.

Automatic Door Locks

For vehicles with an automatic transmission, the doors will lock automatically when all doors are closed, the ignition is on, and the shift lever is moved out of P (Park). The doors will automatically unlock when the vehicle is stopped and the shift lever is moved into P (Park).

2-12 Keys, Doors, and Windows

For vehicles with a manual transmission, the doors will lock automatically after the vehicle speed reaches 8 km/h (5 mph). The doors will automatically unlock when the key is turned off and removed from the ignition.

Use the manual or power door locks to unlock the doors if someone needs to exit, and to lock the doors again.

The power door locks can be programmed through the Driver Information Center (DIC). See *Vehicle Personalization on page 5-39*.

Lockout Protection

If the power door lock switch is pressed when the key is in the ignition and a door is open, all the doors will lock and only the driver door will unlock. If the doors are closed, they can be locked by using the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter. Be sure to remove the key from the ignition when locking the vehicle.

This feature can be overridden by pressing the lock button on the RKE transmitter or by pressing the power lock switch a second time.

Doors

Trunk

Warning

Exhaust gases can enter the vehicle if it is driven with the liftgate or trunk/hatch open, or with any objects that pass through the seal between the body and the trunk/hatch or liftgate. Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide (CO) which cannot be seen or smelled. It can cause unconsciousness and even death.

If the vehicle must be driven with the liftgate or trunk/hatch open:

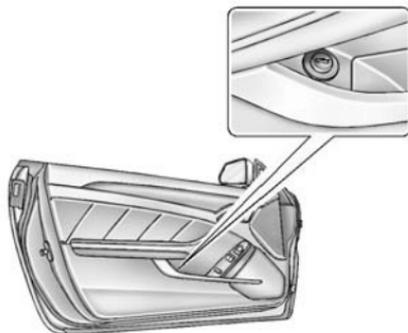
- Close all of the windows.
- Fully open the air outlets on or under the instrument panel.

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

- Adjust the climate control system to a setting that brings in only outside air and set the fan speed to the highest setting. See “Climate Control Systems” in the Index.
- If the vehicle is equipped with a power liftgate, disable the power liftgate function.

See *Engine Exhaust* on page 9-22.

Trunk Lock Release

The remote trunk release button is on the driver door, inside the storage compartment under the armrest.

On vehicles with an automatic transmission, the shift lever must be in P (Park) or N (Neutral). On vehicles with a manual transmission, the shift lever must be in Neutral, and the parking brake set.

The trunk may be opened by pressing the remote trunk release button on the driver door,  on the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter, or the trunk release button on the rear of the trunk above the license plate.

On vehicles with Keyless Access, if the vehicle is locked, the RKE transmitter must be within 1 m (3 ft) of the trunk for it to be recognized; the trunk can then be opened by the trunk release button above the license plate.

Use the key in the trunk lock cylinder.

Close the trunk by pulling on the handle. Do not use the handle as a tie-down.

Rear Seat Pass-Through

If equipped with the rear seat pass-through door, this is useful when transporting long items.

2-14 Keys, Doors, and Windows

To open the door, pull down the rear seat armrest. Then pull the lever all the way down to release the door.

To close the door, push it up and back into place. Then try to open the door without pulling up on the lever to make sure it is locked into place.

Emergency Trunk Release Handle



Caution

Do not use the emergency trunk release handle as a tie-down or anchor point when securing items in the trunk as it could damage the handle.

There is a glow-in-the-dark emergency trunk release handle on the back wall of the trunk. This handle will glow following exposure to light. Pull the release handle toward the front of the vehicle to open the trunk from the inside.

Vehicle Security

This vehicle has theft-deterrent features; however, they do not make the vehicle impossible to steal.

Vehicle Alarm System

This vehicle may have an anti-theft alarm system.



The security light, located in the instrument panel cluster, comes on when the system is arming.

Arming the System

To arm the system, do one of the following:

1. Close all of the windows and doors, then lock the doors with the RKE transmitter.

2. Lock the vehicle using the front power door lock switches on the doors when the door is open.

The alarm will arm after 30 seconds. Pressing  on the RKE transmitter a second time will bypass the 30-second delay and immediately arm the system.

If a locked door or trunk is opened without using the key in the driver door key cylinder or the RKE transmitter, a 10-second pre-alarm will occur. The horn will chirp and the lights will flash. If the key is not placed in the ignition and turned to START or the door is not unlocked

by pressing  on the RKE transmitter during the 10-second pre-alarm, the alarm will go off. The headlamps will flash and the horn will sound for about 30 seconds, then will turn off to save the battery power.

The theft-deterrent system will not activate if the doors are locked with the key or the manual door lock.

It activates only if the power door lock switch is used while the door is open, or with the RKE transmitter.

To avoid setting off the alarm by accident:

- Lock the vehicle with the door key after the doors are closed.
- Always unlock a door with the RKE transmitter or by using the key in the driver door cylinder. Unlocking a door any other way will set off the alarm.

Turn off the alarm by pressing  on the RKE transmitter.

Disarming the System

To disarm the system, either unlock the doors using the transmitter, or start the vehicle with a recognized transmitter in the vehicle.

To avoid setting off the alarm by accident, lock the vehicle with the door key after the doors are closed, and always unlock a door with the transmitter or by using the key in the

driver door cylinder. Unlocking a door any other way will set off the alarm.

If you set off the alarm by accident, turn off the alarm by pressing the unlock button on the transmitter.

How to Detect a Tamper Condition

If  is pressed and the horn sounds, an attempted break-in occurred while the system was armed.

If the alarm has been activated, the THEFT ATTEMPTED message will appear on the DIC. See *Security Messages on page 5-36*.

Immobilizer

See *Radio Frequency Statement on page 13-12*.

Immobilizer Operation

This vehicle has a passive theft-deterrent system.

2-16 Keys, Doors, and Windows

The system does not have to be manually armed or disarmed.

The vehicle is automatically immobilized when the ignition control knob is turned to LOCK/OFF.

The immobilization system is disarmed when the ignition control knob is turned and a valid transmitter is found in the vehicle.



The security light in the instrument cluster, comes on if there is a problem with arming or disarming the theft-deterrent system.

One or more Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitters can be matched to the vehicle's immobilizer control unit. Only a correctly matched RKE transmitter will start the vehicle.

If the RKE transmitter is ever damaged, you may not be able to start your vehicle.

When trying to start the vehicle, the security light comes on briefly when the ignition is turned on.

If the engine does not start and the security light stays on, there is a problem with the system. Turn the ignition control knob off and try again.

If the ignition control knob does not turn, and the RKE transmitter appears to be undamaged, try another RKE transmitter. Or, you may try placing the transmitter in the transmitter pocket located in the center console. See "Electronic Key Not Detected" under *Key and Lock Messages on page 5-31*.

If the ignition control knob still does not rotate with the other transmitter, the vehicle needs service. If the ignition control knob does rotate, the first transmitter may be faulty. See your dealer who can service the

theft-deterrent system and have a new RKE transmitter programmed to the vehicle.

It is possible for the immobilizer system to learn new or replacement RKE transmitters. Up to four RKE transmitters can be programmed for the vehicle. To program additional transmitters, see "Programming Transmitters to the Vehicle" for *Keyless Access under Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation on page 2-3*.

Do not leave the key or device that disarms or deactivates the theft-deterrent system in the vehicle.

Exterior Mirrors

Convex Mirrors

⚠ Caution

A convex mirror can make things, like other vehicles, look farther away than they really are. If you cut too sharply into the right lane, you could hit a vehicle on the right. Check the inside mirror or glance over your shoulder before changing lanes.

The passenger side mirror is convex shaped. A convex mirror's surface is curved so more can be seen from the driver seat.

Power Mirrors



Controls for the outside power mirrors are on the driver door.

To adjust each mirror:

1. Press (1) or (2) to select the driver or passenger side mirror.
2. Press the arrows on the control pad to move the mirror up, down, right, or left.
3. Adjust each mirror so that a little of the vehicle and the area behind it can be seen.

4. Press (1) or (2) again to deselect the mirror.

Folding Mirrors

Manual

Vehicles with manual folding mirrors are folded inward toward the vehicle to prevent damage when going through an automatic car wash. Push the mirror outward to return it to the original position.

Heated Mirrors

☰ (Rear Window Defogger):
Press to heat the mirrors.

See *Dual Automatic Climate Control System* on page 8-1.

Interior Mirrors

Automatic Dimming Rearview Mirror

The vehicle has an automatic dimming inside rearview mirror. Automatic dimming reduces the glare of headlamps from behind you.

If the vehicle has a rear vision camera (RVC), see *Rear Vision Camera (RVC)* on page 9-41.

Vehicles with OnStar have three control buttons at the bottom of the mirror. See your dealer about OnStar and how to subscribe to it. See *OnStar Overview* on page 14-1.

Cleaning the Mirror

Do not spray glass cleaner directly on the mirror. Use a soft towel dampened with water.

Windows

Warning

Never leave a child, a helpless adult, or a pet alone in a vehicle, especially with the windows closed in warm or hot weather. They can be overcome by the extreme heat and suffer permanent injuries or even death from heat stroke.

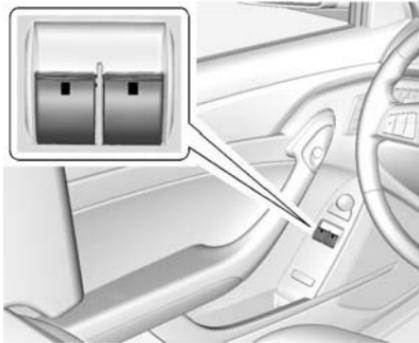


The vehicle aerodynamics are designed to improve fuel economy performance. This may result in a pulsing sound when either rear window is down and the front windows are up. To reduce the sound, open either a front window or the sunroof, if equipped.

Power Windows

Warning

Children could be seriously injured or killed if caught in the path of a closing window. Never leave keys in a vehicle with children. When there are children in the rear seat, use the window lockout button to prevent operation of the windows. See *Keys* on page 2-1.



The driver power window switches control both front windows. The passenger switch only controls that window.

Press the switch down to lower the window. Pull the switch up to raise it.

Retained Accessory Power (RAP) allows the use of the power windows after the ignition has been turned off. See *Retained Accessory Power (RAP)* on page 9-18.

Express-Down/Up Windows

Windows with the express feature allow the windows to be raised and lowered all the way without holding the switch.

Press or pull the switch fully and release it to activate the express feature.

The express mode can be canceled by briefly pressing or pulling the switch.

Express Window Anti-Pinch Feature

If any object is in the path of the window when the express-up is active, the window will stop at the obstruction and auto-reverse to a preset factory position. Weather conditions such as severe icing may also cause the window to auto-reverse. The window will return to normal operation after the obstruction or condition is removed.

Express Window Anti-Pinch Override

Warning

If express override is activated, the window will not reverse automatically. You or others could be injured and the window could be damaged. Before you use express override, make sure that all people and obstructions are clear of the window path.

The anti-pinch feature can be overridden. Hold the window switch all the way up to the second position. The window will rise for as long as the switch is held. Once the switch is released, the express mode is re-activated.

In this mode, the window can close on an object in its path. Use care when using the override mode.

Programming the Power Windows

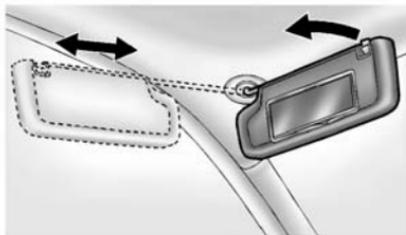
If the vehicle battery has been recharged or disconnected, or is not working, the front power windows will need to be reprogrammed for the express-up feature to work. Before reprogramming, replace or recharge the vehicle's battery.

To program:

1. With the ignition in ON/RUN or ACC/ACCESSORY, or when Retained Accessory Power (RAP) is active, close all doors.
2. Press and hold the power window switch until the window is fully open.
3. Pull the power window switch up until the window is fully closed.
4. Continue holding the switch up for approximately two seconds after the window is completely closed.

The window is now reprogrammed. Repeat the process for the other windows.

Sun Visors

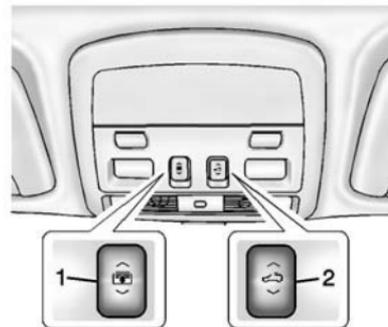


Pull the sun visor down to block glare. Detach the sun visor from the center mount to pivot to the side window or, if equipped, extend along the rod.

Roof

Sunroof

If the vehicle has a power sunroof it will only operate when the ignition is in ON/RUN or ACC/ACCESSORY, or when Retained Accessory Power (RAP) is active. See *Retained Accessory Power (RAP)* on page 9-18.



The driver side switch (1) operates the sunshade.

Open/Close: Press and hold the front or rear of the switch (1) to open or close the sunshade.

Express Open/Express Close: Press and release the rear or front of the switch (1) to express open or express close the sunshade. To stop the sunshade partway, press the switch (1) a second time.

The sunshade will open automatically with the sunroof, but can also be opened manually.

The passenger side switch (2) operates the sunroof.

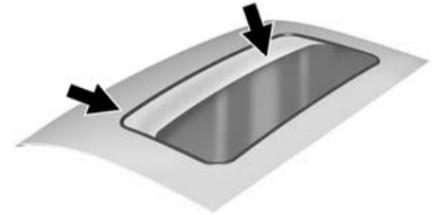
Vent: Press and hold the front of the switch (2) to vent the sunroof. The sunshade will automatically open approximately 38 cm (15 in). Press and hold the rear of the switch (2) to close the sunroof vent.

Express Open/Express Close: Press and release the rear or front of the switch (2) to express open or express close the sunroof. To stop the sunroof partway, press the switch (2) a second time.

Comfort Stop: The sunroof has a comfort stop feature that stops the sunroof from opening to the full-open position. Press the rear of the sunroof switch (2) to the first detent to open the sunroof to the comfort open position. Press the rear of the switch (2) again to fully open the sunroof.

Anti-Pinch Feature

If an object is in the path of the sunroof/sunshade when it is closing, the anti-pinch feature will detect the object and stop the sunroof/sunshade from closing at the point of the obstruction. The sunroof/sunshade will then return to the full-open position. To close the sunroof/sunshade, see "Express-Close" earlier in this section.



Dirt and debris may collect on the sunroof seal or in the track. This could cause an issue with sunroof operation or noise. It could also plug the water drainage system. Periodically open the sunroof and remove any obstacles or loose debris. Wipe the sunroof seal and roof sealing area using a clean cloth, mild soap, and water. Do not remove grease from the sunroof.

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3-2 Seats and Restraints

Head Restraints

Front Seats

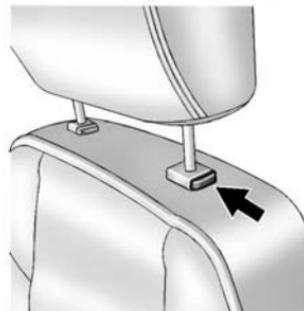
The vehicle's front seats have adjustable head restraints in the outboard seating positions.

Warning

With head restraints that are not installed and adjusted properly, there is a greater chance that occupants will suffer a neck/spinal injury in a crash. Do not drive until the head restraints for all occupants are installed and adjusted properly.



Adjust the head restraint so that the top of the restraint is at the same height as the top of the occupant's head. This position reduces the chance of a neck injury in a crash.



The height of the head restraint can be adjusted. Pull the head restraint up to raise it. Try to move the head restraint to make sure that it is locked in place.

To lower the head restraint, press the button, located on the top of the seatback, and push the head restraint down. Try to move the head restraint after the button is released to make sure that it is locked in place.

The front seat outboard head restraints are not removable.

Rear Seats

The vehicle's rear seats have head restraints in the outboard seating positions, but they are not adjustable.

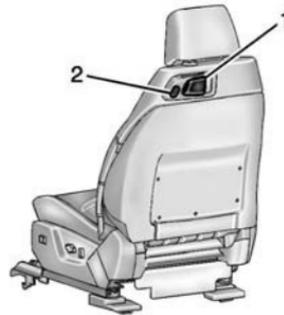
Rear outboard head restraints are not removable.

Active Head Restraints

The vehicle has an active head restraint system in the front seating positions. These automatically tilt forward to reduce the risk of neck injury if the vehicle is hit from behind.

Front Seats

Easy Entry Seat



1. Folding Seatback Handle
2. Seat Adjustment Switch

The front seats can be moved out of the way to make it easier to get in and out of the rear seat.

To fold the seatback, pull the handle (1) on the upper seatback. The seatback will fold forward.

To move the seat forward, press and hold the top of the switch (2) on the upper seatback. To move the seat rearward, press and hold the bottom of the switch (2). Release the switch (2) when the seat reaches the desired position.

After entering or exiting the rear seat, return the seatback to the upright position. Push and pull on the seatback to make sure it is locked.

Warning

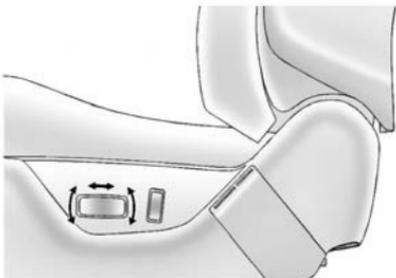
If either seatback is not locked, it could move forward in a sudden stop or crash. That could cause injury to the person sitting there. Always push and pull on the seatbacks to be sure they are locked.

A driver seat entry/exit position can be recalled automatically using the vehicle personalization menu.

3-4 Seats and Restraints

See *Memory Seats* on page 3-6 and *Vehicle Personalization* on page 5-39.

Power Seat Adjustment



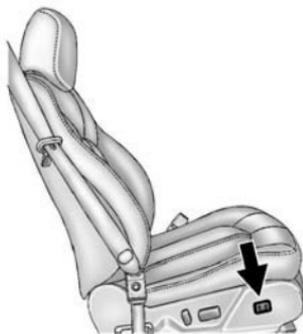
To adjust a power seat, if equipped:

- Move the seat forward or rearward by sliding the horizontal control forward or rearward.
- Raise or lower the front or rear part of the seat cushion by moving the front or rear of the horizontal control up or down.

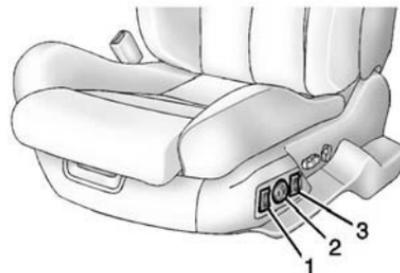
- Raise or lower the entire seat by moving the entire horizontal control up or down.

To adjust the seatback, see “Power Reclining Seatbacks” under *Reclining Seatbacks* on page 3-5.

Lumbar Adjustment



If available, hold the control on the outboard side of the seat forward or rearward to increase or decrease the lumbar support on the driver or front passenger seat.



1. Seat Cushion Bolster Adjustment
2. Lumbar Support Control
3. Seatback Bolster Control

Power Lumbar

To adjust the lumbar support, if equipped:

- Press and hold the top of the control (2) to increase support to the top of the seatback and decrease support to the bottom of the seatback.

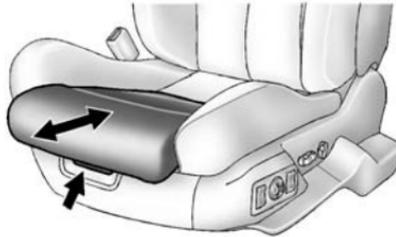
- Press and hold the bottom of the control (2) to decrease support to the top of the seatback and increase support to the bottom of the seatback.
- Press and hold the front or rear of the control (2) to increase or decrease support to the entire seatback.

Seat Cushion and Seatback Bolsters

To adjust the seat cushion and seatback bolster support, if equipped:

- Press the top or bottom of the control (1) to increase or decrease support in the seat cushion bolsters.
- Press the top or bottom of the control (3) to increase or decrease support in the seatback bolsters.

Thigh Support Adjustment



If available, adjust the manual leg extension by reaching under it, in the pocketed area. Press the button and pull or push to lengthen or shorten it. Release the button to lock it in place.

Reclining Seatbacks

Warning

Sitting in a reclined position when the vehicle is in motion can be dangerous. Even when buckled up, the safety belts cannot do their job.

The shoulder belt will not be against your body. Instead, it will be in front of you. In a crash, you could go into it, receiving neck or other injuries.

The lap belt could go up over your abdomen. The belt forces would be there, not at your pelvic bones. This could cause serious internal injuries.

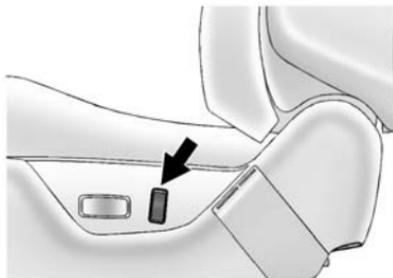
For proper protection when the vehicle is in motion, have the seatback upright. Then sit well back in the seat and wear the safety belt properly.

3-6 Seats and Restraints



Do not have a seatback reclined if the vehicle is moving.

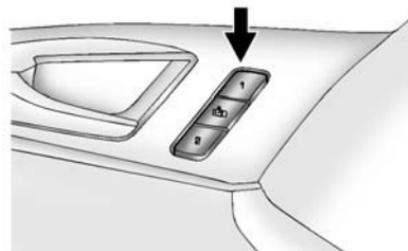
Power Reclining Seatbacks



To adjust a power seatback:

- Tilt the top of the vertical control rearward to recline.
- Tilt the top of the vertical control forward to raise.

Memory Seats



If available, memory buttons 1 and 2 on the driver door are used to save and recall memory settings for the driver seat cushion and seatback, outside mirrors, and the power tilt steering column position (if equipped).

- 1: Saves and recalls for driver 1.
- 2: Saves and recalls for driver 2.

 **(Exit Button):** Moves the driver seat and/or power steering column to the exit position. See “Exit Recall” later in this section.

Storing Memory Positions

To save into memory:

1. Adjust the driver seat, outside mirrors, and the power steering column (if equipped) to the desired driving positions.
2. Press and hold “1” until two beeps sound.
3. Repeat for a second driver using “2.”

The vehicle comes with two Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitters. Each transmitter has a number “1” or “2” on it. These numbers correspond to “1” and “2” on the driver door. The current driver is identified when  on the RKE transmitter is pressed, or when “1” or “2” on the driver door is pressed.

To recall, press and release “1” or “2.” The vehicle must be in P (Park) for an automatic transmission, or the parking brake must be applied for a manual transmission. A single beep sounds when the button is pressed. The seat, outside mirrors, and/or power steering column move to the position previously stored for the identified driver.

Automatic Entry Recall

If entry/exit recall is programmed on in the vehicle personalization menu, automatic entry recall occurs when the ignition is turned on. See *Vehicle Personalization on page 5-39*.

To stop recall movement, press one of the power seat, memory, or outside mirror buttons, or the power steering column switch (if equipped).

If something has blocked the driver seat or the steering column while recalling a memory position, the recall may stop. Remove the

obstruction; then press the appropriate control for the area that is not recalling for two seconds. Try recalling the memory position again by pressing the appropriate memory button. If the memory position is still not recalling, see your dealer for service.

Exit Recall

 **(Exit Button):** Press to move the driver seat back a preset distance and/or the power steering column (if equipped) up and forward. A single beep sounds when the exit feature activates. The vehicle must be in P (Park) for an automatic transmission, or the parking brake must be applied for a manual transmission.

If entry/exit recall is programmed on in the vehicle personalization menu, automatic seat and/or steering column movement occurs upon leaving the vehicle, if the following conditions are met. See *Vehicle Personalization on page 5-39*.

3-8 Seats and Restraints

On vehicles with Remote Keyless Entry (RKE), automatic exit recall movements occur when the ignition key is removed.

On vehicles with Remote Keyless Access, automatic exit recall movements occur when the following steps are completed:

1. The ignition is turned on for vehicles with an automatic transmission, or the engine is started on vehicles with a manual transmission.
2. The automatic transmission is shifted out of P (Park), or the parking brake is released on vehicles with a manual transmission.
3. The automatic transmission is shifted back into P (Park), or the parking brake is re-engaged on vehicles with a manual transmission.
4. The ignition is turned off.
5. The driver door is opened.

Steps 2 and 3 are intended to reflect that the vehicle has been moved. If the vehicle is not moved or the steps above are not performed, automatic exit recall movement will not occur. In this case, press  to activate exit recall movements.

If something has blocked the driver seat while recalling the exit position, the recall may stop. Remove the obstruction; then press and hold the power seat control rearward for two seconds. Try recalling the exit position again. If the exit position is still not recalling, see your dealer for service.

Heated and Ventilated Front Seats

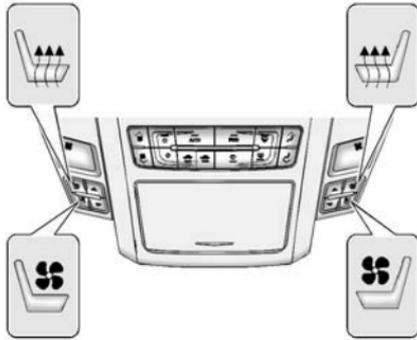
Warning

If you cannot feel temperature change or pain to the skin, the seat heater may cause burns. To

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

reduce the risk of burns, people with such a condition should use care when using the seat heater, especially for long periods of time. Do not place anything on the seat that insulates against heat, such as a blanket, cushion, cover, or similar item. This may cause the seat heater to overheat. An overheated seat heater may cause a burn or may damage the seat.



Heated and Ventilated Seat Buttons Shown, Heated Seat Buttons Similar

If available, the buttons are on the climate control panel. To operate, the ignition must be on.

 **(Heated Seat):** Press to heat the seat.

 **(Ventilated Seat):** If available, press to ventilate the seat. A ventilated seat has a fan that pulls or pushes air through the seat. The air is not cooled.

Press the button once for the highest setting. With each press of the button, the seat will change to the next lower setting, and then to the off setting. The lights on the climate control display indicate three for the highest setting and one for the lowest.

The passenger seat may take longer to heat up.

The heated and/or ventilated seats are canceled after the ignition is turned off.

Remote Start Heated Seats

During a remote start, the heated seats may turn on, depending upon the outside temperature. They are canceled when the ignition is turned on. Press the button to use the heated seats after the vehicle is started.

The indicator lights on the climate control display do not turn on during a remote start.

The temperature performance of an unoccupied seat may be reduced.

See *Remote Vehicle Start* on page 2-8.

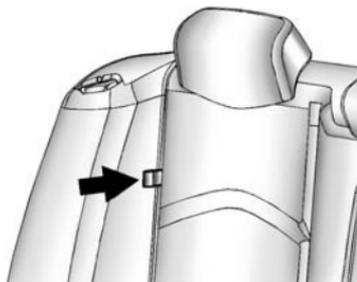
Rear Seats

Caution

Folding a rear seat with the safety belts still fastened may cause damage to the seat or the safety belts. Always unbuckle the safety belts and return them to their normal stowed position before folding a rear seat.

The vehicle may have a split folding rear seat.

To lower one or both of the rear seatbacks:



1. Pull forward on the tab, on the outboard side of the seatback, to unlock the seatback.
2. Fold the seatback down. This allows access to the trunk.

See *Trunk* on page 2-12.

Safety Belts

This section of the manual describes how to use safety belts properly. It also describes some things not to do with safety belts.

Warning

Do not let anyone ride where a safety belt cannot be worn properly. In a crash, if you or your passenger(s) are not wearing safety belts, injuries can be much worse than if you are wearing safety belts. You can be seriously injured or killed by hitting things inside the vehicle harder or by being ejected from the vehicle. In addition, anyone who is not buckled up can strike other passengers in the vehicle.

It is extremely dangerous to ride in a cargo area, inside or outside of a vehicle. In a collision, passengers riding in these areas

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

are more likely to be seriously injured or killed. Do not allow passengers to ride in any area of the vehicle that is not equipped with seats and safety belts.

Always wear a safety belt, and check that all passenger(s) are restrained properly too.

This vehicle has indicators as a reminder to buckle the safety belts. See *Safety Belt Reminders* on page 5-11.

Why Safety Belts Work

When riding in a vehicle, you travel as fast as the vehicle does. If the vehicle stops suddenly, you keep going until something stops you. It could be the windshield, the instrument panel, or the safety belts!

When you wear a safety belt, you and the vehicle slow down together. There is more time to stop because you stop over a longer distance and, when worn properly, your strongest bones take the forces from the

safety belts. That is why wearing safety belts makes such good sense.

Questions and Answers About Safety Belts

Q: Will I be trapped in the vehicle after a crash if I am wearing a safety belt?

A: You *could* be — whether you are wearing a safety belt or not. Your chance of being conscious during and after a crash, so you *can* unbuckle and get out, is *much* greater if you are belted.

Q: If my vehicle has airbags, why should I have to wear safety belts?

A: Airbags are supplemental systems only; so they work *with* safety belts — not instead of them. Whether or not an airbag is provided, all occupants still have to buckle up to get the most protection.

3-12 Seats and Restraints

Also, in nearly all states and in all Canadian provinces, the law requires wearing safety belts.

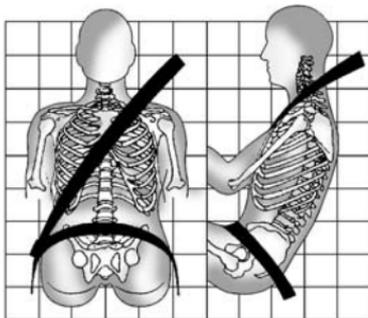
How to Wear Safety Belts Properly

This section is only for people of adult size.

There are special things to know about safety belts and children. And there are different rules for smaller children and infants. If a child will be riding in the vehicle, see *Older Children on page 3-29* or *Infants and Young Children on page 3-31*. Follow those rules for everyone's protection.

It is very important for all occupants to buckle up. Statistics show that unbelted people are hurt more often in crashes than those who are wearing safety belts.

There are important things to know about wearing a safety belt properly.



- Sit up straight and always keep your feet on the floor in front of you.
- Always use the correct buckle for your seating position.
- Wear the lap part of the belt low and snug on the hips, just touching the thighs. In a crash, this applies force to the strong pelvic bones and you would be less likely to slide under the lap belt. If you slid under it, the belt would apply force on your abdomen. This could cause serious or even fatal injuries.

- Wear the shoulder belt over the shoulder and across the chest. These parts of the body are best able to take belt restraining forces. The shoulder belt locks if there is a sudden stop or crash.

Warning

You can be seriously injured, or even killed, by not wearing your safety belt properly.

- Never allow the lap or shoulder belt to become loose or twisted.
- Never wear the shoulder belt under both arms or behind your back.
- Never route the lap or shoulder belt over an armrest.

Lap-Shoulder Belt

All seating positions in the vehicle have a lap-shoulder belt.

The following instructions explain how to wear a lap-shoulder belt properly.

1. Adjust the seat, if the seat is adjustable, so you can sit up straight. To see how, see “Seats” in the Index.
2. Pick up the latch plate and pull the belt across you. Do not let it get twisted.

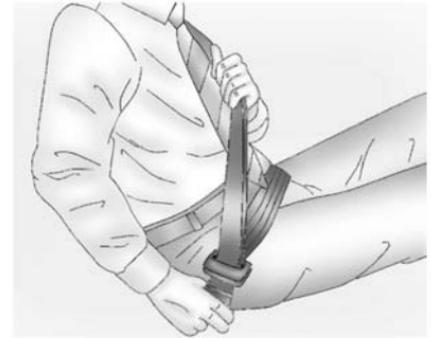
The lap-shoulder belt may lock if you pull the belt across you very quickly. If this happens, let the belt go back slightly to unlock it. Then pull the belt across you more slowly.

If the shoulder portion of a passenger belt is pulled out all the way, the child restraint locking feature may be engaged. If this happens, let the belt go back all the way and start again.



3. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks.
Pull up on the latch plate to make sure it is secure. If the belt is not long enough, see *Safety Belt Extender* on page 3-15.

Position the release button on the buckle so that the safety belt could be quickly unbuckled if necessary.



4. To make the lap part tight, pull up on the shoulder belt.
It may be necessary to pull stitching on the safety belt through the latch plate to fully tighten the lap belt on smaller occupants.

3-14 Seats and Restraints



To unclatch the belt, push the button on the buckle. The belt should return to its stowed position.

Before a door is closed, be sure the safety belt is out of the way. If a door is slammed against a safety belt, damage can occur to both the safety belt and the vehicle.

Safety Belt Pretensioners

This vehicle has safety belt pretensioners for front outboard occupants. Although the safety belt pretensioners cannot be seen, they are part of the safety belt assembly.

They can help tighten the safety belts during the early stages of a moderate to severe frontal, near frontal, or rear crash if the threshold conditions for pretensioner activation are met. Safety belt pretensioners can also help tighten the safety belts in a side crash or a rollover event.

Pretensioners work only once. If the pretensioners activate in a crash, the pretensioners and possibly other parts of the safety belt system will need to be replaced. See *Replacing Safety Belt System Parts after a Crash* on page 3-15.

Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy

Safety belts work for everyone, including pregnant women. Like all occupants, they are more likely to be seriously injured if they do not wear safety belts.



A pregnant woman should wear a lap-shoulder belt, and the lap portion should be worn as low as possible, below the rounding, throughout the pregnancy.

The best way to protect the fetus is to protect the mother. When a safety belt is worn properly, it is more likely that the fetus will not be hurt in a crash. For pregnant women, as for anyone, the key to making safety belts effective is wearing them properly.

Safety Belt Extender

If the vehicle's safety belt will fasten around you, you should use it.

But if a safety belt is not long enough, your dealer will order you an extender. When you go in to order it, take the heaviest coat you will wear, so the extender will be long enough for you. To help avoid personal injury, do not let someone else use it, and use it only for the seat it is made to fit. The extender has been designed for adults. Never use it for securing child seats. To wear it, attach it to the regular safety belt. See the instruction sheet that comes with the extender.

Safety System Check

Now and then, check that the safety belt reminder light, safety belts, buckles, latch plates, retractors, and anchorages are all working properly. Look for any other loose or damaged safety belt system parts that might keep a safety belt system from doing its job. See your dealer

to have it repaired. Torn or frayed safety belts may not protect you in a crash. They can rip apart under impact forces. If a belt is torn or frayed, get a new one right away.

Make sure the safety belt reminder light is working. See *Safety Belt Reminders on page 5-11*.

Keep safety belts clean and dry. See *Safety Belt Care on page 3-15*.

Safety Belt Care

Keep belts clean and dry.

Warning

Do not bleach or dye safety belts. It may severely weaken them. In a crash, they might not be able to provide adequate protection. Clean safety belts only with mild soap and lukewarm water.

Replacing Safety Belt System Parts after a Crash

Warning

A crash can damage the safety belt system in the vehicle. A damaged safety belt system may not properly protect the person using it, resulting in serious injury or even death in a crash. To help make sure the safety belt systems are working properly after a crash, have them inspected and any necessary replacements made as soon as possible.

After a minor crash, replacement of safety belts may not be necessary. But the safety belt assemblies that were used during any crash may have been stressed or damaged.

3-16 Seats and Restraints

See your dealer to have the safety belt assemblies inspected or replaced.

New parts and repairs may be necessary even if the safety belt system was not being used at the time of the crash.

Have the safety belt pretensioners checked if the vehicle has been in a crash, or if the airbag readiness light stays on after you start the vehicle or while you are driving. See *Airbag Readiness Light on page 5-12*.

Airbag System

The vehicle has the following airbags:

- A frontal airbag for the driver.
- A frontal airbag for the outboard front passenger.
- A seat-mounted side impact airbag for the driver.
- A seat-mounted side impact airbag for the outboard front passenger.
- A roof-rail airbag for the driver and the passenger seated directly behind the driver.
- A roof-rail airbag for the outboard front passenger and the passenger seated directly behind the outboard front passenger.

All vehicle airbags have the word AIRBAG on the trim or on a label near the deployment opening.

For frontal airbags, the word AIRBAG is on the center of the steering wheel for the driver and on the instrument panel for the front outboard passenger.

For seat-mounted side impact airbags, the word AIRBAG is on the side of the seatback closest to the door.

For roof-rail airbags, the word AIRBAG is on the ceiling or trim.

Airbags are designed to supplement the protection provided by safety belts. Even though today's airbags are also designed to help reduce the risk of injury from the force of an inflating bag, all airbags must inflate very quickly to do their job.

Here are the most important things to know about the airbag system:

 **Warning**

You can be severely injured or killed in a crash if you are not wearing your safety belt, even with airbags. Airbags are designed to work with safety belts, not replace them. Also, airbags are not designed to inflate in every crash. In some crashes safety belts are the only restraint. See *When Should an Airbag Inflate?* on page 3-19.

Wearing your safety belt during a crash helps reduce the chance of hitting things inside the vehicle or being ejected from it. Airbags are “supplemental restraints” to the safety belts. Everyone in the vehicle should wear a safety belt properly, whether or not there is an airbag for that person.

 **Warning**

Because airbags inflate with great force and faster than the blink of an eye, anyone who is up against, or very close to any airbag when it inflates can be seriously injured or killed. Do not sit unnecessarily close to any airbag, as you would be if sitting on the edge of the seat or leaning forward. Safety belts help keep you in position before and during a crash. Always wear a safety belt, even with airbags. The driver should sit as far back as possible while still maintaining control of the vehicle.

Occupants should not lean on or sleep against the door or side windows in seating positions with seat-mounted side impact airbags and/or roof-rail airbags.

 **Warning**

Children who are up against, or very close to, any airbag when it inflates can be seriously injured or killed. Always secure children properly in the vehicle. To read how, see *Older Children on page 3-29* or *Infants and Young Children on page 3-31*.



There is an airbag readiness light on the instrument cluster, which shows the airbag symbol. The system checks the airbag electrical system for malfunctions. The light tells you if there is an electrical problem. See *Airbag Readiness Light on page 5-12* for more information.

Where Are the Airbags?



The driver's frontal airbag is in the center of the steering wheel.



The front outboard passenger frontal airbag is in the passenger side instrument panel.



Driver Side Shown, Passenger Side Similar

The driver and front outboard passenger seat-mounted side impact airbags are in the side of the seatbacks closest to the door.



Driver Side Shown, Passenger Side Similar

The roof-rail airbags for the driver, front outboard passenger, and second row outboard passengers are in the ceiling above the side windows.

⚠ Warning

If something is between an occupant and an airbag, the airbag might not inflate properly or it might force the object into

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

that person causing severe injury or even death. The path of an inflating airbag must be kept clear. Do not put anything between an occupant and an airbag, and do not attach or put anything on the steering wheel hub or on or near any other airbag covering.

Do not use seat accessories that block the inflation path of a seat-mounted side impact airbag.

Never secure anything to the roof of a vehicle with roof-rail airbags by routing a rope or tie-down through any door or window opening. If you do, the path of an inflating roof-rail airbag will be blocked.

When Should an Airbag Inflate?

This vehicle is equipped with airbags. See *Airbag System on page 3-16*. Airbags are designed to inflate if the impact exceeds the specific airbag system's deployment threshold. Deployment thresholds are used to predict how severe a crash is likely to be in time for the airbags to inflate and help restrain the occupants. The vehicle has electronic sensors that help the airbag system determine the severity of the impact. Deployment thresholds can vary with specific vehicle design.

Frontal airbags are designed to inflate in moderate to severe frontal or near frontal crashes to help reduce the potential for severe injuries, mainly to the driver's or front outboard passenger's head and chest.

Whether the frontal airbags will or should inflate is not based primarily on how fast the vehicle is traveling.

3-20 Seats and Restraints

It depends on what is hit, the direction of the impact, and how quickly the vehicle slows down.

Frontal airbags may inflate at different crash speeds depending on whether the vehicle hits an object straight on or at an angle, and whether the object is fixed or moving, rigid or deformable, narrow or wide.

Frontal airbags are not intended to inflate during vehicle rollovers, rear impacts, or in many side impacts.

In addition, the vehicle has advanced technology frontal airbags. Advanced technology frontal airbags adjust the restraint according to crash severity.

Seat-mounted side impact airbags are designed to inflate in moderate to severe side crashes depending on the location of the impact.

Seat-mounted side impact airbags are not designed to inflate in frontal impacts, near frontal impacts, rollovers, or rear impacts.

A seat-mounted side impact airbag is designed to inflate on the side of the vehicle that is struck.

Roof-rail airbags are designed to inflate in moderate to severe side crashes depending on the location of the impact. In addition, these roof-rail airbags are designed to inflate during a rollover or in a severe frontal impact. Roof-rail airbags are not designed to inflate in rear impacts. Both roof-rail airbags will inflate when either side of the vehicle is struck, if the sensing system predicts that the vehicle is about to roll over on its side, or in a severe frontal impact.

In any particular crash, no one can say whether an airbag should have inflated simply because of the vehicle damage or repair costs.

What Makes an Airbag Inflate?

In a deployment event, the sensing system sends an electrical signal triggering a release of gas from the

inflator. Gas from the inflator fills the airbag causing the bag to break out of the cover. The inflator, the airbag, and related hardware are all part of the airbag module.

For airbag locations, see *Where Are the Airbags?* on page 3-18.

How Does an Airbag Restrain?

In moderate to severe frontal or near frontal collisions, even belted occupants can contact the steering wheel or the instrument panel. In moderate to severe side collisions, even belted occupants can contact the inside of the vehicle.

Airbags supplement the protection provided by safety belts by distributing the force of the impact more evenly over the occupant's body.

Rollover capable roof-rail airbags are designed to help contain the head and chest of occupants in the outboard seating positions in the

first and second rows. The rollover capable roof-rail airbags are designed to help reduce the risk of full or partial ejection in rollover events, although no system can prevent all such ejections.

But airbags would not help in many types of collisions, primarily because the occupant's motion is not toward those airbags. See *When Should an Airbag Inflate?* on page 3-19.

Airbags should never be regarded as anything more than a supplement to safety belts.

What Will You See after an Airbag Inflates?

After the frontal airbags and seat-mounted side impact airbags inflate, they quickly deflate, so quickly that some people may not even realize an airbag inflated. Roof-rail airbags may still be at least partially inflated for some time after they inflate. Some components of the airbag module may be hot for

several minutes. For location of the airbags, see *Where Are the Airbags?* on page 3-18.

The parts of the airbag that come into contact with you may be warm, but not too hot to touch. There may be some smoke and dust coming from the vents in the deflated airbags. Airbag inflation does not prevent the driver from seeing out of the windshield or being able to steer the vehicle, nor does it prevent people from leaving the vehicle.

 Warning
<p>When an airbag inflates, there may be dust in the air. This dust could cause breathing problems for people with a history of asthma or other breathing trouble. To avoid this, everyone in the vehicle should get out as soon as it is safe to do so. If you have breathing problems but cannot get out of the vehicle after an</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued)</p>

Warning (Continued)
<p>airbag inflates, then get fresh air by opening a window or a door. If you experience breathing problems following an airbag deployment, you should seek medical attention.</p>

The vehicle has a feature that may automatically unlock the doors, turn on the interior lamps and hazard warning flashers, and shut off the fuel system after the airbags inflate. The feature may also activate, without airbag inflation, after an event that exceeds a predetermined threshold. You can lock the doors, and turn off the interior lamps, and turn off the hazard warning flashers by using the controls for those features.

3-22 Seats and Restraints

Warning

A crash severe enough to inflate the airbags may have also damaged important functions in the vehicle, such as the fuel system, brake and steering systems, etc. Even if the vehicle appears to be drivable after a moderate crash, there may be concealed damage that could make it difficult to safely operate the vehicle.

Use caution if you should attempt to restart the engine after a crash has occurred.

In many crashes severe enough to inflate the airbag, windshields are broken by vehicle deformation. Additional windshield breakage may also occur from the front outboard passenger airbag.

- Airbags are designed to inflate only once. After an airbag inflates, you will need some new

parts for the airbag system. If you do not get them, the airbag system will not be there to help protect you in another crash. A new system will include airbag modules and possibly other parts. The service manual for the vehicle covers the need to replace other parts.

- The vehicle has a crash sensing and diagnostic module which records information after a crash. See *Vehicle Data Recording and Privacy on page 13-14* and *Event Data Recorders on page 13-14*.
- Let only qualified technicians work on the airbag systems. Improper service can mean that an airbag system will not work properly. See your dealer for service.

Passenger Sensing System

The vehicle has a passenger sensing system for the front outboard passenger position. The passenger airbag status indicator will be visible on the instrument panel when the vehicle is started.



United States



Canada

The words ON and OFF, or the symbol for on and off, are visible during the system check. When the system check is complete, either the

word ON or OFF, or the symbol for on or off, will be visible. See *Passenger Airbag Status Indicator on page 5-13*.

The passenger sensing system turns off the front outboard passenger frontal airbag under certain conditions. No other airbag is affected by the passenger sensing system.

The passenger sensing system works with sensors that are part of the front outboard passenger seat. The sensors are designed to detect the presence of a properly-seated occupant and determine if the front outboard passenger frontal airbag should be allowed to inflate or not.

According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly secured in a rear seat in the correct child restraint for their weight and size.

Whenever possible, children aged 12 and under should be secured in a rear seating position.

Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front. This is because the risk to the rear-facing child is so great, if the airbag inflates.

 **Warning**

A child in a rear-facing child restraint can be seriously injured or killed if the passenger frontal airbag inflates. This is because the back of the rear-facing child restraint would be very close to the inflating airbag. A child in a forward-facing child restraint can be seriously injured or killed if the passenger frontal airbag inflates and the passenger seat is in a forward position.

Even if the passenger sensing system has turned off the passenger frontal airbag, no system is fail-safe. No one can guarantee that an airbag will not

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

inflate under some unusual circumstance, even though the airbag is off.

Secure rear-facing child restraints in a rear seat, even if the airbag is off. If you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the front outboard passenger seat, always move the seat as far back as it will go. It is better to secure the child restraint in a rear seat.

The passenger sensing system is designed to turn off the front outboard passenger frontal airbag if:

- The front outboard passenger seat is unoccupied.
- The system determines that an infant is present in a child restraint.

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- A front outboard passenger takes his/her weight off of the seat for a period of time.
- There is a critical problem with the airbag system or the passenger sensing system.

When the passenger sensing system has turned off the front outboard passenger frontal airbag, the off indicator will light and stay lit to remind you that the airbag is off. See *Passenger Airbag Status Indicator* on page 5-13.

The passenger sensing system is designed to turn on the front outboard passenger frontal airbag anytime the system senses that a person of adult size is sitting properly in the front outboard passenger seat.

When the passenger sensing system has allowed the airbag to be enabled, the on indicator will light and stay lit to remind you that the airbag is active.

For some children, including children in child restraints, and for very small adults, the passenger sensing system may or may not turn off the front outboard passenger frontal airbag, depending upon the person's seating posture and body build. Everyone in the vehicle who has outgrown child restraints should wear a safety belt properly — whether or not there is an airbag for that person.

Warning

If the airbag readiness light ever comes on and stays on, it means that something may be wrong with the airbag system. To help avoid injury to yourself or others, have the vehicle serviced right away. See *Airbag Readiness Light* on page 5-12 for more information, including important safety information.

If the On Indicator is Lit for a Child Restraint

The passenger sensing system is designed to turn off the front outboard passenger frontal airbag if the system determines that an infant is present in a child restraint. If a child restraint has been installed and the on indicator is lit:

1. Turn the vehicle off.
2. Remove the child restraint from the vehicle.
3. Remove any additional items from the seat such as blankets, cushions, seat covers, seat heaters, or seat massagers.
4. Reinstall the child restraint following the directions provided by the child restraint manufacturer and refer to *Securing Child Restraints (Front Passenger Seat)* on page 3-44 or *Securing Child Restraints (Rear Seat)* on page 3-42.

5. If, after reinstalling the child restraint and restarting the vehicle, the on indicator is still lit, turn the vehicle off. Then slightly recline the vehicle seatback and adjust the seat cushion, if adjustable, to make sure that the vehicle seatback is not pushing the child restraint into the seat cushion.

Also make sure the child restraint is not trapped under the vehicle head restraint. If this happens, adjust the head restraint. See *Head Restraints on page 3-2*.

6. Restart the vehicle.

The passenger sensing system may or may not turn off the airbag for a child in a child restraint depending upon the child's size. It is better to secure the child restraint in a rear seat.

If the Off Indicator is Lit for an Adult-Sized Occupant



If a person of adult size is sitting in the front outboard passenger seat, but the off indicator is lit, it could be because that person is not sitting properly in the seat. If this happens, use the following steps to allow the system to detect that person and enable the front outboard passenger frontal airbag:

1. Turn the vehicle off.

2. Remove any additional items from the seat such as blankets, cushions, seat covers, seat heaters, or seat massagers. Also remove laptops or other electronic devices.
3. Place the seatback in the fully upright position.
4. Have the person sit upright in the seat, centered on the seat cushion, with legs comfortably extended.
5. Restart the vehicle and have the person remain in this position for two to three minutes after the on indicator is lit.

Warning

If the front outboard passenger airbag is turned off for an adult-sized occupant, the airbag will not be able to inflate and help protect that person in a crash, resulting in an increased risk of

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Warning (Continued)

serious injury or even death. An adult-sized occupant should not ride in the front outboard passenger seat, if the passenger airbag off indicator is lit.

Additional Factors Affecting System Operation

Safety belts help keep the passenger in position on the seat during vehicle maneuvers and braking, which helps the passenger sensing system maintain the passenger airbag status. See “Safety Belts” and “Child Restraints” in the Index for additional information about the importance of proper restraint use.

A thick layer of additional material, such as a blanket or cushion, or aftermarket equipment such as seat covers, seat heaters, and seat massagers can affect how well the passenger sensing system

operates. We recommend that you not use seat covers or other aftermarket equipment except when approved by GM for your specific vehicle. See *Adding Equipment to the Airbag-Equipped Vehicle on page 3-27* for more information about modifications that can affect how the system operates.

A wet seat can affect the performance of the passenger sensing system. Here is how:

- The passenger sensing system may turn off the passenger airbag when liquid is soaked into the seat. If this happens, the off indicator will be lit, and the airbag readiness light on the instrument panel will also be lit.
- Liquid pooled on the seat that has not soaked in may make it more likely that the passenger sensing system will turn on the passenger airbag while a child restraint or child occupant is on

the seat. If the passenger airbag is turned on, the on indicator will be lit.

If the passenger seat gets wet, dry the seat immediately. If the airbag readiness light is lit, do not install a child restraint or allow anyone to occupy the seat. See *Airbag Readiness Light on page 5-12* for important safety information.

The on indicator may be lit if an object, such as a briefcase, handbag, grocery bag, laptop or other electronic device, is put on an unoccupied seat. If this is not desired remove the object from the seat.

Warning

Stowing of articles under the passenger seat or between the passenger seat cushion and seatback may interfere with the proper operation of the passenger sensing system.

Servicing the Airbag-Equipped Vehicle

Airbags affect how the vehicle should be serviced. There are parts of the airbag system in several places around the vehicle. Your dealer and the service manual have information about servicing the vehicle and the airbag system. To purchase a service manual, see *Service Publications Ordering Information* on page 13-11.

 **Warning**

For up to 10 seconds after the vehicle is turned off and the battery is disconnected, an airbag can still inflate during improper service. You can be injured if you are close to an airbag when it inflates. Avoid yellow connectors. They are probably part of the airbag system. Be sure to follow

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Warning (Continued)

proper service procedures, and make sure the person performing work for you is qualified to do so.

Adding Equipment to the Airbag-Equipped Vehicle

Adding accessories that change the vehicle's frame, bumper system, height, front end, or side sheet metal, may keep the airbag system from working properly. The operation of the airbag system can also be affected by changing or moving any parts of the front seats, safety belts, the airbag sensing and diagnostic module, steering wheel, instrument panel, any of the airbag modules, ceiling or pillar garnish trim, front sensors, side impact sensors, or airbag wiring.

Your dealer and the service manual have information about the location of the airbag sensors, sensing and diagnostic module, and airbag wiring.

In addition, the vehicle has a passenger sensing system for the front outboard passenger position, which includes sensors that are part of the passenger seat. The passenger sensing system may not operate properly if the original seat trim is replaced with non-GM covers, upholstery, or trim; or with GM covers, upholstery, or trim designed for a different vehicle. Any object, such as an aftermarket seat heater or a comfort-enhancing pad or device, installed under or on top of the seat fabric, could also interfere with the operation of the passenger sensing system. This could either prevent proper deployment of the passenger airbag(s) or prevent the passenger sensing system from properly

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turning off the passenger airbag(s). See *Passenger Sensing System* on page 3-22.

If the vehicle has rollover roof-rail airbags, see *Different Size Tires and Wheels* on page 10-55 for additional important information.

If you have to modify your vehicle because you have a disability and you have questions about whether the modifications will affect the vehicle's airbag system, or if you have questions about whether the airbag system will be affected if the vehicle is modified for any other reason, call Customer Assistance. See *Customer Assistance Offices* on page 13-3.

Airbag System Check

The airbag system does not need regularly scheduled maintenance or replacement. Make sure the airbag readiness light is working. See *Airbag Readiness Light* on page 5-12.

Caution

If an airbag covering is damaged, opened, or broken, the airbag may not work properly. Do not open or break the airbag coverings. If there are any opened or broken airbag coverings, have the airbag covering and/or airbag module replaced. For the location of the airbags, see *Where Are the Airbags?* on page 3-18. See your dealer for service.

Replacing Airbag System Parts after a Crash

Warning

A crash can damage the airbag systems in the vehicle. A damaged airbag system may not work properly and may not

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

protect you and your passenger(s) in a crash, resulting in serious injury or even death. To help make sure the airbag systems are working properly after a crash, have them inspected and any necessary replacements made as soon as possible.

If an airbag inflates, you will need to replace airbag system parts. See your dealer for service.

If the airbag readiness light stays on after the vehicle is started or comes on when you are driving, the airbag system may not work properly. Have the vehicle serviced right away. See *Airbag Readiness Light* on page 5-12.

Child Restraints

Older Children



Older children who have outgrown booster seats should wear the vehicle safety belts.

The manufacturer instructions that come with the booster seat state the weight and height limitations for that booster. Use a booster seat with a lap-shoulder belt until the child passes the fit test below:

- Sit all the way back on the seat. Do the knees bend at the seat edge? If yes, continue. If no, return to the booster seat.
- Buckle the lap-shoulder belt. Does the shoulder belt rest on the shoulder? If yes, continue. If no, try using the rear safety belt comfort guide, if available. See “Rear Safety Belt Comfort Guides” under *Lap-Shoulder Belt on page 3-12*. If a comfort guide is not available, or if the shoulder belt still does not rest on the shoulder, then return to the booster seat.
- Does the lap belt fit low and snug on the hips, touching the thighs? If yes, continue. If no, return to the booster seat.

- Can proper safety belt fit be maintained for the length of the trip? If yes, continue. If no, return to the booster seat.

Q: What is the proper way to wear safety belts?

A: An older child should wear a lap-shoulder belt and get the additional restraint a shoulder belt can provide. The shoulder belt should not cross the face or neck. The lap belt should fit snugly below the hips, just touching the top of the thighs. This applies belt force to the child’s pelvic bones in a crash. It should never be worn over the abdomen, which could cause severe or even fatal internal injuries in a crash.

Also see “Rear Safety Belt Comfort Guides” under *Lap-Shoulder Belt on page 3-12*.

According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in a rear seating position.

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In a crash, children who are not buckled up can strike other people who are buckled up, or can be thrown out of the vehicle. Older children need to use safety belts properly.

Warning

Never allow more than one child to wear the same safety belt. The safety belt cannot properly spread the impact forces. In a crash, they can be crushed together and seriously injured. A safety belt must be used by only one person at a time.



Warning

Never allow a child to wear the safety belt with the shoulder belt behind their back. A child can be seriously injured by not wearing the lap-shoulder belt properly. In a crash, the child would not be restrained by the shoulder belt. The child could move too far forward increasing the chance of head and neck injury. The child might also slide under the lap

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Warning (Continued)

belt. The belt force would then be applied right on the abdomen. That could cause serious or fatal injuries. The shoulder belt should go over the shoulder and across the chest.



Infants and Young Children

Everyone in a vehicle needs protection! This includes infants and all other children. Neither the distance traveled nor the age and size of the traveler changes the need, for everyone, to use safety restraints. In fact, the law in every state in the United States and in every Canadian province says children up to some age must be restrained while in a vehicle.

 **Warning**

Children can be seriously injured or strangled if a shoulder belt is wrapped around their neck. The shoulder belt can tighten but cannot be loosened if it is locked. The shoulder belt locks when it is pulled all the way out of the retractor. It unlocks when the shoulder belt is allowed to go all

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

the way back into the retractor, but it cannot do this if it is wrapped around a child's neck. If the shoulder belt is locked and tightened around a child's neck, the only way to loosen the belt is to cut it.

Never leave children unattended in a vehicle and never allow children to play with the safety belts.

Every time infants and young children ride in vehicles, they should have the protection provided by appropriate child restraints. Neither the vehicle's safety belt system nor its airbag system is designed for them.

Children who are not restrained properly can strike other people, or can be thrown out of the vehicle.

 **Warning**

Never hold an infant or a child while riding in a vehicle. Due to crash forces, an infant or a child will become so heavy it is not possible to hold it during a crash. For example, in a crash at only 40 km/h (25 mph), a 5.5 kg (12 lb) infant will suddenly become a 110 kg (240 lb) force on a person's arms. An infant should be secured in an appropriate restraint.



Warning

Children who are up against, or very close to, any airbag when it inflates can be seriously injured or killed. Never put a rear-facing child restraint in the front outboard seat. Secure a rear-facing child restraint in a rear seat. It is also better to secure a forward-facing child restraint in a rear seat. If you must secure a forward-facing child restraint in

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

the front outboard seat, always move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go.



Q: What are the different types of add-on child restraints?

A: Add-on child restraints, which are purchased by the vehicle owner, are available in four basic types. Selection of a particular restraint should take into consideration not only the child's

weight, height, and age but also whether or not the restraint will be compatible with the motor vehicle in which it will be used.

For most basic types of child restraints, there are many different models available. When purchasing a child restraint, be sure it is designed to be used in a motor vehicle. If it is, the restraint will have a label saying that it meets federal motor vehicle safety standards.

The restraint manufacturer instructions that come with the restraint state the weight and height limitations for a particular child restraint. In addition, there are many kinds of restraints available for children with special needs.

⚠ Warning

To reduce the risk of neck and head injury during a crash, infants need complete support. In a crash, if an infant is in a rear-facing child restraint, the crash forces can be distributed across the strongest part of an infant's body, the back and shoulders. Infants should always be secured in rear-facing child restraints.

⚠ Warning

A young child's hip bones are still so small that the vehicle's regular safety belt may not remain low on the hip bones, as it should. Instead, it may settle up around the child's abdomen. In a crash, the belt would apply force on a body area that is unprotected by

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Warning (Continued)

any bony structure. This alone could cause serious or fatal injuries. To reduce the risk of serious or fatal injuries during a crash, young children should always be secured in appropriate child restraints.

Child Restraint Systems**Rear-Facing Infant Seat**

A rear-facing infant seat provides restraint with the seating surface against the back of the infant.

The harness system holds the infant in place and, in a crash, acts to keep the infant positioned in the restraint.

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Forward-Facing Child Seat

A forward-facing child seat provides restraint for the child's body with the harness.



Booster Seats

A booster seat is a child restraint designed to improve the fit of the vehicle's safety belt system. A booster seat can also help a child to see out the window.

Securing an Add-On Child Restraint in the Vehicle

Warning

A child can be seriously injured or killed in a crash if the child restraint is not properly secured in the vehicle. Secure the child restraint properly in the vehicle using the vehicle safety belt or LATCH system, following the instructions that came with that child restraint and the instructions in this manual.

To help reduce the chance of injury, the child restraint must be secured in the vehicle. Child restraint systems must be secured in vehicle seats by lap belts or the lap belt portion of a lap-shoulder belt, or by the LATCH system. See *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH System)* on page 3-36.

Children can be endangered in a crash if the child restraint is not properly secured in the vehicle.

When securing an add-on child restraint, refer to the instructions that come with the restraint which may be on the restraint itself or in a booklet, or both, and to this manual. The child restraint instructions are important, so if they are not available, obtain a replacement copy from the manufacturer.

Keep in mind that an unsecured child restraint can move around in a collision or sudden stop and injure people in the vehicle. Be sure to properly secure any child restraint in the vehicle — even when no child is in it.

In some areas of the United States and Canada, Certified Child Passenger Safety Technicians (CPSTs) are available to inspect and demonstrate how to correctly use and install child restraints. In the U.S., refer to the National Highway Traffic Safety

Administration (NHTSA) website to locate the nearest child safety seat inspection station. For CPST availability in Canada, check with Transport Canada or the Provincial Ministry of Transportation office.

Securing the Child Within the Child Restraint

 **Warning**

A child can be seriously injured or killed in a crash if the child is not properly secured in the child restraint. Secure the child properly following the instructions that came with that child restraint.

Where to Put the Restraint

According to accident statistics, children and infants are safer when properly restrained in a child restraint system or infant restraint system secured in a rear seating position.

Whenever possible, children aged 12 and under should be secured in a rear seating position.

Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front. This is because the risk to the rear-facing child is so great if the airbag deploys.

 **Warning**

A child in a rear-facing child restraint can be seriously injured or killed if the front passenger airbag inflates. This is because the back of the rear-facing child restraint would be very close to the inflating airbag. A child in a forward-facing child restraint can be seriously injured or killed if the front passenger airbag inflates and the passenger seat is in a forward position.

Even if the passenger sensing system has turned off the front passenger frontal airbag, no

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

system is fail-safe. No one can guarantee that an airbag will not deploy under some unusual circumstance, even though it is turned off.

Secure rear-facing child restraints in a rear seat, even if the airbag is off. If you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the front seat, always move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go. It is better to secure the child restraint in a rear seat.

See *Passenger Sensing System* on page 3-22 for additional information.

When securing a child restraint in a rear seating position, study the instructions that came with the child restraint to make sure it is compatible with this vehicle.

Child restraints and booster seats vary considerably in size, and some may fit in certain seating positions better than others. Always make sure the child restraint is properly secured.

Depending on where you place the child restraint and the size of the child restraint, you may not be able to access adjacent safety belt assemblies or LATCH anchors for additional passengers or child restraints. Adjacent seating positions should not be used if the child restraint prevents access to or interferes with the routing of the safety belt.

Wherever a child restraint is installed, be sure to secure the child restraint properly.

Keep in mind that an unsecured child restraint can move around in a collision or sudden stop and injure people in the vehicle. Be sure to properly secure any child restraint in the vehicle — even when no child is in it.

Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH System)

The LATCH system secures a child restraint during driving or in a crash. LATCH attachments on the child restraint are used to attach the child restraint to the anchors in the vehicle. The LATCH system is designed to make installation of a child restraint easier.

In order to use the LATCH system in your vehicle, you need a child restraint that has LATCH attachments. LATCH-compatible rear-facing and forward-facing child seats can be properly installed using either the LATCH anchors or the vehicle's safety belts. Do not use both the safety belts and the LATCH anchorage system to secure a rear-facing or forward-facing child seat.

Booster seats use the vehicle's safety belts to secure the child in the booster seat. If the manufacturer

recommends that the booster seat be secured with the LATCH system, this can be done as long as the booster seat can be positioned properly and there is no interference with the proper positioning of the lap-shoulder belt on the child.

Make sure to follow the instructions that came with the child restraint, and also the instructions in this manual.

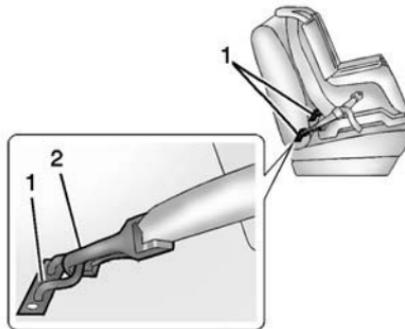
When installing a child restraint with a top tether, you must also use either the lower anchors or the safety belts to properly secure the child restraint. A child restraint must never be installed using only the top tether and anchor.

The LATCH anchorage system can be used until the combined weight of the child plus the child restraint is 29.5 kg (65 lbs). Use the safety belt alone instead of the LATCH anchorage system once the combined weight is more than 29.5 kg (65 lbs).

The following explains how to attach a child restraint with these attachments in the vehicle.

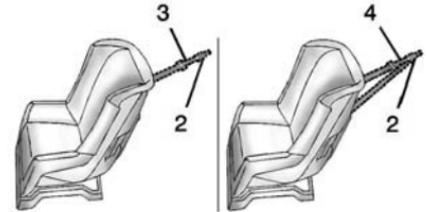
Not all vehicle seating positions or child restraints have lower anchors and attachments or top tether anchors and attachments.

Lower Anchors



Lower anchors (1) are metal bars built into the vehicle. There are two lower anchors for each LATCH seating position that will accommodate a child restraint with lower attachments (2).

Top Tether Anchor



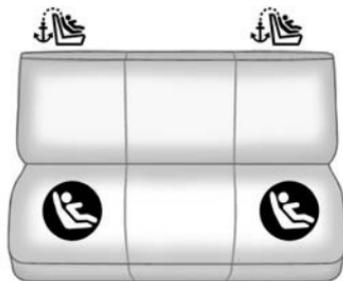
A top tether (3, 4) anchors the top of the child restraint to the vehicle. A top tether anchor is built into the vehicle. The top tether attachment (2) on the child restraint connects to the top tether anchor in the vehicle in order to reduce the forward movement and rotation of the child restraint during driving or in a crash.

3-38 Seats and Restraints

The child restraint may have a single tether (3) or a dual tether (4). Either will have a single attachment (2) to secure the top tether to the anchor.

Some child restraints with top tethers are designed for use with or without the top tether being attached. Others require the top tether always to be attached. In Canada, the law requires that forward-facing child restraints have a top tether, and that the tether be attached. Be sure to read and follow the instructions for your child restraint.

Lower Anchor and Top Tether Anchor Locations



Rear Seat

 **(Top Tether Anchor):** Seating positions with top tether anchors.

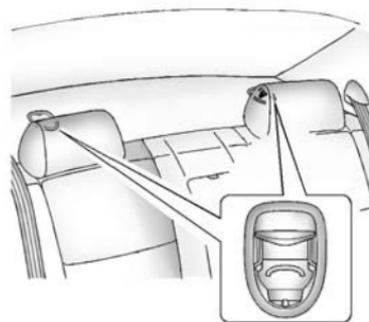
 **(Lower Anchor):** Seating positions with two lower anchors.



To assist in locating the lower anchors, each seating position with lower anchors has two labels, near the crease between the seatback and the seat cushion.



To assist in locating the top tether anchors, the top tether anchor symbol is on the cover.



The top tether anchors are under the tether covers, on the rear seatback filler panel. Be sure to use an anchor on the same side of the vehicle as the seating position where the child restraint will be placed.

Do not secure a child restraint in a position without a top tether anchor if a national or local law requires that the top tether be attached, or if the instructions that come with the child restraint say that the top tether must be attached.

According to accident statistics, children and infants are safer when properly restrained in a child restraint system or infant restraint system secured in a rear seating position. See *Where to Put the Restraint* on page 3-35 for additional information.

Securing a Child Restraint Designed for the LATCH System

Warning

If a LATCH-type child restraint is not attached to anchors or with the safety belt, the child restraint will not be able to protect the child correctly. In a crash, the child could be seriously injured or killed. Install a LATCH-type child restraint properly using the anchors, or use the vehicle safety belts to secure the restraint, following the instructions that came with the child restraint and the instructions in this manual.

Warning

Do not attach more than one child restraint to a single anchor. Attaching more than one child restraint to a single anchor could cause the anchor or attachment to come loose or even break during a crash. A child or others could be injured. To reduce the risk of serious or fatal injuries during a crash, attach only one child restraint per anchor.

Warning

Children can be seriously injured or strangled if a shoulder belt is wrapped around their neck. The shoulder belt can tighten but cannot be loosened if it is locked. The shoulder belt locks when it is pulled all the way out of the retractor. It unlocks when the

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

shoulder belt is allowed to go all the way back into the retractor, but it cannot do this if it is wrapped around a child's neck. If the shoulder belt is locked and tightened around a child's neck, the only way to loosen the belt is to cut it.

Buckle any unused safety belts behind the child restraint so children cannot reach them. Pull the shoulder belt all the way out of the retractor to set the lock, and tighten the belt behind the child restraint after the child restraint has been installed.

Caution

Do not let the LATCH attachments rub against the vehicle's safety belts. This may damage these parts. If necessary, move buckled safety belts to avoid rubbing the LATCH attachments.

Do not fold the empty rear seat with a safety belt buckled. This could damage the safety belt or the seat. Unbuckle and return the safety belt to its stowed position, before folding the seat.

If you need to secure more than one child restraint in the rear seat, see *Where to Put the Restraint on page 3-35*.

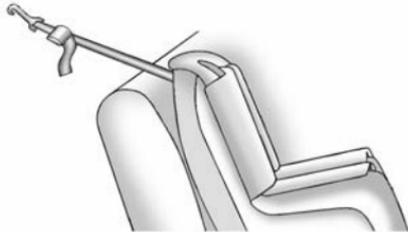
This system is designed to make installation of child restraints easier. When using lower anchors, do not use the vehicle's safety belts. Instead, use the vehicle's anchors and child restraint attachments to

secure the restraints. Some restraints also use another vehicle anchor to secure the top tether.

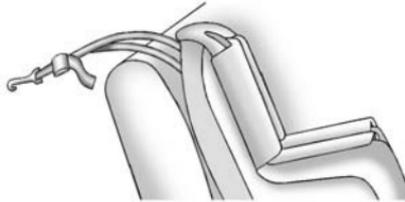
1. Attach and tighten the lower attachments to the lower anchors. If the child restraint does not have lower attachments or the desired seating position does not have lower anchors, secure the child restraint with the top tether and the safety belts. Refer to your child restraint manufacturer instructions and the instructions in this manual.
 - 1.1. Find the lower anchors for the desired seating position.
 - 1.2. Put the child restraint on the seat.
 - 1.3. Attach and tighten the lower attachments on the child restraint to the lower anchors.

2. If the child restraint manufacturer recommends that the top tether be attached, attach and tighten the top tether to the top tether anchor, if equipped. Refer to the child restraint instructions and the following steps:

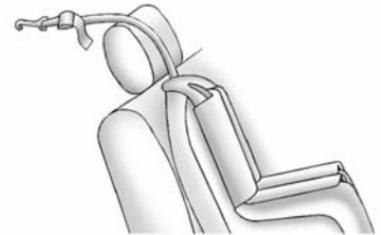
- 2.1. Find the top tether anchor.
- 2.2. Open the top tether anchor cover to expose the anchor.
- 2.3. Route, attach, and tighten the top tether according to your child restraint instructions and the following instructions:



If the position you are using does not have head restraint and you are using a single tether, route the tether over the seatback.



If the position you are using does not have head restraint and you are using a dual tether, route the tether over the seatback.



If the position you are using has a fixed head restraint and you are using a single tether, route the tether over the head restraint.



If the position you are using has a fixed head restraint and you are using a dual tether, route the tether around the head restraint.

3. Before placing a child in the child restraint, make sure it is securely held in place. To check, grasp the child restraint at the LATCH path and attempt to move it side to side and back

and forth. There should be no more than 2.5 cm (1 in) of movement for proper installation.

Replacing LATCH System Parts After a Crash

Warning

A crash can damage the LATCH system in the vehicle. A damaged LATCH system may not properly secure the child restraint, resulting in serious injury or even death in a crash. To help make sure the LATCH system is working properly after a crash, see your dealer to have the system inspected and any necessary replacements made as soon as possible.

If the vehicle has the LATCH system and it was being used during a crash, new LATCH system parts may be needed.

New parts and repairs may be necessary even if the LATCH system was not being used at the time of the crash.

Securing Child Restraints (Rear Seat)

When securing a child restraint in a rear seating position, study the instructions that came with the child restraint to make sure it is compatible with this vehicle.

If the child restraint has the LATCH system, see *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH System)* on page 3-36 for how and where to install your child restraint using LATCH. If a child restraint is secured in the vehicle using a safety belt and it uses a top tether, see *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH System)* on page 3-36 for top tether anchor locations.

Do not secure a child restraint in a position without a top tether anchor if a national or local law requires

that the top tether be anchored, or if the instructions that come with the child restraint say that the top strap must be anchored.

In Canada, the law requires that forward-facing child restraints have a top tether, and that the tether be attached.

If the child restraint or vehicle seat position does not have the LATCH system, you will be using the safety belt to secure the child restraint in this position. Be sure to follow the instructions that came with the child restraint. Secure the child in the child restraint when and as the instructions say.

If more than one child restraint needs to be installed in the rear seat, be sure to read *Where to Put the Restraint* on page 3-35.

1. Put the child restraint on the seat.
2. Pick up the latch plate, and run the lap and shoulder portions of the vehicle's safety belt through

or around the restraint. The child restraint instructions will show you how.

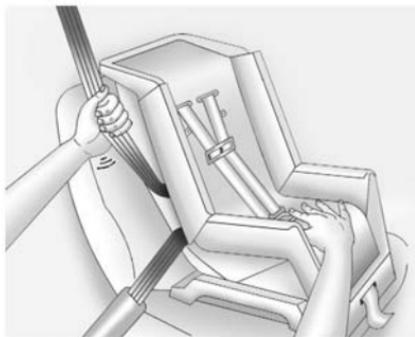


3. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks.

Position the release button on the buckle so that the safety belt could be quickly unbuckled if necessary.



4. Pull the shoulder belt all the way out of the retractor to set the lock. When the retractor lock is set, the belt can be tightened but not pulled out of the retractor.



5. To tighten the belt, push down on the child restraint, pull the shoulder portion of the belt to tighten the lap portion of the belt, and feed the shoulder belt back into the retractor. When installing a forward-facing child restraint, it may be helpful to use your knee to push down on the child restraint as you tighten the belt.

Try to pull the belt out of the retractor to make sure the retractor is locked. If the retractor is not locked, repeat Steps 4 and 5.

6. If the child restraint has a top tether, follow the child restraint manufacturer instructions regarding the use of the top tether. See *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH System)* on page 3-36.
7. Before placing a child in the child restraint, make sure it is securely held in place. To check, grasp the child restraint at the safety belt path and attempt to move it side to side and back and forth. When the child restraint is properly installed, there should be no more than 2.5 cm (1 in) of movement.

To remove the child restraint, unbuckle the vehicle safety belt and let it return to the stowed position. If the top tether is attached to a top tether anchor, disconnect it.

Securing Child Restraints (Front Passenger Seat)

This vehicle has airbags. A rear seat is a safer place to secure a forward-facing child restraint. See *Where to Put the Restraint* on page 3-35

In addition, the vehicle has a passenger sensing system which is designed to turn off the front passenger frontal airbag under certain conditions. See *Passenger Sensing System* on page 3-22 and *Passenger Airbag Status Indicator* on page 5-13 for more information, including important safety information.

Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front. This is because the risk to the rear-facing child is so great, if the airbag deploys.

 **Warning**

A child in a rear-facing child restraint can be seriously injured or killed if the front outboard passenger frontal airbag inflates. This is because the back of the rear-facing child restraint would be very close to the inflating airbag. A child in a forward-facing child restraint can be seriously injured or killed if the front outboard passenger frontal airbag inflates and the passenger seat is in a forward position.

Even if the passenger sensing system has turned off the front outboard passenger frontal airbag, no system is fail-safe. No one can guarantee that an airbag will not deploy under some unusual circumstance, even though it is turned off.

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

Secure rear-facing child restraints in a rear seat, even if the airbag is off. If you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the front seat, always move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go. It is better to secure the child restraint in a rear seat.

See *Passenger Sensing System* on page 3-22 for additional information.

If the child restraint uses a top tether, see *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH System)* on page 3-36 for top tether anchor locations.

Do not secure a child seat in a position without a top tether anchor if a national or local law requires that the top tether be anchored, or if the instructions that come with the child restraint say that the top strap must be anchored.

In Canada, the law requires that forward-facing child restraints have a top tether, and that the tether be attached.

When using the lap-shoulder belt to secure the child restraint in this position, follow the instructions that came with the child restraint and the following instructions:

1. Move the seat as far back as it will go before securing the forward-facing child restraint.

When the passenger sensing system has turned off the front passenger frontal airbag, the off indicator on the passenger airbag status indicator should light and stay lit when the vehicle is started. See *Passenger Airbag Status Indicator* on page 5-13.

2. Put the child restraint on the seat.
3. Pick up the latch plate, and run the lap and shoulder portions of the vehicle's safety belt through

3-46 Seats and Restraints

or around the restraint. The child restraint instructions will show you how.

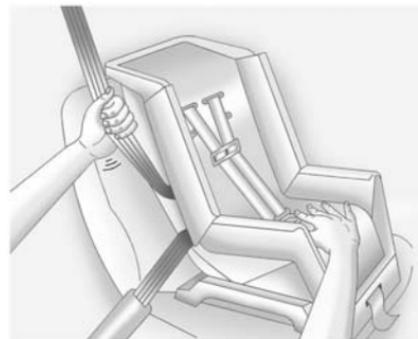


4. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks.

Position the release button on the buckle, so that the safety belt could be quickly unbuckled if necessary.



5. Pull the shoulder belt all the way out of the retractor to set the lock. When the retractor lock is set, the belt can be tightened but not pulled out of the retractor.



6. To tighten the belt, push down on the child restraint, pull the shoulder portion of the belt to tighten the lap portion of the belt, and feed the shoulder belt back into the retractor. When installing a forward-facing child restraint, it may be helpful to use your knee to push down on the child restraint as you tighten the belt.

Try to pull the belt out of the retractor to make sure the retractor is locked. If the retractor is not locked, repeat Steps 5 and 6.

7. Before placing a child in the child restraint, make sure it is securely held in place. To check, grasp the child restraint at the safety belt path and attempt to move it side to side and back and forth. When the child restraint is properly installed, there should be no more than 2.5 cm (1 in) of movement.

If the airbag is off, the off indicator in the passenger airbag status indicator will come on and stay on when the vehicle is started.

If a child restraint has been installed and the on indicator is lit, see “If the On Indicator Is Lit for a Child Restraint” under *Passenger Sensing System* on page 3-22.

To remove the child restraint, unbuckle the vehicle safety belt and let it return to the stowed position.

Storage

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Cupholders	4-1
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Additional Storage Features

Convenience Net	4-2
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Storage Compartments

 Warning
Do not store heavy or sharp objects in storage compartments. In a crash, these objects may cause the cover to open and could result in injury.

Instrument Panel Storage

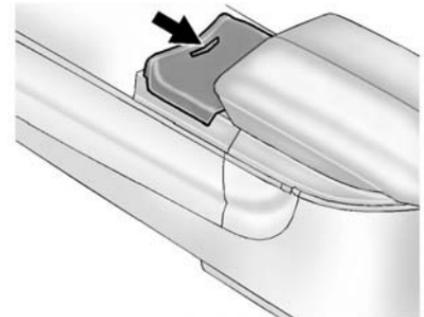


There is a storage area below the climate control system. To access, push the cover.

Glove Box

To open, press the button. Use the key to lock and unlock. The glove box has a shelf that can be removed by pulling it out.

Cupholders

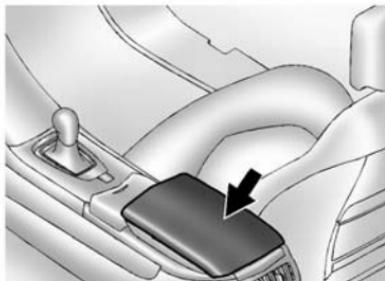


There are cupholders in the front of the center console. Push the cover to open.

4-2 Storage

There are also cupholders in the rear center armrest. Pull the armrest down to use.

Center Console Storage



The center console has an upper and lower storage area. To access, lift the levers on either side of the center console. There is an additional storage area behind the center console. To access, push the cover.

Additional Storage Features

Convenience Net

There is a convenience net in the rear. Put small loads behind the net. It can also be positioned into an envelope style to hold smaller items. The net is not for heavier loads. Store items as far forward as you can.

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5-2 Instruments and Controls

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Controls

Steering Wheel Adjustment



The power tilt and telescoping wheel control is on the left side of the steering column.

- Push the control up or down to tilt the steering wheel up or down.
- Push the control forward or rearward to move the steering wheel toward the front or rear of the vehicle.

Do not adjust the steering wheel while driving.

Steering Wheel Controls

The infotainment system can be operated by using the steering wheel controls. See "Steering Wheel Controls" in the infotainment manual.

Horn

Press  on the steering wheel pad to sound the horn.

Windshield Wiper/Washer



The windshield wiper lever is on the right side of the steering column.

Move the windshield wiper lever to select the wiper speed.

 **(Mist):** Single wipe, briefly move the lever down and release. Several wipes, hold the lever down.

 **(Off):** Turns the wipers off.

 **(Adjustable Interval Wipes):** For a delayed wiping cycle. Turn the band up for more frequent wipes or down for less frequent wipes.

1: Slow wipes.

2: Fast wipes.

If the windshield wipers are in use for about six seconds while you are driving, the exterior lamps come on automatically if the exterior lamp control is in AUTO. See “Wiper Activated Headlamps” for more information.

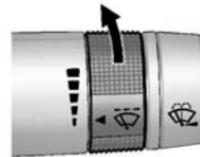
Clear snow and ice from the wiper blades before using them. If frozen to the windshield, carefully loosen or thaw them. Damaged wiper blades should be replaced. For more information, see *Wiper Blade Replacement* on page 10-26.

Heavy snow or ice can overload the wiper motor. A circuit breaker will stop the motor until it cools down.

Rainsense™

If equipped with Rainsense, a sensor near the top center of the windshield detects the amount of water on the windshield and automatically controls the frequency of the windshield wiper.

Keep this area of the windshield clear of debris to allow for best system performance.



 **(Rainsense Wipe Sensitivity Control):** Move the windshield wiper lever to . Turn the  band on the wiper lever to adjust the sensitivity.

- Turn the band up for more sensitivity to moisture.
- Turn the band down for less sensitivity to moisture.
- Move the windshield wiper lever out of the  position to deactivate Rainsense.

Wiper Arm Assembly Protection

When using an automatic car wash, move the windshield wiper lever to the  position. This disables the windshield wipers and/or rear wipers, if equipped.

Windshield Washer

 Warning
In freezing weather, do not use the washer until the windshield is warmed. Otherwise the washer fluid can form ice on the windshield, blocking your vision.

5-4 Instruments and Controls

 **(Washer Fluid):** Press the button with this symbol, on the end of the windshield wiper lever to wash the windshield. The washer fluid sprays onto the windshield and the wipers run for a few cycles to clear the windshield. Press and hold  for more wash cycles.

If the headlamps are on while the windshield is being washed, the headlamp washers will also turn on. See “Headlamp Washer” following for more information.

See *Washer Fluid on page 10-21* for information on filling the windshield washer fluid reservoir.

Wiper Activated Headlamps

This feature activates the headlamps and parking lamps after the windshield wipers have been in use for about six seconds. For this feature to work, the exterior lamp control must be in AUTO.

The wiper-activated headlamps immediately turn off, when the ignition is turned to LOCK/OFF or the windshield wiper control is turned off.

Headlamp Washer

The headlamp washers clear debris from the headlamp lenses.



The headlamp washers are beneath the headlamps.

Press the washer button at the end of the windshield wiper lever to wash the headlamps. Both the

headlamps and the windshield will be washed. After the first wash, the headlamps will not be washed until the fifth press of the windshield washer button.

The headlamps must be on to be washed. If the headlamps are off, only the windshield will be washed when the washer button is pressed. If the washer fluid is low, the headlamp washers will not work.

See *Windshield Wiper/Washer on page 5-2* for more information.

Compass

The vehicle may have a compass in the Driver Information Center (DIC).

Compass Zone

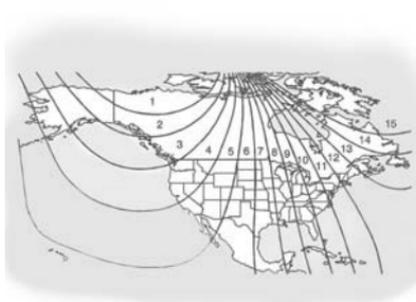
The zone is set to zone eight. If you do not live in zone eight or drive out of the area, the variance needs to be changed to the appropriate zone.

To adjust for compass variance, use the following procedure:

Compass Variance (Zone) Procedure

1. Do not set the compass zone when the vehicle is moving. On an automatic transmission vehicle, only set it when the vehicle is in P (Park). On a manual transmission vehicle, only set it when the vehicle is stopped.

Press   until PRESS ✓ TO CHANGE COMPASS ZONE displays.



2. Find the vehicle's current location and variance zone number on the map. Zones 1 through 15 are available.
3. Press ✓ to scroll through and select the appropriate variance zone.
4. Press  until the vehicle heading, for example, N for North, is displayed in the DIC.
5. Calibrate the compass. See "Compass Calibration Procedure" following.

Compass Calibration

The compass can be manually calibrated. Only calibrate the compass in a magnetically clean and safe location, such as an open parking lot, where driving the vehicle in circles is not a danger. Also calibrate the compass, away from tall buildings, utility wires, manhole covers, or other industrial structures, if possible.

If the DIC display does not show a heading, for example, N for North, or the heading does not change after making turns, there may be a strong magnetic field interfering with the compass. Interference may be caused by a magnetic antenna mount, magnetic note pad holder, or any other magnetic item. Turn off the vehicle, move the magnetic item, then turn on the vehicle and calibrate the compass.

5-6 Instruments and Controls

Compass Calibration Procedure

1. Before calibrating the compass, check that the compass is set to the correct variance zone. See “Compass Variance (Zone) Procedure” earlier in this section.

Do not operate any switches such as window, sunroof, climate controls, seats, etc. during the calibration procedure.

2. Press  until PRESS ✓ TO CALIBRATE COMPASS displays.
3. Press ✓ to start the compass calibration.
4. The DIC will display CALIBRATING DRIVE IN CIRCLES. Drive the vehicle in tight circles at less than 8 km/h (5 mph) to complete the calibration. The DIC will display CALIBRATION COMPLETE for a few seconds then returns to the PRESS ✓ TO CALIBRATE COMPASS display.

Clock

The analog clock is on the instrument panel above the radio. The clock is not connected with any other vehicle system and runs by itself. To adjust the clock:

1. Locate the adjustment buttons directly below the clock.
2. Press and hold the right adjustment button to move the clock hands forward, or the left adjustment button to make the clock hands go backward. Holding either button down will cause the clock to advance faster. Release the button before the desired time is reached.
3. Press and release either button to adjust the time by one-minute increments.

Power Outlets

Accessory power outlets can be used to plug in electrical equipment, such as a cell phone or MP3 player.

There are three accessory power outlets. The power outlets below the climate control system, inside the center console, and on the rear of the center console are powered while the vehicle is in ON/RUN, START or ACC/ACCESSORY mode, or until the driver door is opened within 10 minutes of turning off the vehicle.

Remove the cover to access and replace when not in use.



Caution

Leaving electrical equipment plugged in for an extended period of time while the vehicle is off will drain the battery. Always unplug electrical equipment when not in use and do not plug in equipment that exceeds the maximum 20 amp rating.

Certain electrical accessories may not be compatible with the accessory power outlet and could

overload vehicle or adapter fuses. If a problem is experienced, see your dealer.

When adding electrical equipment, be sure to follow the proper installation instructions included with the equipment. See *Add-On Electrical Equipment* on page 9-47.

 **Caution**

Hanging heavy equipment from the power outlet can cause damage not covered by the vehicle warranty. The power outlets are designed for accessory power plugs only, such as cell phone charge cords.

Warning Lights, Gauges, and Indicators

Warning lights and gauges can signal that something is wrong before it becomes serious enough to cause an expensive repair or replacement. Paying attention to the warning lights and gauges could prevent injury.

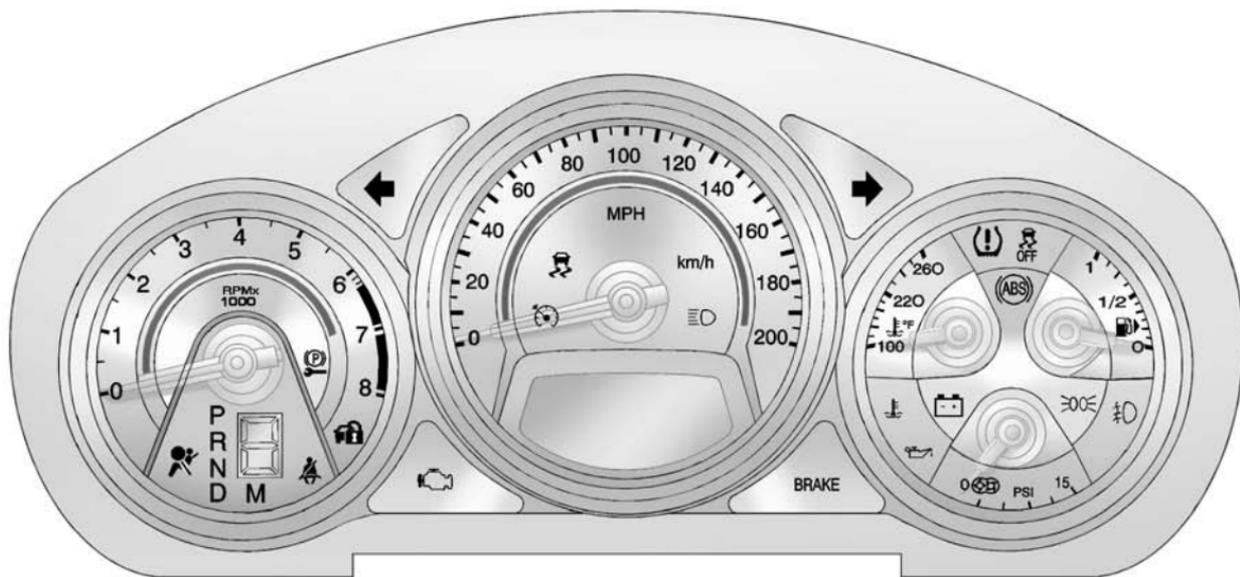
Warning lights come on when there could be a problem with a vehicle function. Some warning lights come on briefly when the engine is started to indicate they are working.

Gauges can indicate when there could be a problem with a vehicle function. Often gauges and warning lights work together to indicate a problem with the vehicle.

When one of the warning lights comes on and stays on while driving, or when one of the gauges shows there may be a problem, check the section that explains what to do. Waiting to do repairs can be costly and even dangerous.

5-8 Instruments and Controls

Instrument Cluster



English Shown, Metric and Manual Similar

Speedometer

The speedometer shows the vehicle's speed in either kilometers per hour (km/h) or miles per hour (mph).

Odometer

The odometer shows how far the vehicle has been driven, in either kilometers or miles.

Trip Odometer

The trip odometer shows how far the vehicle has been driven since the trip odometer was last reset.

The trip odometer is accessed and reset through the Driver Information Center (DIC). See *Driver Information Center (DIC)* on page 5-22.

Tachometer

The tachometer displays the engine speed in revolutions per minute (rpm).

⚠ Caution

If the engine is operated with the rpm's in the warning area at the high end of the tachometer, the vehicle could be damaged, and the damage would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Do not operate the engine with the rpm's in the warning area.

The tachometer has tracer lights that follow the movement of the tachometer indicator. The tracer lights also flash when it is time to up-shift to avoid the engine speed limit. See *Automatic Transmission* on page 9-23 or *Manual Transmission* on page 9-27.

Fuel Gauge



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

An arrow on the fuel gauge indicates the side of the vehicle the fuel door is on.

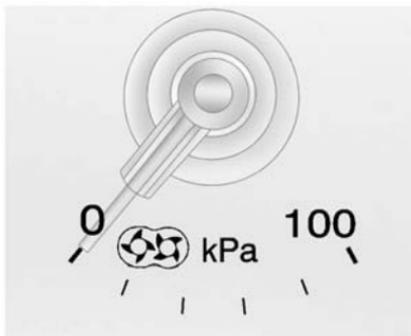
The FUEL LEVEL LOW message appears in the Driver Information Center (DIC) and a single chime sounds. See *Fuel System Messages* on page 5-30 for more information.

5-10 Instruments and Controls

Normal operation of the fuel gauge includes:

- At the service station, the fuel pump shuts off before the gauge reads full.
- It takes a little more or less fuel to fill up than the gauge indicated.
- The gauge moves a little while turning a corner or speeding up.
- 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.

Boost Gauge



Metric



English

This gauge indicates positive manifold pressure, which is the induction air pressure level in the intake manifold before it enters the combustion chamber. This gauge reads zero under light throttle before boost is generated.

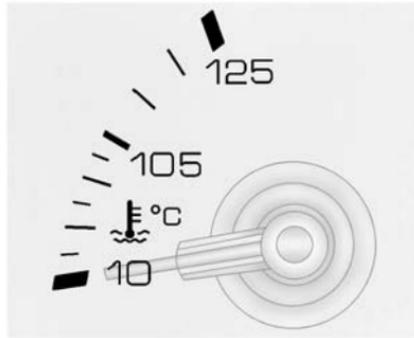
The gauge automatically resets to zero every time the engine is started.

Engine Speed Limiter

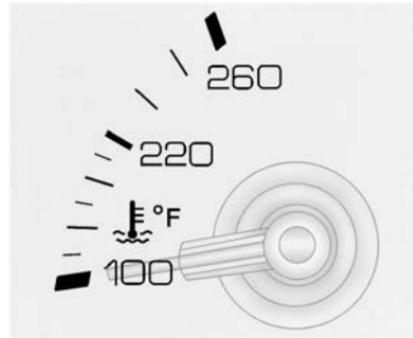
This feature prevents the engine speed from reaching an unsafe level. If the level is too high, the throttle closes or limits the fuel supply until the engine speed returns to a safe level. Throttle operation and fuel supply return to normal when engine speed is lowered.

The tachometer tracer lights flash prior to reaching engine speed limit. The tracer lights also flash on automatic transmission vehicles while in the DSC or Tap Shift modes.

Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge



Metric



English

This gauge shows the engine coolant temperature. If the engine coolant overheats, the engine coolant temperature warning light comes on. See *Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light* on page 5-19 and *Engine Overheating* on page 10-19 for more information.

Safety Belt Reminders

Driver Safety Belt Reminder Light

There is a driver safety belt reminder light on the instrument cluster.



When the vehicle is started, this light flashes and a chime may come on to remind the driver to fasten their safety belt. Then the light stays on solid until the belt is buckled. This cycle may continue several times if the driver remains or becomes unbuckled while the vehicle is moving.

If the driver safety belt is buckled, neither the light nor the chime comes on.

5-12 Instruments and Controls

Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light

There is a passenger safety belt reminder light near the passenger airbag status indicator. See *Passenger Sensing System* on page 3-22.



When the vehicle is started, this light flashes and a chime may come on to remind passengers to fasten their safety belt. Then the light stays on solid until the belt is buckled. This cycle continues several times if the passenger remains or becomes unbuckled while the vehicle is moving.

If the passenger safety belt is buckled, neither the chime nor the light comes on.

The front passenger safety belt reminder light and chime may turn on if an object is put on the seat such as a briefcase, handbag, grocery bag, laptop, or other electronic device. To turn off the reminder light and/or chime, remove the object from the seat or buckle the safety belt.

Airbag Readiness Light

This light shows if there is an electrical problem with the airbag system. The system check includes the airbag sensor(s), passenger sensing system, the pretensioners, the airbag modules, the wiring, and the crash sensing and diagnostic module. For more information on the airbag system, see *Airbag System* on page 3-16.



The airbag readiness light comes on for several seconds when the vehicle is started. If the light does not come on then, have it fixed immediately.

Warning

If the airbag readiness light stays on after the vehicle is started or comes on while driving, it means the airbag system might not be working properly. The airbags in the vehicle might not inflate in a crash, or they could even inflate without a crash. To help avoid injury, have the vehicle serviced right away.

If there is a problem with the airbag system, a Driver Information Center (DIC) message may also come on. See *Airbag System Messages* on page 5-35.

Passenger Airbag Status Indicator

The vehicle has a passenger sensing system. See *Passenger Sensing System* on page 3-22 for important safety information. The instrument panel has a passenger airbag status indicator.



United States



Canada

When the vehicle is started, the passenger airbag status indicator will light the words ON and OFF, or the symbols for on and off, for

several seconds as a system check. Then, after several more seconds, the status indicator will light either ON or OFF, or either the on or off symbol, to let you know the status of the front outboard passenger frontal airbag.

If the word ON or the on symbol is lit on the passenger airbag status indicator, it means that the outboard front passenger frontal airbag is allowed to inflate.

If the word OFF or the off symbol is lit on the passenger airbag status indicator, it means that the passenger sensing system has turned off the outboard front passenger frontal airbag.

If, after several seconds, both status indicator lights remain on, or if there are no lights at all, there may be a problem with the lights or the passenger sensing system. See your dealer for service.

Warning

If the airbag readiness light ever comes on and stays on, it means that something may be wrong with the airbag system. To help avoid injury to yourself or others, have the vehicle serviced right away. See *Airbag Readiness Light* on page 5-12 for more information, including important safety information.

Charging System Light



The charging system light comes on briefly when the ignition is turned on, but the engine is not running, as a check to show the light is working.

5-14 Instruments and Controls

The light turns off when the engine is started. If it does not, have the vehicle serviced by your dealer.

If the light stays on, or comes on while driving, there may be a problem with the electrical charging system. Have it checked by your dealer. Driving while this light is on could drain the battery.

When this light comes on, the Driver Information Center (DIC) also displays a message.

See *Battery Voltage and Charging Messages on page 5-26*.

If a short distance must be driven with the light on, be sure to turn off all accessories, such as the radio and air conditioner.

Malfunction Indicator Lamp

A computer system called OBD II (On-Board Diagnostics-Second Generation) monitors the operation of the vehicle to ensure emissions are at acceptable levels, helping to

maintain a clean environment. The malfunction indicator lamp comes on when the vehicle is placed in ON/RUN, as a check to show it is working. If it does not, have the vehicle serviced by your dealer. See *Ignition Positions on page 9-15* for more information.



This light should come on when the ignition is on, but the engine is not running, as a check to show it is working. If it does not, have the vehicle serviced by your dealer.

If the malfunction indicator lamp comes on while the engine is running, this indicates that the OBD II system has detected a problem and diagnosis and service might be required.

Malfunctions often are indicated by the system before any problem is apparent. Being aware of the light can prevent more serious damage to the vehicle. This system also assists the service technician in correctly diagnosing any malfunction.

Caution

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

 **Caution**

Modifications made to the engine, transmission, exhaust, intake, or fuel system of the vehicle or the replacement of the original tires with other than those of the same Tire Performance Criteria (TPC) can affect the vehicle's emission controls and can cause this light to come on.

Modifications to these systems could lead to costly repairs not covered by the vehicle warranty. This could also result in a failure to pass a required Emission Inspection/Maintenance test. See *Accessories and Modifications on page 10-3*.

This light comes on during a malfunction in one of two ways:

Light Flashing: A misfire condition has been detected. A misfire increases vehicle emissions and

could damage the emission control system on the vehicle. Diagnosis and service might be required.

To prevent more serious damage to the vehicle:

- Reduce vehicle speed.
- Avoid hard accelerations.
- Avoid steep uphill grades.

If the light continues to flash, find a safe place to stop and park the vehicle. Turn the vehicle off, wait at least 10 seconds, and restart the engine. If the light is still flashing, follow the previous steps and see your dealer for service as soon as possible.

Light On Steady: An emission control system malfunction has been detected on the vehicle. Diagnosis and service might be required.

The following may correct an emission control system malfunction:

- Check that the fuel cap is fully installed. See *Filling the Tank on page 9-45*. The diagnostic system can determine if the fuel cap has been left off or improperly installed. A loose or missing fuel cap allows fuel to evaporate into the atmosphere. A few driving trips with the cap properly installed should turn the light off.
- Check that good quality fuel is used. Poor fuel quality causes the engine not to run as efficiently as designed and may cause stalling after start-up, stalling when the vehicle is changed into gear, misfiring, hesitation on acceleration, or stumbling on acceleration. These conditions might go away once the engine is warmed up.

5-16 Instruments and Controls

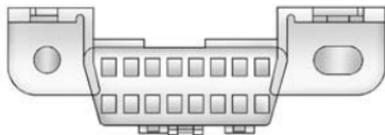
If one or more of these conditions occurs, change the fuel brand used. It may require at least one full tank of the proper fuel to turn the light off.

See *Fuel* on page 9-43.

If none of the above have made the light turn off, your dealer can check the vehicle. The dealer has the proper test equipment and diagnostic tools to fix any mechanical or electrical problems that might have developed.

Emissions Inspection and Maintenance Programs

Depending on where you live, your vehicle may be required to participate in an emission control system inspection and maintenance program. For the inspection, the emission system test equipment will likely connect to the vehicle's Data Link Connector (DLC).



The DLC is under the instrument panel to the next to the steering wheel. See your dealer if assistance is needed.

The vehicle may not pass inspection if:

- The malfunction indicator lamp is on with the engine running, or if the light does not come on when the ignition is turned to ON/RUN while the engine is off. See your dealer for assistance in verifying proper operation of the malfunction indicator lamp.
- The OBD II (On-Board Diagnostics) system determines that critical emission control systems have not been completely diagnosed. The vehicle would be considered not ready for inspection. This can

happen if the 12-volt battery has recently been replaced or run down. The diagnostic system is designed to evaluate critical emission control systems during normal driving. This can take several days of routine driving. If this has been done and the vehicle still does not pass the inspection for lack of OBD II system readiness, your dealer can prepare the vehicle for inspection.

Brake System Warning Light

The vehicle brake system consists of two hydraulic circuits. If one circuit is not working, the remaining circuit can still work to stop the vehicle. For normal braking performance, both circuits need to be working.

If the warning light comes on, there is a brake problem. Have the brake system inspected right away.



BRAKE

Metric

English

This light should come on briefly when the ignition is placed in ON/RUN. If it does not come on then, have it fixed so it will be ready to warn if there is a problem.

When the ignition is on, the brake system warning light also comes on when the parking brake is set.

The light flashes or stays on if the parking brake is not fully released.

If the light stays on after the parking brake is fully released, there is a base brake problem.

Warning

The brake system might not be working properly if the brake system warning light is on. Driving with the brake system warning light on can lead to a crash. If the light is still on after the vehicle has been pulled off the road and carefully stopped, have the vehicle towed for service.

For vehicles with the Electric Parking Brake (EPB), this red brake status light comes on when the parking brake is applied. If the light continues flashing after the parking brake is released, or while driving, there is a problem with the Electric Parking Brake system.

If the light does not come on, or remains flashing, see your dealer.



For vehicles with the Electric Parking Brake (EPB), this parking brake warning light should come on briefly when ignition is placed in ON/RUN. If it does not come on then, have it fixed so it will be ready to warn if there is a problem.

If this parking brake light comes on, there is a problem with a system on the vehicle that is causing the parking brake system to work at a reduced level. The vehicle can still be driven, but should be taken to a dealer

See *Brake Assist* on page 9-32 for more information.

Antilock Brake System (ABS) Warning Light



The Antilock Brake System (ABS), this light comes on briefly when the engine is started.

If the light does not come on, have it fixed so it will be ready to warn if there is a problem.

If the ABS light stays on, turn the ignition off. If the light comes on while driving, stop as soon as it is safely possible and turn the ignition off. A chime may also sound when the light comes on steady. If this happens, start the engine again to reset the system. If the ABS light stays on, or comes on again while driving, the vehicle needs service. If the regular brake system warning light is not on, the vehicle still has

brakes, but not antilock brakes. If the regular brake system warning light is also on, the vehicle does not have antilock brakes and there is a problem with the regular brakes. See *Brake System Warning Light* on page 5-16.

For vehicles with a Driver Information Center (DIC), see *Driver Information Center (DIC)* on page 5-22 for all brake-related DIC messages.

Up-Shift Light



The vehicle may have an up-shift light. It indicates when to shift to the next higher gear for best fuel economy.

See *Manual Transmission* on page 9-27.

The tracer lights function as a performance up-shift light.

The tracers flash to indicate when to shift to the next higher gear to avoid the engine speed limit. See *Automatic Transmission* on page 9-23 or *Manual Transmission* on page 9-27.

StabiliTrak® OFF Light



This light comes on briefly while starting the engine. If it does not, have the vehicle serviced by your dealer.

This light comes on when the StabiliTrak system is turned off. If StabiliTrak is off, the Traction Control System (TCS) is also off.

If the StabiliTrak and TCS are off, the system does not assist in controlling the vehicle. Turn on the TCS and the StabiliTrak systems and the warning light turns off.

See *Traction Control/Electronic Stability Control* on page 9-32.

Traction Control System (TCS)/StabiliTrak[®] Light



This light comes on briefly when the engine is started.

If the light does not come on, have the vehicle serviced by your dealer. If the system is working normally, the indicator light turns off.

If the light is on and not flashing, the TCS and potentially the StabiliTrak system have been disabled. A DIC

message may display. Check the DIC messages to determine which feature(s) is no longer functioning and whether the vehicle requires service.

If the indicator/warning light is on and flashing, the TCS and/or the StabiliTrak system is actively working.

See *Traction Control/Electronic Stability Control* on page 9-32.

Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light



The engine coolant temperature warning light comes on briefly when the vehicle is started.

If it does not, have the vehicle serviced by your dealer. If the system is working normally, the indicator light then goes off.

If the light comes on and stays on while driving, the vehicle may have a problem with the cooling system. Stop and turn off the vehicle to avoid damage to the engine. A warning chime sounds when this light is on.

See *Engine Overheating* on page 10-19 for more information.

Tire Pressure Light



For vehicles with the Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS), this light comes on briefly when the engine is started. It provides information about tire pressures and the TPMS.

When the Light Is On Steady

This indicates that one or more of the tires are significantly underinflated.

A Driver Information Center (DIC) tire pressure message may also display. See *Tire Messages on page 5-36*. Stop as soon as possible, and inflate the tires to the pressure value shown on the Tire and Loading Information label. See *Tire Pressure on page 10-44*.

When the Light Flashes First and Then Is On Steady

If the light flashes for about a minute and then stays on, there may be a problem with the TPMS. If the problem is not corrected, the light will come on at every ignition cycle. See *Tire Pressure Monitor Operation on page 10-47*.

Engine Oil Pressure Light



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.



This light should come on briefly as the engine is started. If it does not come on, have the vehicle serviced by your dealer.

If the light comes on and stays on, it means that oil is not flowing through the engine properly. The vehicle could be low on oil and might have some other system problem. See your dealer.

Security Light



The security light should come on briefly as the engine is started. If the system is working normally, the indicator light turns off. If it does not come on, have the vehicle serviced by your dealer.

If the light stays on and the engine does not start, there could be a problem with the theft-deterrent system.

This light is also used to indicate the status of the anti-theft alarm system when the ignition is turned off. The light will flash rapidly if the alarm system is arming and one or more of the monitored entry points is not closed. The light will stay on if the alarm is arming and all entry points are closed.

For information regarding this light and the vehicle's security system, see *Vehicle Alarm System* on page 2-14.

High-Beam On Light



The high-beam on light comes on when the high-beam headlamps are in use.

See *Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer* on page 6-2 for more information.

Front Fog Lamp Light



The fog lamp light comes on when the fog lamps are in use.

The light goes out when the fog lamps are turned off. See *Fog Lamps* on page 6-5.

Lamps On Reminder



This light comes on whenever the parking lamps are on.

See *Exterior Lamps Off Reminder* on page 6-2 for more information.

Cruise Control Light



This light comes on whenever the cruise control is active.

5-22 Instruments and Controls

The light goes out when the cruise control is turned off. See *Cruise Control* on page 9-35 for more information.

Information Displays

Driver Information Center (DIC)

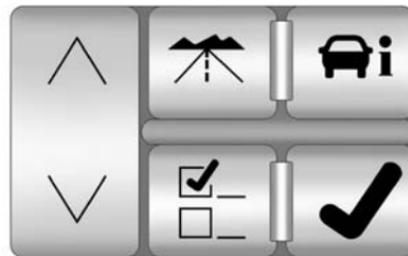
The Driver Information Center (DIC) provides status of many vehicle systems. The DIC displays warning/status messages. The DIC display is at the bottom of the instrument cluster. The DIC buttons are on the instrument panel next to the steering wheel.

The DIC comes on when the ignition is on. After a short delay, the DIC displays the information that was last displayed before the engine was turned off.

The top line of the DIC display shows the DIC information. The bottom line shows the compass. The compass displays in the trip/fuel menus and in some vehicle information menus.

If a problem is detected, a warning message appears on the display. All messages should be taken seriously; clearing the message does not correct the problem.

DIC Operation and Displays



Press the DIC buttons to access the different displays.

Trip/Fuel: Press to scroll through the trip and fuel displays. See “Trip/Fuel Display Menu Items” following for more information.

 **(Vehicle Information):** Press to scroll through the vehicle information displays. See “Vehicle Information Display Menu Items” following for more information.

 **(Customization):** Press to scroll through each of the customization features. See *Vehicle Personalization on page 5-39* for more information.

✓ **(Set/Reset):** Press to reset certain DIC features and to acknowledge and clear DIC warning messages.

^ or v **(Menu Up/Down):** Press to scroll up and down the menu items.

Trip/Fuel Display Menu Items

 **(Trip/Fuel):** Press to display the following menu items:

Odometer

Displays the distance the vehicle has been driven in either kilometers (km) or miles (mi).

Trip A or Trip B

Displays the current distance traveled since the last reset for each trip odometer in either kilometers (km) or miles (mi). Both odometers can be used at the same time. Reset each trip odometer to zero by pressing and holding the set/reset button when Trip A or Trip B is displayed.

Fuel Range

Displays the approximate remaining kilometers (km) or miles (mi) you can drive without refilling the fuel tank. This estimate is based on the current driving conditions and changes if the driving conditions change. For example, freeway driving may produce better fuel economy than city driving with frequent stops, so the range would adjust for that.

Once the range drops below about 48 km (30 mi) remaining, the display shows Low Range.

If the fuel is low, the FUEL LEVEL LOW message displays. See “Fuel Level Low” under *Fuel System Messages on page 5-30* for more information.

AVG (Average) Economy

Displays the approximate average liters per 100 kilometers (L/100 km) or miles per gallon (mpg). The calculation is based on the number of L/100 km (mpg) recorded since the last time this display was reset. Press the set/reset button to reset to zero.

Timer

Can be used to measure time. For example, timing how long it takes to travel from one point to another. To access the timer, press the trip/fuel button until Timer 00:00:00 displays.

To turn on the timer, press the set/reset button.

To turn off the timer, press the set/reset button again. The timer displays the end timing value.

5-24 Instruments and Controls

To reset the timer to zero, press and hold the set/reset button.

Inst (Instantaneous) Economy

Displays the current fuel economy in either liters per 100 kilometers (L/100 km) or miles per gallon (mpg). This number changes frequently as driving conditions change. It cannot be reset.

AVG (Average) Speed

Displays the average speed of the vehicle in either kilometers per hour (km/h) or miles per hour (mph). This calculation is based on the various vehicle speeds recorded since the last reset of this display. Press the set/reset button to reset to zero.

Speedometer

Displays a digital speedometer in the DIC. The speed displays in either kilometers per hour (km/h) or miles per hour (mph). To change the units from English to metric, see "Units" later in this section.

Blank Display

This display shows no information.

Vehicle Information Display Menu Items

 **(Vehicle Information):** Press to display the following menu items:

Oil Life Remaining

If the vehicle has this display, it shows the estimated oil life remaining. If you see 99% Oil Life Remaining on the display, that means that 99% of the current oil life remains.

When the oil life is depleted, the Change Engine Oil Soon message displays. Change the oil as soon as possible. Additional maintenance is also recommended in the Maintenance Schedule in this manual. See *Maintenance Schedule on page 11-3* and *Engine Oil on page 10-7*.

The Oil Life must be reset after each oil change. Avoid accidental resetting of the Oil Life system.

It cannot be reset accurately until the next oil change. To reset the engine oil life system, See *Engine Oil Life System on page 10-9*. The system is reset when 100% displays.

Units

Select to display English or metric units of measure. Press the set/reset button to select when units is displayed.

Parking Assist

If the vehicle has the Rear Parking Assist (RPA) system, this display allows the system to be turned on or off. Once in this display, press the set/reset button to select between On or Off. The RPA system automatically turns back on after each vehicle start. When the RPA system is turned off and the vehicle is shifted out of P (Park), the DIC displays the PARKING ASSIST OFF message as a reminder that the

system has been turned off. See *Object Detection System Messages on page 5-33* and *Parking Assist on page 9-38*.

Tire Pressure

Tire pressure is displayed in the DIC for each tire in either kilopascals (kPa) or pounds per square inch (psi). Press the vehicle information button until the DIC displays Front Tire kPa (PSI) Left ## Right ##. Press the vehicle information button again until the DIC displays Rear Tire kPa (PSI) Left ## Right ##.

If a low tire pressure condition is detected by the system while driving, a message to add air to a specific tire displays. See *Tire Pressure on page 10-44* and *Tire Messages on page 5-36*.

Battery Voltage

This display shows the current battery voltage. The vehicle's charging system regulates voltage based on the state of the battery.

The battery voltage may fluctuate when viewing this information on the DIC. This is normal.

If there is a problem with the battery charging system, the charging system light illuminates and/or the DIC displays a message. See *Charging System Light on page 5-13*, *Battery Voltage and Charging Messages on page 5-26* and *Battery Load Management on page 6-7*.

Side Blind Zone Alert

If your vehicle has the Side Blind Zone Alert (SBZA) system, this display allows the system to be turned on or off. Once in this display, press the set/reset button to select between ON or OFF. If you choose ON, the system will be turned on. If you choose OFF, the system will be turned off. When the SBZA system is turned off, the DIC will display the SIDE BLIND ZONE ALERT SYSTEM OFF message as a reminder that the system has

been turned off. See *Object Detection System Messages on page 5-33* and *Side Blind Zone Alert (SBZA) on page 9-39*.

Calibrate Compass

The vehicle may have this feature. The compass can be manually calibrated. To calibrate the compass through the DIC, see *Compass on page 5-4*.

Change Compass Zone

The vehicle may have this feature. To change the compass zone through the DIC, see *Compass on page 5-4*.

Trans (Transmission) Temp (Temperature)

This display shows the transmission fluid temperature in either degrees Celsius (°C) or degrees Fahrenheit (°F).

Oil Pressure

This display shows the oil pressure in either kilopascals (kPa) or pounds per square inch (psi).

Lateral Acceleration

Lateral Acceleration measures the force of a turn or corner. For example, when turning right, it forces to the left. This gauge displays the “g” force from 0.0 g to 2.0 g.

Blank Display

This display shows no information.

DIC Compass

The vehicle may have a compass in the Driver Information Center (DIC). See *Compass* on page 5-4.

Vehicle Messages

Messages displayed on the DIC indicate the status of the vehicle or some action that may be needed to correct a condition. Multiple messages may appear one after another.

The messages that do not require immediate action can be acknowledged and cleared by pressing ✓ (Set/Reset).

The messages that require immediate action cannot be cleared until that action is performed.

All messages should be taken seriously; clearing the message does not correct the problem.

The following are the possible messages and some information about them.

Battery Voltage and Charging Messages

BATTERY SAVER ACTIVE

This message displays when the system detects that the battery voltage is dropping below expected levels. The battery saver system starts reducing certain features of the vehicle that may be noticeable. At the point that the features are disabled, this message is displayed. It means that the vehicle is trying to save the charge in the battery.

Turn off all unnecessary accessories to allow the battery to recharge.

The normal battery voltage range is 11.5 to 15.5 volts. You can monitor battery voltage on the DIC by pressing the vehicle information button until Battery Voltage is displayed.

BATTERY VOLTS LOW

This message displays when the electrical system is charging less than 10 volts or the battery has been drained.

If this message appears immediately after starting the engine, it is possible that the generator can still recharge the battery. The battery should recharge while driving, but may take a few hours to do so. Consider using an auxiliary charger to boost the battery after returning home or arriving at a final destination. Make sure you follow the manufacturer's instructions.

If this message appears while driving or after starting the vehicle and stays on, have it checked immediately to determine the cause of this problem.

To help the generator recharge the battery quickly, reduce the load on the electrical system by turning off the accessories.

The normal battery voltage range is 11.5 to 15.5 volts. Monitor battery voltage on the DIC by pressing the vehicle information button until Battery Voltage is displayed.

SERVICE BATTERY CHARGING SYSTEM

This message displays when there is a problem with the generator and battery charging systems. Driving with this problem could drain the battery. Turn off all unnecessary accessories. Stop and turn off the vehicle as soon as it is safe to do so. Have the electrical system checked by your dealer. Under certain conditions, the charging system light may also turn on in the instrument cluster. See *Charging System Light* on page 5-13.

Brake System Messages

PARK BRAKE RELEASED

For vehicles with the electric parking brake, this message displays when the parking brake has been

released from the set position. See the electric parking brake information under *Parking Brake* on page 9-29.

PARK BRAKE SET

For vehicles with the electric parking brake, this message displays when the parking brake has been applied to the set position. See the electric parking brake information under *Parking Brake* on page 9-29.

PRESS BRAKE TO START ENGINE (AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION ONLY)

If equipped with the Keyless Access system, this message displays if you try to start the engine without having the brake pressed. The brake needs to be pressed when starting the engine. See *Ignition Positions* on page 9-15.

RELEASE PARK BRAKE SWITCH

For vehicles with the electric parking brake, this message displays if the switch is pulled while the vehicle is moving. See the electric parking brake information under *Parking Brake* on page 9-29.

SERVICE BRAKE ASSIST

This message displays if there is a problem with the brake system. The brake system warning light and the antilock brake system (ABS) warning light may also display on the instrument cluster. See *Brake System Warning Light* on page 5-16 and *Antilock Brake System (ABS) Warning Light* on page 5-18. Stop as soon as possible and turn off the vehicle. Restart the vehicle and check for the message on the DIC display. If the message displays immediately or again after you begin driving, the brake system needs service. See your dealer as soon as possible. See *Antilock Brake System (ABS)* on page 9-29.

SERVICE BRAKE SYSTEM

This message displays, while the ignition is on, when the brake fluid level is low. The brake system warning light on the instrument panel cluster also comes on. See *Brake System Warning Light* on page 5-16. This message may also be displayed for other brake system problems. Have the brake system serviced by your dealer as soon as possible.

SERVICE PARK BRAKE

For vehicles with the electric parking brake, this message displays if a problem is detected with the electric parking brake system. See your dealer for service.

STEP ON BRAKE TO RELEASE PARK BRAKE

For vehicles with the electric parking brake, this message displays if you try to release the park brake system without first pressing the brake

pedal. See the electric parking brake information under *Parking Brake* on page 9-29.

Compass Messages

CALIBRATING DRIVE IN CIRCLES

This message displays when calibrating the compass. Drive the vehicle in circles at less than 8 km/h (5 mph) to complete the calibration. See *Compass* on page 5-4 for more information.

CALIBRATION COMPLETE

This message displays when the compass calibration is complete. See *Compass* on page 5-4 for more information.

Cruise Control Messages

CRUISE SET TO XXX MPH (KM/H)

This message displays whenever the cruise control is set. See *Cruise Control* on page 9-35 for more information.

Door Ajar Messages

DRIVER DOOR OPEN

This message displays when the driver door is not closed completely. Close the door completely.

HOOD OPEN

This message displays when the hood is not closed completely. Make sure that the hood is closed completely.

PASSENGER DOOR OPEN

This message displays when the passenger side front door is not closed completely. Make sure that the door is closed completely.

TRUNK OPEN

This message displays when the trunk is not closed completely. Make sure that the trunk is closed completely.

Engine Cooling System Messages

ENGINE HOT A/C (AIR CONDITIONING) OFF

This message displays when the engine coolant becomes hotter than the normal operating temperature. See *Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge* on page 5-11. To avoid added strain on a hot engine, the air conditioning compressor automatically turns off. When the coolant temperature returns to normal, the air conditioning compressor turns back on. You can continue to drive the vehicle.

If this message continues to appear, have the system repaired by your dealer as soon as possible to avoid damage to the engine.

ENGINE OVERHEATED IDLE ENGINE

This message displays when the engine coolant temperature is too hot. Stop and allow the vehicle to idle until it cools down. If the message does not clear in a few minutes or if the overheat light stays on, shut the vehicle off and have it serviced before driving again. See *Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light* on page 5-19.

See *Overheated Engine Protection Operating Mode* on page 10-20 for information on driving to a safe place in an emergency.

Engine Oil Messages

CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON

When this message displays, it means that service is required for the vehicle. See your dealer. See *Maintenance Schedule* on page 11-3 and *Engine Oil* on page 10-7.

When you reset the CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON message by clearing it from the display, you still must reset the engine oil life system separately. For more information on resetting the engine oil life system, see *Engine Oil Life System* on page 10-9.

ENGINE OIL LOW ADD OIL

On some vehicles, this message displays if the oil level in the vehicle is low. Check the oil level before filling to the recommended level. You may need to let the vehicle cool or warm up and cycle the ignition to be sure this message clears. If the oil is not low and this message continues to be displayed, take the vehicle to your dealer for service.

This message clears itself after 10 seconds, until the next ignition cycle. See *Engine Oil* on page 10-7.

OIL PRESSURE LOW STOP ENGINE

This message displays when the vehicle's engine oil pressure is low. The oil pressure light may also appear on the instrument cluster. See *Engine Oil Pressure Light* on page 5-20. See *Engine Oil* on page 10-7.

Stop the vehicle immediately, as engine damage can result from driving a vehicle with low oil pressure. Have the vehicle serviced by your dealer as soon as possible when this message is displayed.

Engine Power Messages

ENGINE POWER IS REDUCED

This message displays when the engine power is being reduced to protect the engine from damage. There could be several malfunctions that might cause this message. Reduced engine power can affect the vehicle's ability to accelerate. If this message is on, but there is no

reduction in performance, proceed to your destination. The performance may be reduced the next time the vehicle is driven. The vehicle may be driven at a reduced speed while this message is on, but acceleration and speed may be reduced. Anytime this message stays on, take the vehicle to your dealer for service as soon as possible.

Fuel System Messages

FUEL LEVEL LOW

This message displays when the vehicle is low on fuel. Refill the fuel tank as soon as possible. A chime may sound when this message displays. See *Filling the Tank* on page 9-45.

TIGHTEN GAS CAP

This message displays when the fuel cap has not been fully tightened. Recheck the fuel cap to ensure that it is on and tightened properly.

Key and Lock Messages

ACCESSORY MODE ACTIVE

This message displays when the accessory mode is active. See *Ignition Positions on page 9-15*.

ELECTRONIC KEY ALREADY KNOWN

This message displays if you try to match a transmitter that has already been learned. See *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation on page 2-3*.

ELECTRONIC KEY NOT DETECTED

This message displays if the vehicle does not detect the presence of a transmitter when you have attempted to start the vehicle or a vehicle door has just closed. The following conditions may cause this message to appear:

- Driver-added equipment plugged into the accessory power outlet on the center console is causing

interference. Examples of these devices are cell phones and cell phone chargers, two-way radios, power inverters, or similar items. Try moving the RKE transmitter away from these devices when starting the vehicle. In addition, PDA devices and remote garage and gate openers may also generate Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) that may interfere with the RKE transmitter. Do not carry the RKE transmitter in the same pocket or bag as these devices.

- The vehicle is experiencing Electromagnetic Interference (EMI). Some locations, such as airports, automatic toll booths, and some gas stations have EMI fields which may interfere with the RKE transmitter.



If moving the transmitter to different locations within the vehicle does not help, place the transmitter in the center console transmitter pocket with the buttons facing the front of the vehicle and then start the vehicle.

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- The vehicle's battery voltage is low. The battery voltage must be above 10 volts for the RKE transmitter to be detected properly.

ELECTRONIC KEY NOT DETECTED RESTART ALLOWED

This message displays when the RKE transmitter is not detected inside the vehicle while you are trying to turn the ignition off. The vehicle may be near a strong radio antenna signal causing the Keyless Access system to be jammed. If you have the RKE transmitter with you, get out of the vehicle and lock the doors. If you do not have the RKE transmitter with you, you will be able to start the vehicle again within five minutes, or after the vehicle's content theft-deterrent system is armed. See *Starting the Engine* on page 9-16.

LEARN DELAY ACTIVE WAIT XX MIN (MINUTES)

This message displays when matching new transmitters to the vehicle. See the Keyless Access information for *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation* on page 2-3.

MAXIMUM # ELECTRONIC KEYS LEARNED

This message displays when the maximum number of transmitters have been learned. See the Keyless Access information for *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation* on page 2-3.

PRESS START CONTROL TO LEARN KEYS

This message displays when matching new transmitters to the vehicle. See the Keyless Access information for *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation* on page 2-3.

READY TO LEARN ELECTRONIC KEY # X

This message displays while matching new transmitters to the vehicle. See *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation* on page 2-3.

REPLACE BATTERY IN REMOTE KEY

This message displays when the battery in the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter needs to be replaced. To replace the battery, see "Battery Replacement" under *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation* on page 2-3.

ROTATE CONTROL TO OFF POSITION

This message displays as a reminder to turn the ignition off. To avoid draining the battery, make sure the ignition is turned off before leaving the vehicle.

SERVICE KEYLESS START SYSTEM

This message displays when there is a problem with this feature. See your dealer.

Lamp Messages**AFL (ADAPTIVE FORWARD LIGHTING) LAMPS NEED SERVICE**

This message displays when the Adaptive Forward Lighting (AFL) system is disabled and needs service. See your dealer. See *Adaptive Forward Lighting (AFL)* on page 6-4 for more information.

AUTOMATIC LIGHT CONTROL OFF

This message displays when the automatic headlamps are turned off.

AUTOMATIC LIGHT CONTROL ON

This message displays when the automatic headlamps are turned on.

TURN SIGNAL ON

This message displays as a reminder to turn off the turn signal if you drive the vehicle for more than about 1.6 km (1 mi) with a turn signal on. A multiple chime sounds when this message displays.

Object Detection System Messages**PARKING ASSIST BLOCKED SEE OWNER'S MANUAL**

If the vehicle has the Rear Park Assist (RPA) system, this message displays if there is something interfering with the park assist system. See *Parking Assist* on page 9-38.

PARKING ASSIST OFF

After the vehicle has been started, this message displays to remind the driver that the RPA system has been turned off. This message also displays when there is a temporary condition causing the system to be

disabled. See *Parking Assist* on page 9-38. Press the set/reset button to acknowledge this message and clear it from the DIC display.

SERVICE PARKING ASSIST

This message displays if there is a problem with the Rear Parking Assist (RPA) system. Do not use this system to help you park. See *Parking Assist* on page 9-38. See your dealer for service.

SERVICE SIDE BLIND ZONE ALERT SYSTEM

If this message appears, both SBZA displays will remain on indicating there is a problem with the SBZA system. If these displays remain on after continued driving, the system needs service. Take the vehicle to your dealer.

SIDE BLIND ZONE ALERT SYSTEM OFF

This message indicates that the driver has turned the system off.

SIDE BLIND ZONE ALERT SYSTEM TEMPORARILY UNAVAILABLE

This message indicates that the SBZA system is disabled because the sensor is blocked and cannot detect vehicles in the blind zone. The sensor may be blocked by mud, dirt, snow, ice, or slush. This message may also activate during heavy rain or due to road spray. The vehicle does not need service. For cleaning, see *Exterior Care on page 10-74*.

Ride Control System Messages

SERVICE POWER STEERING

This message displays if a problem is detected with the speed variable assist steering system. When this message is displayed, you may notice that the effort required to steer the vehicle increases or feels

heavier, but you will still be able to steer the vehicle. See *Steering on page 9-4*.

SERVICE STABILITRAK

This message displays if there has been a problem detected with the StabiliTrak[®] system. The TCS/StabiliTrak warning light on the instrument cluster also comes on.

If this message comes on while you are driving, pull off the road as soon as possible and stop carefully. Try resetting the system by turning the ignition off then back on. If this message still stays on or comes back on again while you are driving, the vehicle needs service. Have the StabiliTrak system inspected by your dealer as soon as possible. See *Traction Control/Electronic Stability Control on page 9-32*.

SERVICE SUSPENSION SYSTEM

This message displays when there is a problem with the Magnetic Ride Control system. See *Magnetic Ride Control on page 9-34*. Have the vehicle serviced by your dealer.

SERVICE TRACTION CONTROL

This message displays when there is a problem with the Traction Control System (TCS). The TCS/StabiliTrak warning light on the instrument cluster also comes on. When this message displays, the system will not limit wheel spin. Adjust your driving accordingly. See your dealer for service. See *Traction Control/Electronic Stability Control on page 9-32*.

STABILITRAK COMPETITIVE MODE

This message displays when the Competitive Driving Mode is selected. When in this mode, the Traction Control System (TCS) will

not be operating and the TCS/StabiliTrak warning light will turn on. Adjust your driving accordingly. See *Competitive Driving Mode on page 9-34*.

STABILITRAK NOT READY

This message may display after first driving the vehicle and exceeding 30 km/h (19 mph) for 30 seconds. The TCS/StabiliTrak warning light on the instrument cluster also comes on. The StabiliTrak system is not functional until the message has turned off. See *Traction Control/Electronic Stability Control on page 9-32*.

STABILITRAK OFF

This message displays when you turn off StabiliTrak, or when the stability control system has been automatically disabled. The TCS/StabiliTrak warning light on the instrument cluster also comes on.

To realize the full benefits of the stability enhancement system, you should normally leave StabiliTrak

on. To turn StabiliTrak on or off, see *Traction Control/Electronic Stability Control on page 9-32*.

There are several conditions that can cause this message to appear:

- If there is overheating, which could occur if StabiliTrak activates continuously for an extended period of time.
- If the brake system warning light is on. See *Brake System Warning Light on page 5-16*.
- If the stability system takes longer than usual to complete its diagnostic checks due to driving conditions.
- If an engine or vehicle-related problem has been detected and the vehicle needs service. See your dealer.

The message turns off as soon as the conditions that caused the message to be displayed are no longer present.

SUSPENSION MODE SPORT

This message will be displayed when sport mode is selected using the Magnetic Ride Control button in the center of the instrument panel. See *Magnetic Ride Control on page 9-34*.

SUSPENSION MODE TOUR

This message will be displayed when touring mode is selected using the Magnetic Ride Control button in the center of the instrument panel. See *Magnetic Ride Control on page 9-34*.

TRACTION CONTROL OFF

This message displays when the traction control system has been turned off.

Airbag System Messages

SERVICE AIR BAG

This message displays when there is a problem with the airbag system. Have the vehicle serviced by your

dealer immediately. See *Airbag Readiness Light* on page 5-12 for more information.

Security Messages

SERVICE THEFT DETERRENT SYSTEM

This message displays when there is a problem with the theft-deterrent system programmed in the key. A fault has been detected in the system which means that the system is disabled and it is not protecting the vehicle. The vehicle usually restarts; however, you may want to take the vehicle to your dealer before turning off the engine. See *Immobilizer Operation* on page 2-15.

START ABORTED BY THEFT DETERRENT

This message displays if there is a communication problem between the Keyless Access system and the

vehicle. The vehicle cannot be started when this message displays. See your dealer for service.

THEFT ATTEMPTED

This message displays if the theft-deterrent system has detected a break-in attempt while you were away from the vehicle. See *Vehicle Alarm System* on page 2-14.

Service Vehicle Messages

SERVICE A/C SYSTEM

This message displays when the electronic sensors that control the air conditioning and heating systems are no longer working. Have the climate control system serviced by your dealer if you notice a drop in heating and air conditioning efficiency.

SERVICE VEHICLE SOON

This message displays when a non-emissions related malfunction occurs. Have the vehicle serviced by your dealer as soon as possible.

Tire Messages

SERVICE TIRE MONITOR SYSTEM

This message displays if a part on the Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS) is not working properly. The tire pressure light also flashes and then remains on during the same ignition cycle. See *Tire Pressure Light* on page 5-19. Several conditions may cause this message to appear. See *Tire Pressure Monitor Operation* on page 10-47 for more information. If the warning comes on and stays on, there may be a problem with the TPMS. See your dealer.

TIRE LEARNING ACTIVE

This message displays when the Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS) is re-learning the tire positions on the vehicle. The tire positions must be re-learned after rotating the tires or after replacing a

tire or sensor. See *Tire Rotation on page 10-50*, *Tire Pressure Monitor System on page 10-46*, and *Tire Pressure on page 10-44* for more information.

TIRE LOW ADD AIR TO TIRE

On vehicles with the Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS), this message displays when the pressure in one or more of the vehicle's tires is low. This message also displays LEFT FRONT, RIGHT FRONT, LEFT REAR, or RIGHT REAR to indicate the location of the low tire.

The low tire pressure warning light will also come on. See *Tire Pressure Light on page 5-19*.

If a tire pressure message appears on the DIC, stop as soon as you can. Inflate the tires by adding air until the tire pressure is equal to the values shown on the Tire and Loading Information label. See *Tires on page 10-37*, *Vehicle Load Limits on page 9-10*, and *Tire Pressure on page 10-44*.

If the vehicle does not have a spare tire, the message will display USE INFLATOR KIT IN TRUNK. Use the inflator kit to inflate the tires to the correct pressure. See *Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit on page 10-59* for more information.

More than one tire pressure message can be received at a time. To read the other messages, press the set/reset button.

The DIC display also shows the tire pressure values. See *Driver Information Center (DIC) on page 5-22*.

Transmission Messages

DIFFERENTIAL HOT, REDUCE SPEED

This message displays and a chime sounds if the differential fluid temperature exceeds 150°C (300° F). Driving aggressively or at high speeds can cause the differential fluid temperature to be higher than normal. If this message appears,

you may continue to drive at a slower speed. If you have been operating the vehicle under normal driving conditions, the vehicle may need service. See your dealer for an inspection.

To acknowledge the message, press ✓. The message reappears and a chime sounds every two minutes until this condition changes. If you do not clear the message, it will remain on until the condition changes.

SERVICE TRANSMISSION

This message displays when there is a problem with the vehicle's transmission. Have the vehicle serviced by your dealer.

SHIFT TO PARK (Automatic Transmission Only)

If equipped with the Keyless Access system, this message displays if the vehicle is not in P (Park) while the engine is being turned off. The vehicle will be in ACC/ACCESSORY. Once the shift lever

is moved to P (Park), the ignition needs to be turned off. If the ignition is not turned off, the vehicle will remain in ACC/ACCESSORY. To avoid draining the battery, turn the ignition off before leaving the vehicle.

SPORT MODE

This message displays when the vehicle is in sport mode. The transmission gear position will also be displayed when DSC is in use. See *Manual Mode on page 9-25* for more information.

TRANSMISSION HOT IDLE ENGINE

This message displays when the transmission fluid in the vehicle is too hot. Stop the vehicle and allow it to idle until the transmission cools down or until this message is removed.

Vehicle Speed Messages

ICE POSSIBLE DRIVE WITH CARE

This message displays when the outside temperature is cold enough to create icy road conditions. Adjust your driving accordingly.

SPEED LIMITED TO XXX KM/H (MPH)

This message displays when the vehicle speed is limited to 128 km/h (80 mph) because the vehicle detects a problem in the speed variable assist steering or magnetic ride control systems. Have the vehicle serviced by your dealer.

Washer Fluid Messages

WASHER FLUID LOW ADD FLUID

This message displays when the vehicle is low on windshield washer fluid. Refill the windshield washer fluid reservoir as soon as possible. See *Washer Fluid on page 10-21* for more information.

Vehicle Personalization

Vehicle customization allows certain features to be programmed for one preferred setting.

Only the customization options available will be displayed on the DIC.

The default settings were preset when the vehicle left the factory, but may have been changed.

The customization preferences are automatically recalled.

To change customization preferences, use the following procedure.

Entering the Feature Settings Menu

1. Turn the ignition on.

To avoid excessive drain on the battery, it is recommended that the headlamps are turned off.

2. Press the customization button to enter the feature settings menu.

Feature Settings Menu Items

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

Display In English

This feature will only display if a language other than English has been set. This feature allows for changing the language of the DIC messages back to English.

Press the customization button until the Press To Display In English screen appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to select English as the language in which all DIC messages will appear.

Display Language

This feature allows you to select the language in which the DIC messages will appear.

Press the customization button until the Display Language screen appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

English (default): All messages will appear in English.

Deutsch: All messages will appear in German.

Italiano: All messages will appear in Italian.

Francais: All messages will appear in French.

Espanol: All messages will appear in Spanish.

Portuguese: All messages will appear in Portuguese.

Arabic: All messages will appear in Arabic.

Chinese: All messages will appear in Chinese.

Japanese: All messages will appear in Japanese.

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Russian: All messages will appear in Russian.

No Change: No change will be made to this feature. The current setting will remain.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Auto Door Lock

This feature allows you to select when the vehicle's doors will automatically lock. See *Automatic Door Locks on page 2-11*.

Press the customization button until Auto Door Lock appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

Shift Out Of Park (default on Automatic Transmission) (Automatic Transmission Only): The vehicle's doors automatically lock when the doors are closed and the vehicle is shifted out of P (Park).

At Vehicle Speed (default on Manual Transmission): The vehicle's doors automatically lock when the vehicle speed is above 8 km/h (5 mph) for three seconds.

No Change: No change will be made to this feature. The current setting will remain.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Auto Door Unlock

This feature allows you to select whether or not the door(s) will automatically unlock. It also allows you to select which doors and when they will automatically unlock. See *Automatic Door Locks on page 2-11*.

Press the customization button until Auto Door Unlock appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

Off: None of the doors will automatically unlock.

Driver Only At Off: Only the driver door will unlock when the ignition is turned off.

All At Off (default on Manual Transmission): All of the doors will unlock when the ignition is turned off.

All In Park (default on Automatic Transmission) (Automatic Transmission Only): All of the doors will unlock when the vehicle is shifted into P (Park).

No Change: No change will be made to this feature. The current setting will remain.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Remote Door Lock Feedback

This feature allows you to select the type of feedback you will receive when locking the vehicle with the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE)

transmitter, or when the vehicle is automatically locked using the Keyless Locking feature. You will not receive feedback when locking the vehicle with the transmitter if the doors are open. See *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation on page 2-3*, or “Keyless Locking” later in this section for more information.

Press the customization button until Remote Door Lock appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

Off: There will be no feedback when you press the lock button on the transmitter.

Lights Only: The exterior lamps will flash when you press the lock button on the transmitter.

Horn Only: The horn will sound on the second press of the lock button on the transmitter.

Horn & Lights (default): The exterior lamps will flash when you press the lock button on the transmitter, and the horn will sound when the lock button is pressed again within five seconds of the previous command.

No Change: No change will be made to this feature. The current setting will remain.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Remote Door Unlock Feedback

This feature allows you to select the type of feedback you will receive when unlocking the vehicle with the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter, or when the vehicle is automatically unlocked using the Keyless Unlock feature. You will not receive feedback when unlocking the vehicle with the transmitter if the

doors are open. See *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation on page 2-3* or “Keyless Unlock” later in this section for more information.

Press the customization button until Remote Door Unlock appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

Lights Off: The exterior lamps will not flash when you press the unlock button on the transmitter.

Lights On (default): The exterior lamps will flash when you press the unlock button on the transmitter.

No Change: No change will be made to this feature. The current setting will remain.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

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Exit Lighting

This feature allows you to select the amount of time you want the exterior lamps to remain on when it is dark enough outside. This happens after the key is turned from ON/RUN to LOCK/OFF.

Press the customization button until Exit Lighting appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

Off: The exterior lamps will not turn on.

10 Seconds (default): The exterior lamps will stay on for 10 seconds.

30 Seconds: The exterior lamps will stay on for 30 seconds.

2 Minutes: The exterior lamps will stay on for two minutes.

No Change: No change will be made to this feature. The current setting will remain.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Approach Lighting

This feature allows you to select whether or not to have the exterior lights turn on briefly during low light periods after unlocking the vehicle using the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter.

Press the customization button until Approach Lighting appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

Off: The exterior lights will not turn on when you unlock the vehicle with the transmitter.

On (default): If it is dark enough outside, the exterior lights will turn on briefly when you unlock the vehicle with the transmitter.

The lights will remain on for 20 seconds or until the lock button on the transmitter is pressed, or the vehicle is no longer off. See *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation on page 2-3*.

No Change: No change will be made to this feature. The current setting will remain.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Factory Settings

This feature allows you to set all of the customization features back to their factory default settings.

Press the customization button until Factory Settings appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

Restore All (default): The customization features will be set to their factory default settings.

No Change: The customization features will not be set to their factory default settings.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Keyless Locking

If equipped with the Keyless Access system, this feature allows you to select whether the doors automatically lock during normal vehicle exit. When the ignition is turned off and all doors become closed, the vehicle will determine how many RKE transmitters remain in the vehicle interior. If at least one RKE transmitter has been removed from the interior of the vehicle, the doors will lock after several seconds.

For example, if there are two RKE transmitters in the vehicle and one is removed, the other will be locked in. The RKE transmitter locked in the vehicle can still be used to start the vehicle or unlock the doors, if needed. A person approaching the

outside of the locked vehicle without an authorized RKE transmitter, however, will not be able to open the door, even with a transmitter in the vehicle. See the Keyless Access information for *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation on page 2-3*.

You may temporarily disable the keyless locking feature by pressing the door unlock switch for three seconds on an open door. To enable keyless locking, transition the power mode from off.

To select whether the horn sounds or the lights flash when the vehicle is locked, see “Remote Door Lock” earlier in this section.

Press the customization button until Keyless Locking appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

Off (default): The keyless locking feature will be disabled.

On: The keyless locking feature will be enabled.

The doors will automatically lock several seconds after you turn the ignition off, remove an RKE transmitter from the interior of the vehicle, and close all of the doors.

No Change: No change will be made to this feature. The current setting will remain.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Keyless Unlock

If equipped with the Keyless Access system, this feature allows you to select which doors will automatically unlock when you approach the vehicle with the RKE transmitter and open the driver door. See the Keyless Access information for *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation on page 2-3*.

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To select whether the lights flash when the vehicle is unlocked, see “Remote Door Unlock” earlier in this section.

Press the customization button until Keyless Unlock appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

Entry Door Only: Only the driver door will automatically unlock when you approach the vehicle with the RKE transmitter and open the driver door.

All Doors (default): All doors will automatically unlock when you approach the vehicle with the RKE transmitter and open the driver door.

No Change: No change will be made to this feature. The current setting will remain.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Chime Volume

This feature allows you to select the volume level of the chime.

Press the customization button until Chime Volume appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

Normal: The chime volume will be set to a normal level.

Loud: The chime volume will be set to a loud level.

No Change: No change will be made to this feature. The current setting will remain.

There is no default for chime volume. The volume will stay at the last known setting.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Entry/Exit Recall

If the vehicle has this feature, it allows you to select your preferred automatic recall of stored memory and exit positions. See *Memory Seats on page 3-6*.

Press the customization button until Entry/Exit Recall appears on the DIC display. Press the set/reset button once to access the settings for this feature. Then press the menu up/down button to scroll through the following settings.

To select a setting, press the set/reset button while the desired setting is displayed on the DIC.

Entry/Exit Recall Off (default): No automatic Entry/Exit Recall will occur when entering or leaving the vehicle. The Exit Recall will only occur after pressing the door mounted exit button. This button will cause the driver seat to move rearward a certain distance, and the steering column to move full up and

full forward, if equipped. Entry Recall will only occur by pressing the door mounted “1” or “2” button.

Entry/Exit Recall On (Vehicles without Power Tilt Steering

Wheel): If this setting is selected the following option will be available:

Easy Exit will automatically move the driver seat rearward a certain distance when the key is removed from the ignition on key access vehicles, or when the ignition is turned off and the driver door is opened on Keyless Access vehicles. This movement will also occur when the door mounted exit button is pressed.

Easy Entry will automatically recall the driver seat and outside mirror memory positions of the current driver (1 or 2) when the ignition is turned on.

Entry/Exit Recall On (Vehicles with Power Tilt Steering Wheel):

If this setting is selected the following two options will be available:

- **Entry/Exit Steering and Seat:** Easy Exit will automatically move the steering column to a full up and full forward position and move the driver seat rearward a certain distance when the key is removed from the ignition on key access vehicles, or when the ignition is turned off and the driver door is opened on Keyless Access vehicles. These movements will also occur when the door mounted exit button is pressed.

Easy Entry will automatically recall the driver seat, outside mirrors, and steering column memory positions of the current driver (1 or 2) when the ignition is turned on.

- **Entry/Exit Steering Only:** Easy Exit will automatically move the steering column to a full up and full forward position when the key is removed from the ignition on key access vehicles, or when the ignition is turned off and the driver door is opened on Keyless Access vehicles. This movement will also occur when the door mounted exit button is pressed.

Easy Entry will automatically recall the driver seat, outside mirrors, and steering column memory positions of the current driver (1 or 2) when the ignition is turned on.

No Change: No change will be made to this feature. The current setting will remain.

Exiting the Feature Settings Menu

The feature settings menu will be exited when any of the following occurs:

- The vehicle is no longer in ON/RUN.
- The trip/fuel or vehicle information DIC buttons are pressed.
- The end of the feature settings menu is reached and exited.
- A 40-second time period has elapsed with no selection made.

Universal Remote System

See *Radio Frequency Statement on page 13-12*.

Universal Remote System Programming



If equipped, these buttons are in the overhead console.

This system can replace up to three remote control transmitters used to activate devices such as garage door openers, security systems, and home automation devices. These instructions refer to a garage door opener, but can be used for other devices.

Do not use the Universal Remote system with any garage door opener that does not have the stop and reverse feature. This includes any garage door opener model manufactured before April 1, 1982.

Read these instructions completely before programming the Universal Remote system. It may help to have another person assist with the programming process.

Keep the original hand-held transmitter for use in other vehicles as well as for future programming. Erase the programming when vehicle ownership is terminated. See "Erasing Universal Remote System Buttons" later in this section.

To program a garage door opener, park outside directly in line with and facing the garage door opener receiver. Clear all people and objects near the garage door.

Make sure the hand-held transmitter has a new battery for quicker and more accurate transmission of the radio-frequency signal.

Programming the Universal Remote System

For questions or help programming the Universal Remote system, call 1-800-355-3515 or see www.homelink.com.

Programming involves time-sensitive actions, and may time out causing the procedure to be repeated.

To program up to three devices:

1. Hold the end of the hand-held transmitter about 3 to 8 cm (1 to 3 in) away from the Universal Remote system buttons with the indicator light in view. The hand-held transmitter was supplied by the manufacturer of the garage door opener receiver.

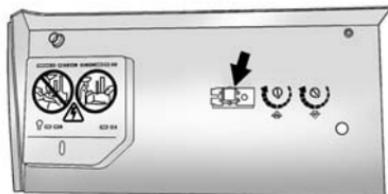
2. At the same time, press and hold both the hand-held transmitter button and one of the three Universal Remote system buttons to be used to operate the garage door. Do not release either button until the indicator light changes from a slow to a rapid flash. Then release both buttons.

Some garage door openers may require substitution of Step 2 with the procedure under "Radio Signals for Canada and Some Gate Operators" later in this section.

3. Press and hold the newly programmed Universal Remote system button for five seconds while watching the indicator light and garage door activation.
 - If the indicator light stays on continuously or the garage door moves when the button is pressed, then

programming is complete. There is no need to complete Steps 4–6.

- If the indicator light does not come on or the garage door does not move, a second button press may be required. For a second time, press and hold the newly programmed button for five seconds. If the light stays on or the garage door moves, programming is complete.
- If the indicator light blinks rapidly for two seconds, then changes to a solid light and the garage door does not move, continue with programming Steps 4–6.



Learn or Smart Button

4. After completing Steps 1–3, locate the Learn or Smart button inside the garage on the garage door opener receiver. The name and color of the button may vary by manufacturer.
5. Press and release the Learn or Smart button. Step 6 must be completed within 30 seconds of pressing this button.
6. Inside the vehicle, press and hold the newly programmed Universal Remote system button for two seconds, then release it. If the garage door does not move or the lamp on the garage door opener receiver does not

flash, press and hold the same button a second time for two seconds, then release it. Again, if the door does not move or the garage door lamp does not flash, press and hold the same button a third time for two seconds, then release it.

The Universal Remote system should now activate the garage door.

Repeat the process for programming the two remaining buttons.

Radio Signals for Canada and Some Gate Operators

For questions or programming help, call 1-800-355-3515 or see www.homelink.com.

Canadian radio-frequency laws and some U.S. gate operators require transmitter signals to time out or quit after several seconds of transmission. This may not be long

enough for the Universal Remote system to pick up the signal during programming.

If the programming did not work, replace Step 2 under “Programming the Universal Remote System” with the following:

Press and hold the Universal Remote system button while pressing and releasing the hand-held transmitter button every two seconds until the signal has been successfully accepted by the Universal Remote system. The Universal Remote system indicator light will flash slowly at first and then rapidly. Proceed with Step 3 under “Programming the Universal Remote System” to complete.

Universal Remote System Operation

Using the Universal Remote System

Press and hold the appropriate Universal Remote system button for at least one-half second. The indicator light will come on while the signal is being transmitted.

Erasing Universal Remote System Buttons

Erase all programmed buttons when vehicle ownership is terminated.

To erase:

1. Press and hold the two outside buttons until the indicator light begins to flash. This should take about 10 seconds.
2. Release both buttons.

Reprogramming a Single Universal Remote System Button

To reprogram any of the system buttons:

1. Press and hold any one of the buttons. Do not release the button.
2. The indicator light will begin to flash after 20 seconds. Without releasing the button, proceed with Step 1 under "Programming the Universal Remote System."

Lighting

Exterior Lighting

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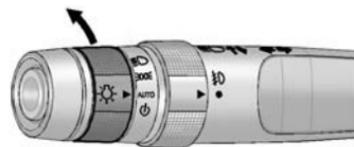
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Exterior Lighting

Exterior Lamp Controls



The exterior lamp control is toward the end of the turn signal lever.

 **(Exterior Lamp Control):** Turn the band with this symbol on it to operate the exterior lamps.

The exterior lamp control has four positions:

 **(Off):** Turns off all lamps, except the Daytime Running Lamps (DRL).

AUTO (Automatic): Automatically turns the exterior lamps on and off, depending on outside lighting.

 **(Parking Lamps):** Turns on the parking lamps including all lamps, except the headlamps.

6-2 Lighting

 (**Headlamps**): Turns on the headlamps together with the parking lamps and instrument panel lights.

Exterior Lamps Off Reminder

A warning chime will sound if the exterior lamp control is left on in either the headlamp or parking lamp position and the driver door is opened with the ignition off.

Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer

Push the turn signal lever away from you to turn the high beams on. Pull the lever toward you and then release it to return to low beams.

If the vehicle is turned off while the high beams are on, they will come on the next time the vehicle is started.



This indicator light turns on in the instrument cluster when the high-beam headlamps are on.

Flash-to-Pass

This feature allows the high-beam headlamps to be used to signal the driver in front of you that you want to pass.

Pull and hold the turn signal lever toward you to use this feature. When this is done the following will occur:

- If the headlamps are off or in low-beam mode, the high-beam headlamps will turn on at full brightness. Release the lever to turn them off.

- If the headlamps are already in high-beam mode, they will remain on high beam.

Daytime Running Lamps (DRL)

DRL can make it easier for others to see the front of your vehicle during the day. Fully functional DRL are required on all vehicles first sold in Canada.

The DRL system will make either the reduced intensity low-beam headlamps or dedicated DRLs come on when the following conditions are met:

- It is still daylight and the ignition is in ON/RUN or START.
- The exterior lamp control is in  or AUTO and the headlamps are off.
- The automatic transmission is not in P (Park).

When DRLs are on, only the reduced intensity low-beam headlamps or dedicated DRLs will be on. The other exterior lamps and the instrument cluster will not be on.

When the exterior lamp control is in AUTO and it is dark enough outside, the DRL turn off and the low-beam headlamps will turn on. When it is bright enough outside, the low-beam headlamps will go off, and the DRL will turn back on. If the vehicle is started in a dark garage, the automatic headlamp system comes on immediately. Once the vehicle leaves the garage, it takes about one minute for the automatic headlamp system to change to DRL if it is light outside. During that delay, the instrument cluster may not be as bright as usual. Make sure the instrument panel brightness knob is in the full bright position. See *Instrument Panel Illumination Control* on page 6-6.

Turning the exterior lamp control to off or to the low-beam headlamp position will turn off the DRL. If the

parking lamps or the fog lamps were turned on instead, the DRL will still turn off.

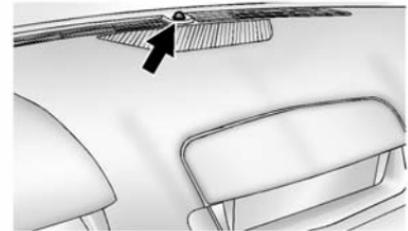
This will work regardless of gear position and whether or not the parking brake is set.

When the DRL are active and a turn signal is operated, the DRL on the side the turn signal is activated, will turn off until the turn signal is turned off.

Automatic Headlamp System

When it is dark enough outside, the automatic headlamp system turns on the headlamps at the normal brightness, along with the taillamps, sidemarker, parking lamps, and the instrument panel lights. The radio lights will also be dim.

To turn off the automatic headlamp system, turn the exterior lamp control to the off position and then release it.



The vehicle has a light sensor on the top of the instrument panel in the defroster grille which regulates when the automatic headlamps turn on. Do not cover the sensor, otherwise the headlamps will come on whenever the ignition is on.

The system may also turn on the headlamps when driving through a parking garage, heavy overcast weather, or a tunnel. This is normal.

If the vehicle is started in a dark garage, the automatic headlamp system will come on immediately. Once the vehicle leaves the garage, it takes approximately one minute for the automatic headlamp system to change if it is bright enough outside. During that delay, the

6-4 Lighting

instrument cluster may not be as bright as usual. Make sure the instrument panel brightness control is in the full bright position. See *Instrument Panel Illumination Control* on page 6-6.

To idle the vehicle with the automatic headlamp system off, turn the control to the off position.

The headlamps will also stay on after you exit the vehicle. This feature can be programmed using the Driver Information Center (DIC). See *Vehicle Personalization* on page 5-39.

The regular headlamp system can be turned on when needed.

Lights On with Wipers

If the windshield wipers are activated in daylight with the engine on, and the exterior lamp control is in AUTO, the headlamps, parking lamps, and other exterior lamps come on. The transition time for the lamps coming on varies based on wiper speed. When the wipers are

not operating, these lamps turn off. Move the exterior lamp control to  or  to disable this feature.

Adaptive Forward Lighting (AFL)

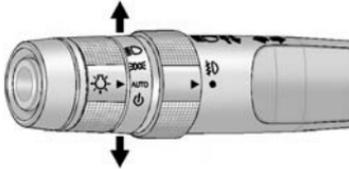
If equipped, the Adaptive Forward Lighting System (AFL) pivots the headlamps horizontally to provide greater road illumination while turning. To enable AFL, set the exterior lamp control on the turn signal lever to the AUTO position. Moving the switch out of the AUTO position will deactivate the system. AFL will operate when the vehicle speed is greater than 3 km/h (2 mph). AFL will not operate when the transmission is in R (Reverse). AFL is not immediately operable after starting the vehicle; driving a short distance is required to calibrate the AFL. See *Exterior Lamp Controls* on page 6-1.

Hazard Warning Flashers



 **(Hazard Warning Flasher):** Press this button to make the front and rear turn signal lamps flash on and off. This warns others that you are having trouble. Press again to turn the flashers off.

Turn and Lane-Change Signals



Move the lever all the way up or down to signal a turn.

An arrow on the instrument cluster flashes in the direction of the turn or lane change.

Raise or lower the lever until the arrow starts to flash to signal a lane change. Hold it briefly until the lane change is complete. The arrow will automatically flash three times.

The lever returns to its starting position when it is released.

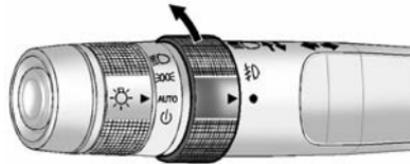
If after signaling a turn or lane change the arrow flashes rapidly or does not come on, a signal bulb may be burned out.

Have any burned out bulbs replaced. If a bulb is not burned out, check the fuse. See *Fuses and Circuit Breakers* on page 10-30.

Turn Signal On Chime

If the turn signal is left on for about 1.6 km (1 mi), a warning chime will sound and the TURN SIGNAL ON message will appear on the Driver Information Center (DIC) display. See "Turn Signal On" under *Lamp Messages* on page 5-33.

Fog Lamps



Use the fog lamps for better vision in foggy or misty conditions. The fog lamp control is on the turn signal lever.

☾ (Fog Lamps): Turn the fog lamp band on the lever up to ☾ and release it, to turn the fog lamps on or off. The band will return to its original position.

The parking lamps must be on for the fog lamps to work.

If the high-beam headlamps are turned on, the fog lamps will also turn off. They will turn back on again when you change back to low-beam headlamps.

Some localities have laws that require the headlamps to be on along with the fog lamps.

Interior Lighting

Instrument Panel Illumination Control

The instrument panel brightness knob is on the instrument panel next to the steering column.



(Instrument Panel

Brightness): Turn the knob clockwise or counterclockwise to brighten or dim the lights. Turn the knob completely clockwise to turn on the interior lamps.

Reading Lamps

The reading lamps are on the overhead console. These lamps come on automatically when any door is opened.

For manual operation, press the button next to each lamp to turn it on or off.

If the reading lamps are left on, they automatically shut off 10 minutes after the ignition has been turned off.

Lighting Features

Entry Lighting

The headlamps, taillamps, back-up lamps, license plate lamps, dome lamps, and most of the interior lights turn on briefly when the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE)  is pressed, or when the door handle is pulled on a keyless access vehicle. See *Ignition Positions on page 9-15*. After about 30 seconds the exterior lamps turn off, then the dome and remaining interior lights dim to off. Entry lighting can be disabled manually by changing the ignition out of the OFF position, or by pressing the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE)  button.

This feature can be changed. See *Vehicle Personalization on page 5-39*.

Exit Lighting

The headlamps, taillamps, back-up lamps, parking lamps, and license plate lamps come on at night, or in areas with limited lighting, when the key is removed from the ignition. The dome lamps also come on when the key is removed from the ignition. The exterior lamps and dome lamps remain on after the door is closed for a set amount of time, then automatically turn off.

If equipped with Keyless Access, the exterior lamps and dome lamps automatically turn on when the driver door is opened after the ignition is turned off. See *Ignition Positions* on page 9-15.

The exterior lamps turn off immediately by turning the exterior lamp control off.

This feature can be changed. See *Vehicle Personalization* on page 5-39.

Parade Dimming

This feature does not let the instrument panel display screens dim during daylight hours while the ignition is in the ACC/ACCESSORY or ON/RUN position and the parking lamps or headlamps are on. Parade dimming automatically works with the light sensor on top of the dashboard. If it is dark enough outside and the parking lamps or headlamps are on, the instrument panel display screens can be adjusted by turning the instrument panel brightness knob clockwise or counterclockwise to brighten or dim the lighting. See *Instrument Panel Illumination Control* on page 6-6. The instrument panel control backlighting can still be adjusted while in parade mode.

Battery Load Management

The vehicle has Electric Power Management (EPM), which estimates the battery's temperature

and state of charge. It then adjusts the voltage for best performance and extended life of the battery.

When the battery's state of charge is low, the voltage is raised slightly to quickly bring the charge back up. When the state of charge is high, the voltage is lowered slightly to prevent overcharging. If the vehicle has a voltmeter gauge or a voltage display on the Driver Information Center (DIC), you may see the voltage move up or down. This is normal. If there is a problem, an alert will be displayed.

The battery can be discharged at idle if the electrical loads are very high. This is true for all vehicles. This is because the generator (alternator) may not be spinning fast enough at idle to produce all the power that is needed for very high electrical loads.

A high electrical load occurs when several of the following are on, such as: headlamps, high beams, fog lamps, rear window defogger,

6-8 Lighting

climate control fan at high speed, heated seats, engine cooling fans, and loads plugged into accessory power outlets.

EPM works to prevent excessive discharge of the battery. It does this by balancing the generator's output and the vehicle's electrical needs. It can increase engine idle speed to generate more power, whenever needed. It can temporarily reduce the power demands of some accessories.

Normally, these actions occur in steps or levels, without being noticeable. In rare cases at the highest levels of corrective action, this action may be noticeable to the driver. If so, a DIC message might be displayed. If a battery message is displayed, it is recommended that the driver reduce the electrical loads as much as possible. See *Driver Information Center (DIC)* on page 5-22.

Battery Power Protection

This feature helps to prevent battery drain if accessory lamps are left on. If accessory lamps such as the vanity mirror, cargo, reading, console, or glove box are left on, they automatically time out after about 10 minutes. To reset the battery protection, all of the above lamps must be turned off or the ignition must be in the ACC/ACCESSORY position.

Exterior Lighting Battery Saver

The exterior lamps turn off about 10 minutes after the ignition is turned off, if the parking lamps or headlamps have been manually left on. This protects against draining the battery. To restart the 10-minute timer, turn the exterior lamp control to the off position and then back to the parking lamp or headlamp position.

To keep the lamps on for more than 10 minutes, the ignition must be in the ACC/ACCESSORY or ON/RUN position.

Infotainment System

Introduction

Infotainment 7-1

Introduction

Infotainment

See the infotainment manual for information on the radio, audio players, phone, navigation system, and voice or speech recognition. It also includes information on settings.

Climate Controls

Climate Control Systems

Dual Automatic Climate Control System 8-1

Air Vents

Air Vents 8-6

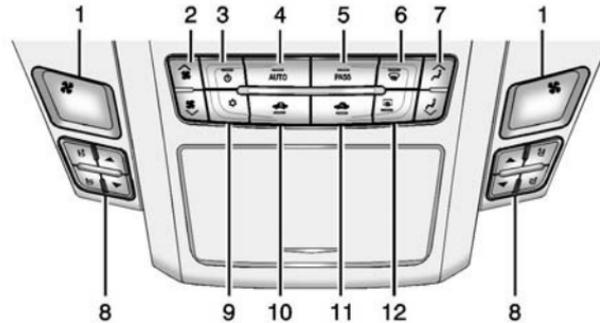
Maintenance

Passenger Compartment Air Filter 8-6

Climate Control Systems

Dual Automatic Climate Control System

The heating, cooling, and ventilation for the vehicle can be controlled with this system.



1. Driver and Passenger Displays
2. Fan
3. Power
4. AUTO (Automatic Operation)
5. PASS (Passenger Climate Control)

6. Defrost
7. Air Delivery Mode
8. Temperature and Heated/Ventilated Seat
9. Air Conditioning
10. Recirculation

8-2 Climate Controls

11. Outside Air
12. Rear Window Defogger

Automatic Operation

AUTO (Automatic): The system automatically controls fan speed, air delivery, and air conditioning in order to heat or cool the vehicle to the desired temperature. When the indicator light is on, the system is in full automatic operation. If the air delivery mode or fan setting is manually adjusted, the auto indicator turns off and displays will show the selected settings.

1. Press the AUTO button.
2. Adjust the temperature to a comfortable setting between 21°C (70°F) and 27°C (80°F).

Choosing the coldest or warmest temperature setting will not cause the system to heat or cool any faster.

To avoid blowing cold air in cold weather, the system delays turning on the fan until warm air

is available. The system starts out blowing air at the floor, but can automatically change modes as the vehicle warms up to maintain the chosen temperature setting. The length of time needed for warm up depends on the outside temperature and the length of time that has elapsed since the vehicle was last driven.

3. Wait for the system to regulate. This may take from 10 to 30 minutes. Then adjust the temperature, if necessary.

English can be changed to metric units through the Driver Information Center (DIC). See *Driver Information Center (DIC)* on page 5-22.

▲ / ▼ (Temperature Control): The temperature can be adjusted separately for the driver and the passenger. Press to increase or decrease the automatic temperature settings.

PASS (Passenger Climate

Control): Press to set a different temperature for the passenger. Then adjust the passenger temperature buttons to a comfortable setting.

Pressing the PASS button again automatically sets the passenger's temperature to the driver's setting.

Turning the passenger's temperature display off does not shut the passenger's climate control system off.

Manual Operation

⏻ (Power): Press to turn the climate control system on or off. When the climate control system is turned off the air inlet defaults to outside air.

⚙️ (Fan Control): Press the buttons to increase or decrease the fan speed. Pressing either button cancels automatic fan control. Press AUTO to return to automatic

operation. The blower may reduce during an Onstar® session to limit background noise.

If the airflow seems low when the fan speed is at the highest setting, the passenger compartment air filter might need to be replaced. For more information, see *Passenger Compartment Air Filter on page 8-6*.

 **(Air Delivery Mode Control):** Press the buttons to change the direction of the airflow. The current mode appears in the display screen. Changing the mode cancels the automatic air delivery. Press AUTO to return to automatic operation.

The outboard air outlets always receive some airflow in every mode, except defrost.

To change the current mode, select one of the following:

 **(Vent):** Air is directed to the instrument panel outlets.

 **(Bi-Level):** Air is divided between the instrument panel outlets and the floor outlets. In

automatic operation, cooler air is directed to the upper outlets and warmer air to the floor outlets.

 **(Floor):** Air is directed to the floor outlets, with some air directed to the windshield and outboard outlets.

 **(Defog):** This mode clears the windows of fog or moisture. Air is directed to the windshield, floor, and side window outlets. When this mode is selected, the system turns off recirculation and runs the air-conditioning compressor unless the outside temperature is at or below freezing. If recirculation is selected while in defog mode, it is cancelled after 10 minutes.

 **(Defrost):** This mode clears the windshield of fog or frost more quickly. Air is directed to the windshield, with some air directed to the side windows. In this mode, the system automatically turns off recirculation and runs the

air-conditioning compressor, unless the outside temperature is at or below freezing.

This mode can also cause the fan speed and air temperature to increase.

 **(Air Conditioning):** Press to turn the air conditioning system on or off and override the automatic system. When in AUTO, the air conditioning compressor comes on automatically, as needed.

The air conditioning system removes moisture from the air, so water might drip under the vehicle while idling or after turning off the engine. This is normal.

 **(Recirculation):** Press to turn on recirculation. An indicator light comes on. Air is recirculated inside the vehicle. It helps to quickly cool the air inside the vehicle or prevent outside air and odors from entering. Press the AUTO button to have the system select the best air delivery mode for the temperature setting.

8-4 Climate Controls

Recirculation is not available in the defrost mode and automatically turns off 10 minutes after defog is selected. This helps to limit window fogging in the vehicle.

Using recirculation for long periods of time could cause the air inside the vehicle to become too dry or stuffy. To prevent this from happening, after the air in the vehicle has cooled, select outside air or press the auto button.

 **(Outside Air):** Press to turn on the outside air. An indicator light turns on. The outside air mode pulls fresh air from outside the vehicle. Outside air is always selected in defrost mode to prevent fogging.

Rear Window Defogger

The rear window defogger uses a warming grid to remove fog or frost from the rear window. It only works when the ignition is in ON/RUN.

 **(Rear Window Defogger):** Press to turn the rear window defogger on or off.

The rear window defogger stays on for about 15 minutes, before turning off if the vehicle is moving at a slower speed. At higher speeds, the rear window defogger may stay on continuously. With each additional press, the defogger runs for about 10 minutes. The defogger can also be turned off by turning off the engine.

The heated outside rearview mirrors turn on when the rear window defogger button is on and helps to clear fog or frost from the surface of the mirrors. See *Heated Mirrors on page 2-17*.

Caution

Do not try to clear frost or other material from the inside of the front windshield and rear window with a razor blade or anything else that is sharp. This may damage the rear window defogger grid and affect the

(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

radio's ability to pick up stations clearly. The repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

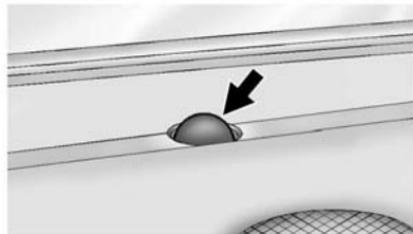
 **(Heated and Ventilated Seats, If Equipped):** Press to heat or ventilate the seat. See *Heated and Ventilated Front Seats on page 3-8*.

Remote Start Climate Control Operation: If equipped with remote vehicle start, the climate control system automatically heats and cools the vehicle based on the temperature inside and outside of the vehicle. The climate control displays will be blank. See *Remote Vehicle Start on page 2-8*.

In cold weather the windshield defroster and/or rear window defogger automatically turn on. If the vehicle has heated seats, they will also turn on.

When the ignition is turned to ON/RUN, the climate control system returns to the settings used before the vehicle was last turned off. The heated seats will turn off, if equipped.

Sensors



The solar sensor on the instrument panel, near the windshield, monitors the solar heat.



The interior temperature sensor, on the instrument panel to the right of the steering wheel, measures the temperature of the air inside the vehicle.

The climate control system uses the information from these sensors to adjust the fan speed and the air delivery, in order to maintain the selected temperature. The system may also supply cooler air to the side of the vehicle facing the sun. The recirculation mode will also be activated, as necessary.

Do not cover the sensors or the automatic climate control system will not work properly.

Air Quality Sensor

For vehicles with an air quality sensor, the climate control system adjusts to limit some exhaust fumes from being pulled inside your vehicle.

Press the AUTO button on the climate control to activate the air quality sensor. The recirculation indicator light comes on when poor quality air is detected. The air quality sensor will not maintain recirculation for an extended period to prevent the air inside the vehicle from becoming too dry or stuffy.

Under certain conditions, the air quality sensor will not activate, such as during cold weather or with extreme odors. Press  to activate recirculation.

The air quality sensor system does not protect against carbon monoxide (CO), which you cannot see or smell. See *Engine Exhaust* on page 9-22.

Air Vents

Use the air outlets in the center and on the side of the instrument panel to direct the airflow. Use the thumbwheels near the air outlets to open or close off the airflow.

Operation Tips

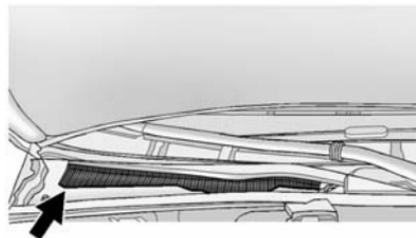
- Clear away any ice, snow, or leaves from air inlets at the base of the windshield that could block the flow of air into the vehicle.
- Keep the path under the front seats clear of objects to help circulate the air inside of the vehicle more effectively.
- Use of non-GM approved hood deflectors can adversely affect the performance of the system. Check with your dealer before adding equipment to the outside of the vehicle.

Maintenance

Passenger Compartment Air Filter

The passenger compartment air filter traps most of the dust and pollen from the air entering the vehicle. The filter will need to be changed periodically. See *Maintenance Schedule on page 11-3*.

Using the climate control system without the passenger air filter installed could let water or other debris enter the system. This could cause a water leak or noises. Make sure a new air filter is installed after removing the old one.



The passenger compartment air filter is under the hood below the windshield wiper arm and the screen on the passenger side of the vehicle. See *Engine Compartment Overview on page 10-5* for more information on location.

To replace the passenger compartment air filter:

1. Turn the ignition to ON/RUN with the engine off.

2. Turn on the windshield wipers and turn the ignition off again when the wipers are straight up on the windshield.

This allows access to the leaf screen. The passenger compartment air filter is under the screen.

3. Open the hood to access the engine compartment. See *Hood on page 10-4*.
4. Remove the three screws that hold the screen in place and lift off the screen by lifting and sliding it toward the center of the vehicle.

5. Pull out on the two tabs on each end of the filter cover.
6. Lift the filter cover off by pulling it straight up.
7. Remove the old filter and insert a new one.
See Maintenance Replacement Parts on page 11-15 for the correct part number for the filter.
8. Reverse Steps 1–6 to reinstall the cover.

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Driving Information

Distracted Driving

Distraction comes in many forms and can take your focus from the task of driving. Exercise good judgment and do not let other activities divert your attention away from the road. Many local governments have enacted laws regarding driver distraction. Become familiar with the local laws in your area.

To avoid distracted driving, always keep your eyes on the road, hands on the wheel, and mind on the drive.

- Do not use a phone in demanding driving situations. Use a hands-free method to place or receive necessary phone calls.
- Watch the road. Do not read, take notes, or look up information on phones or other electronic devices.

- Designate a front seat passenger to handle potential distractions.
- Become familiar with vehicle features before driving, such as programming favorite radio stations and adjusting climate control and seat settings. Program all trip information into any navigation device prior to driving.
- Wait until the vehicle is parked to retrieve items that have fallen to the floor.
- Stop or park the vehicle to tend to children.
- Keep pets in an appropriate carrier or restraint.
- Avoid stressful conversations while driving, whether with a passenger or on a cell phone.

 **Warning**

Taking your eyes off the road too long or too often could cause a crash resulting in injury or death. Focus your attention on driving.

Refer to the infotainment section for more information on using that system and the navigation system, if equipped, including pairing and using a cell phone.

Defensive Driving

Defensive driving means “always expect the unexpected.” The first step in driving defensively is to wear the safety belt. See *Safety Belts on page 3-10*.

- Assume that other road users (pedestrians, bicyclists, and other drivers) are going to be careless and make mistakes. Anticipate what they might do and be ready.

- Allow enough following distance between you and the driver in front of you.
- Focus on the task of driving.

Drunk Driving

Death and injury associated with drinking and driving is a global tragedy.

 **Warning**

Drinking and then driving is very dangerous. Your reflexes, perceptions, attentiveness, and judgment can be affected by even a small amount of alcohol. You can have a serious — or even fatal — collision if you drive after drinking.

Do not drink and drive or ride with a driver who has been drinking. Ride home in a cab; or if you are with a group, designate a driver who will not drink.

Control of a Vehicle

Braking, steering, and accelerating are important factors in helping to control a vehicle while driving.

Braking

Braking action involves perception time and reaction time. Deciding to push the brake pedal is perception time. Actually doing it is reaction time.

Average driver reaction time is about three-quarters of a second. In that time, a vehicle moving at 100 km/h (60 mph) travels 20 m (66 ft), which could be a lot of distance in an emergency.

Helpful braking tips to keep in mind include:

- Keep enough distance between you and the vehicle in front of you.
- Avoid needless heavy braking.
- Keep pace with traffic.

9-4 Driving and Operating

If the engine ever stops while the vehicle is being driven, brake normally but do not pump the brakes. Doing so could make the pedal harder to push down. If the engine stops, there will be some power brake assist but it will be used when the brake is applied. Once the power assist is used up, it can take longer to stop and the brake pedal will be harder to push.

Steering

Hydraulic Power Steering

This vehicle has hydraulic power steering. It may require maintenance. See *Power Steering Fluid* on page 10-20.

If power steering assist is lost because the engine stops or because of a system malfunction, the vehicle can be steered but may require increased effort. See your dealer if there is a problem.

Caution

If the steering wheel is turned until it reaches the end of its travel, and is held in that position for more than 15 seconds, damage may occur to the power steering system and there may be loss of power steering assist.

Curve Tips

- Take curves at a reasonable speed.
- Reduce speed before entering a curve.
- Maintain a reasonable steady speed through the curve.
- Wait until the vehicle is out of the curve before accelerating gently into the straightaway.

Steering in Emergencies

- There are some situations when steering around a problem may be more effective than braking.

- Holding both sides of the steering wheel allows you to turn 180 degrees without removing a hand.
- Antilock Brake System (ABS) allows steering while braking.

Off-Road Recovery



The vehicle's right wheels can drop off the edge of a road onto the shoulder while driving. Follow these tips:

1. Ease off the accelerator and then, if there is nothing in the way, steer the vehicle so that it straddles the edge of the pavement.
2. Turn the steering wheel about one-eighth of a turn, until the right front tire contacts the pavement edge.
3. Turn the steering wheel to go straight down the roadway.

Loss of Control

Skidding

There are three types of skids that correspond to the vehicle's three control systems:

- Braking Skid — wheels are not rolling.

- Steering or Cornering Skid — too much speed or steering in a curve causes tires to slip and lose cornering force.
- Acceleration Skid — too much throttle causes the driving wheels to spin.

Defensive drivers avoid most skids by taking reasonable care suited to existing conditions, and by not overdriving those conditions. But skids are always possible.

If the vehicle starts to slide, follow these suggestions:

- Ease your foot off the accelerator pedal and steer the way you want the vehicle to go. The vehicle may straighten out. Be ready for a second skid if it occurs.
- Slow down and adjust your driving according to weather conditions. Stopping distance can be longer and vehicle control can be affected when traction is reduced by water, snow, ice, gravel, or other

material on the road. Learn to recognize warning clues — such as enough water, ice, or packed snow on the road to make a mirrored surface — and slow down when you have any doubt.

- Try to avoid sudden steering, acceleration, or braking, including reducing vehicle speed by shifting to a lower gear. Any sudden changes could cause the tires to slide.

Remember: Antilock brakes help avoid only the braking skid.

Track Events and Competitive Driving

Track events and competitive driving may affect the vehicle warranty. See the warranty manual before using the vehicle for competitive driving.

Caution

If the vehicle is used for track events and competitive driving, the engine may use more oil than it would with normal use. Low oil levels can damage the engine. Check the oil level often and maintain the proper level. See *Engine Oil on page 10-7*.

Caution

During a first time track or racing event, high rear axle temperatures can occur. Damage could be caused to the rear axle and would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Do not drive as long or as fast the first time the vehicle is driven on the track or raced.

The rear axle fluid temperatures may be higher than when driving in severe conditions. Drain and refill with new fluid after the first racing or competitive driving event, and then after every 24 hours of racing or competitive driving. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants on page 11-13*.

Be sure to check the oil level often during racing, track testing, or other competitive driving and keep the level at or near the upper mark that shows the proper operating range on the engine oil dipstick.

For track testing and competitive driving, it is recommended that the brake fluid be replaced with a high performance brake fluid that has a dry boiling point greater than 279°C (534°F). After conversion to the high performance brake fluid, follow the brake fluid service recommendations outlined by the fluid manufacturer. Do not use silicone or DOT-5 brake fluids.

Driving on Wet Roads

Rain and wet roads can reduce vehicle traction and affect your ability to stop and accelerate. Always drive slower in these types of driving conditions and avoid driving through large puddles and deep-standing or flowing water.

Warning

Wet brakes can cause crashes. They might not work as well in a quick stop and could cause pulling to one side. You could lose control of the vehicle.

After driving through a large puddle of water or a car/vehicle wash, lightly apply the brake pedal until the brakes work normally.

Flowing or rushing water creates strong forces. Driving through flowing water could cause the vehicle to be carried away. If this

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

happens, you and other vehicle occupants could drown. Do not ignore police warnings and be very cautious about trying to drive through flowing water.

Hydroplaning

Hydroplaning is dangerous. Water can build up under the vehicle's tires so they actually ride on the water. This can happen if the road is wet enough and you are going fast enough. When the vehicle is hydroplaning, it has little or no contact with the road.

There is no hard and fast rule about hydroplaning. The best advice is to slow down when the road is wet.

Other Rainy Weather Tips

Besides slowing down, other wet weather driving tips include:

- Allow extra following distance.

- Pass with caution.
- Keep windshield wiping equipment in good shape.
- Keep the windshield washer fluid reservoir filled.
- Have good tires with proper tread depth. See *Tires on page 10-37*.
- Turn off cruise control.

Highway Hypnosis

Always be alert and pay attention to your surroundings while driving. If you become tired or sleepy, find a safe place to park the vehicle and rest.

Other driving tips include:

- Keep the vehicle well ventilated.
- Keep the interior temperature cool.
- Keep your eyes moving — scan the road ahead and to the sides.
- Check the rearview mirror and vehicle instruments often.

Hill and Mountain Roads

Driving on steep hills or through mountains is different than driving on flat or rolling terrain. Tips for driving in these conditions include:

- Keep the vehicle serviced and in good shape.
- Check all fluid levels and brakes, tires, cooling system, and transmission.
- Shift to a lower gear when going down steep or long hills.

 Warning

Using the brakes to slow the vehicle on a long downhill slope can cause brake overheating, can reduce brake performance, and could result in a loss of braking. Shift the transmission to a lower gear to let the engine assist the brakes on a steep downhill slope.

Warning

Coasting downhill in N (Neutral) or with the ignition off is dangerous. This can cause overheating of the brakes and loss of steering. Always have the engine running and the vehicle in gear.

- Stay in your own lane. Do not swing wide or cut across the center of the road. Drive at speeds that let you stay in your own lane.
- Be alert on top of hills; something could be in your lane (stalled car, accident).
- Pay attention to special road signs (falling rocks area, winding roads, long grades, passing or no-passing zones) and take appropriate action.

Winter Driving

Driving on Snow or Ice

Drive carefully when there is snow or ice between the tires and the road, creating less traction or grip. Wet ice can occur at about 0°C (32°F) when freezing rain begins to fall, resulting in even less traction. Avoid driving on wet ice or in freezing rain until roads can be treated with salt or sand.

Drive with caution, whatever the condition. Accelerate gently so traction is not lost. Accelerating too quickly causes the wheels to spin and makes the surface under the tires slick, so there is even less traction.

Traction Control should be turned on. See *Traction Control/Electronic Stability Control* on page 9-32.

The Antilock Brake System (ABS) improves vehicle stability during hard stops on slippery roads, but apply the brakes sooner than when on dry pavement.

Allow greater following distance on any slippery road and watch for slippery spots. Icy patches can occur on otherwise clear roads in shaded areas. The surface of a curve or an overpass can remain icy when the surrounding roads are clear. Avoid sudden steering maneuvers and braking while on ice.

See *Antilock Brake System (ABS)* on page 9-29.

Turn off cruise control on slippery surfaces.

Blizzard Conditions

Being stuck in snow can be a serious situation. Stay with the vehicle unless there is help nearby. If possible, use Roadside Service. See *Roadside Service* on page 13-5. To get help and keep everyone in the vehicle safe:

- Turn on the hazard warning flashers.
- Tie a red cloth to an outside mirror.

 **Warning**

Snow can trap engine exhaust under the vehicle. This may cause exhaust gases to get inside. Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide (CO) which cannot be seen or smelled. It can cause unconsciousness and even death.

If the vehicle is stuck in the snow:

- Clear away snow from around the base of your vehicle, especially any that is blocking the exhaust pipe.
- Check again from time to time to be sure snow does not collect there.
- Open a window about 5 cm (2 in) on the side of the vehicle that is away from the wind to bring in fresh air.

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

- Fully open the air outlets on or under the instrument panel.
- Adjust the climate control system to a setting that circulates the air inside the vehicle and set the fan speed to the highest setting. See "Climate Control Systems".

For more information about carbon monoxide, see *Engine Exhaust* on page 9-22.

To save fuel, run the engine for only short periods as needed to warm the vehicle and then shut the engine off and close the window most of the way to save heat. Repeat this until help arrives but only when you feel really uncomfortable from the cold. Moving about to keep warm also helps.

If it takes some time for help to arrive, now and then when you run the engine, push the accelerator pedal slightly so the engine runs faster than the idle speed. This keeps the battery charged to restart the vehicle and to signal for help with the headlamps. Do this as little as possible to save fuel.

If the Vehicle Is Stuck

Slowly and cautiously spin the wheels to free the vehicle when stuck in sand, mud, ice, or snow.

If stuck too severely for the traction system to free the vehicle, turn the traction system off and use the rocking method. See *Traction Control/Electronic Stability Control* on page 9-32.

 **Warning**

If the vehicle's tires spin at high speed, they can explode, and you or others could be injured. The

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

vehicle can overheat, causing an engine compartment fire or other damage. Spin the wheels as little as possible and avoid going above 56 km/h (35 mph).

Rocking the Vehicle to Get it Out

Turn the steering wheel left and right to clear the area around the front wheels. Turn off any traction system. Shift back and forth between R (Reverse) and a low forward gear, spinning the wheels as little as possible. To prevent transmission wear, wait until the wheels stop spinning before shifting gears. Release the accelerator pedal while shifting, and press lightly on the accelerator pedal when the transmission is in gear.

Slowly spinning the wheels in the forward and reverse directions causes a rocking motion that could free the vehicle. If that does not get the vehicle out after a few tries, it might need to be towed out. If the vehicle does need to be towed out, see *Towing the Vehicle* on page 10-72.

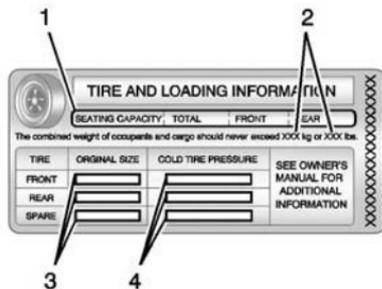
Vehicle Load Limits

It is very important to know how much weight the vehicle can carry. This weight is called the vehicle capacity weight and includes the weight of all occupants, cargo and all nonfactory-installed options. Two labels on the vehicle show how much weight it may properly carry, the Tire and Loading Information label and the Certification label.

Warning

Do not load the vehicle any heavier than the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), or either the maximum front or rear Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR). This can cause systems to break and change the way the vehicle handles. This could cause loss of control and a crash. Overloading can also shorten the life of the vehicle.

Tire and Loading Information Label



Label Example

A vehicle-specific Tire and Loading Information label is attached to the vehicle's center pillar (B-pillar). With the driver door open, you will find the label attached near the door lock post. The Tire and Loading Information label shows the number of occupant seating

positions (1), and the maximum vehicle capacity weight (2) in kilograms and pounds.

The Tire and Loading Information label also shows the tire size of the original equipment tires (3) and the recommended cold tire inflation pressures (4). For more information on tires and inflation see *Tires on page 10-37* and *Tire Pressure on page 10-44*.

There is also important loading information on the Certification label. It tells you the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) and the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) for the front and rear axle. See "Certification Label" later in this section.

"Steps for Determining Correct Load Limit–

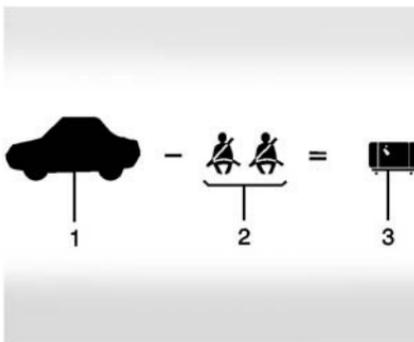
1. Locate the statement "The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX kg or XXX lbs." on your vehicle's placard.
2. Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle.
3. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from XXX kg or XXX lbs.
4. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if the "XXX" amount equals 1400 lbs. and there will be five 150 lb passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo

9-12 Driving and Operating

and luggage load capacity is 650 lbs. (1400-750 (5 x 150) = 650 lbs.)

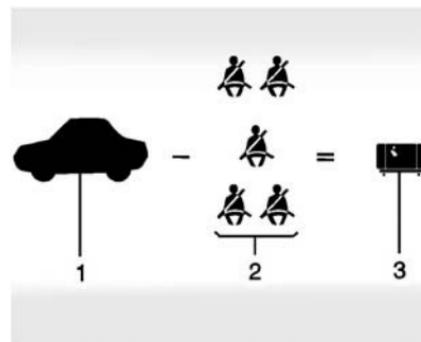
- Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity calculated in Step 4.
- If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of your vehicle.”

The vehicle is neither designed nor intended to tow a trailer.



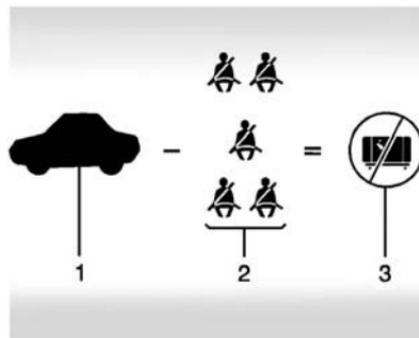
Example 1

- Vehicle Capacity Weight for Example 1 = 453 kg (1,000 lbs).
- Subtract Occupant Weight @ 68 kg (150 lbs) × 2 = 136 kg (300 lbs).
- Available Occupant and Cargo Weight = 317 kg (700 lbs).



Example 2

- Vehicle Capacity Weight for Example 2 = 453 kg (1,000 lbs).
- Subtract Occupant Weight @ 68 kg (150 lbs) × 5 = 340 kg (750 lbs).
- Available Cargo Weight = 113 kg (250 lbs).


Example 3

1. Vehicle Capacity Weight for Example 3 = 453 kg (1,000 lbs).
2. Subtract Occupant Weight @ 91 kg (200 lbs) × 5 = 453 kg (1,000 lbs).
3. Available Cargo Weight = 0 kg (0 lbs).

Refer to the vehicle's Tire and Loading Information label for specific information about the vehicle's capacity weight and

seating positions. The combined weight of the driver, passengers, and cargo should never exceed the vehicle's capacity weight.

Certification Label

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE U.S. FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY, BUMPER, AND THEFT PREVENTION STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

DATE: GVWR: GAWR FRT: GAWR RR:

TYPE:

Label Example

A vehicle-specific Certification label is attached to either the driver door edge or the lower center pillar on the driver side of the vehicle. The label tells the gross weight capacity of the vehicle, called the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). The

GVWR includes the weight of the vehicle, all occupants, fuel, and cargo. Never exceed the GVWR for the vehicle, or the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) for either the front or rear axle.

If the vehicle is carrying a heavy load, it should be spread out. See "Steps for Determining Correct Load Limit" earlier in this section.

Warning

Do not load the vehicle any heavier than the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), or either the maximum front or rear Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR). This can cause systems to break and change the way the vehicle handles. This could

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

cause loss of control and a crash. Overloading can also shorten the life of the vehicle.

Warning

Things inside the vehicle can strike and injure people in a sudden stop or turn, or in a crash.

- Put things in the cargo area of the vehicle. In the cargo area, put them as far forward as possible. Try to spread the weight evenly.

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

- Never stack heavier things, like suitcases, inside the vehicle so that some of them are above the tops of the seats.
- Do not leave an unsecured child restraint in the vehicle.
- Secure loose items in the vehicle.
- Do not leave a seat folded down unless needed.

Starting and Operating

New Vehicle Break-In

Follow these recommended guidelines during the first 2 414 km (1,500 miles) of driving this vehicle. Parts have a break-in period and performance will be better in the long run.

For the first 2 414 km (1,500 miles):

- Avoid full throttle starts and abrupt stops.
- Do not exceed 4,000 engine rpm.
- Avoid driving at any one constant speed, fast or slow.
- Avoid downshifting to brake or slow the vehicle when the engine speed will exceed 4000 rpm.
- Do not let the engine labor. Never lug the engine in high gear at low speeds. With a

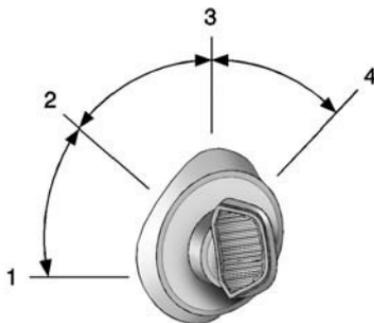
manual transmission, shift to the next lower gear. This rule applies at all times, not just during the break-in period.

- Do not participate in track events, sport driving schools, or similar activities during this break-in period.
- Check engine oil with every refueling and add if necessary. Oil and fuel consumption may be higher than normal during the first 2 414 km (1,500 miles).
- To break in new tires, drive at moderate speeds and avoid hard cornering for the first 322 km (200 miles). New tires do not have maximum traction and may tend to slip.
- New brake linings also need a break-in period. Avoid making hard stops during the first 322 km (200 miles). This is recommended every time brake linings are replaced.

Ignition Positions

The ignition control knob can be turned to four different positions.

To shift out of P (Park), the ignition must be in ON/RUN or ACC/ACCESSORY and the regular brake pedal must be applied.



Using a tool to force the ignition control knob from its cylinder could damage it.

Make sure the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter is inside the vehicle when trying to turn the ignition control knob.

1 (STOPPING THE ENGINE/LOCK/OFF): When the vehicle is stopped, turn the ignition switch to LOCK/OFF to turn the engine off. Retained Accessory Power (RAP) will remain active. See *Retained Accessory Power (RAP)* on page 9-18.

The ignition control knob cannot be removed from the vehicle. The RKE transmitter must be inside the vehicle to start the engine. This position locks the ignition and shift lever on automatic transmission vehicles, and the ignition and steering wheel on manual transmission vehicles.

Do not turn the engine off when the vehicle is moving. This will cause a loss of power assist in the brake and steering systems and disable the airbags.

9-16 Driving and Operating

If the vehicle must be shut off in an emergency:

1. Brake using a firm and steady pressure. Do not pump the brakes repeatedly. This may deplete power assist, requiring increased brake pedal force.
2. Shift the vehicle to neutral. This can be done while the vehicle is moving. After shifting to neutral, firmly apply the brakes and steer the vehicle to a safe location.
3. Come to a complete stop. Shift to P (Park) with an automatic transmission, or Neutral with a manual transmission. Turn the ignition to LOCK/OFF.
4. Set the parking brake. See *Parking Brake on page 9-29*.

Warning

Turning off the vehicle while moving may cause loss of power assist in the brake and steering

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

systems and disable the airbags. While driving, only shut the vehicle off in an emergency.

If the vehicle cannot be pulled over, and must be shut off while driving, switch the ignition to ACC/ACCESSORY.

2 (ACC/ACCESSORY): This position allows you to use things like the radio and the windshield wipers when the engine is off. This position will allow you to turn off the engine.

3 (ON/RUN): This position is for driving. It is the position the ignition switch returns to after the engine starts, and the control knob is released. This position can also be used for service and diagnostics, and to verify the proper operation of the malfunction indicator lamp as may be required for emission inspection purposes.

If you need to shift the transmission out of P (Park), the ignition control knob has to be in ACC/ACCESSORY or ON/RUN.

The battery could be drained if you leave the ignition in the ACC/ACCESSORY or ON/RUN position with the engine off. You may not be able to start the vehicle if the battery is allowed to drain for an extended period of time.

4 (START): This position starts the engine.

Starting the Engine

Place the transmission in the proper gear.

With Keyless Access system, the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter must be authenticated in order for the ignition control knob to turn. The transmitter can be authenticated either by putting your foot on the brake pedal or by pushing the ignition control knob in.

Automatic Transmission

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

Your foot must be on the brake pedal to start the engine. To rotate the ignition control knob, put your foot on the brake pedal and turn the ignition control knob to the START position. If the ignition control knob does not turn, try pushing the knob in and turning again. When the engine begins cranking, let go of the ignition control knob, it will return to the ON/RUN position.

If the transmitter is not in the vehicle, if there is interference, or the RKE battery is low, the Driver Information Center (DIC) will display a message. See *Driver Information Center (DIC)* on page 5-22 and REPLACE BATTERY IN REMOTE KEY.

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.

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 hydraulic power steering system and there may be loss of power steering assist.

Manual Transmission

The shift lever should be in neutral position and the parking brake engaged. Hold the clutch pedal down to the floor and start the

engine. The vehicle will not start if the clutch pedal is not all the way down.

Starting Procedure

1. Push the ignition control knob in and rotate the knob to the START position. When the engine starts, let go of the ignition. The idle speed will go down as your engine gets warm. Do not race the engine immediately after starting it. Operate the engine and transmission gently to allow the oil to warm up and lubricate all moving parts.

When first starting the vehicle, the engine idle speed will be elevated to allow the catalytic converter, an emissions control device, to quickly reach operating temperature. After approximately 20 seconds, the engine will begin to transition to its normal, quieter idle speed,

which can vary depending on the temperature. This is normal operation.

Caution

Cranking the engine for long periods of time, by returning the ignition to the START position immediately after cranking has ended, can overheat and damage the cranking motor, and drain the battery. Wait at least 15 seconds between each try, to let the cranking motor cool down.

2. If the engine does not start after five to 10 seconds, especially in very cold weather (below -18°C or 0°F), it could be flooded with too much gasoline. Try pushing the accelerator pedal all the way to the floor and holding it there as you hold the knob in START for up to a maximum of 15 seconds. Wait at least 15 seconds between each try, to allow the cranking motor to cool

down. When the engine starts, let go of the knob and accelerator. If the vehicle starts briefly but then stops again, do the same thing. This clears the extra gasoline from the engine. Do not race the engine immediately after starting it. Operate the engine and transmission gently until the oil warms up and lubricates all moving parts.

Caution

If you add electrical parts or accessories, you could change the way the engine operates. Any resulting damage would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. See *Add-On Electrical Equipment on page 9-47*.

Retained Accessory Power (RAP)

These vehicle accessories can be used for up to 10 minutes after the engine is turned off:

- Audio System
- Power Windows
- Sunroof (if equipped)

Power to the audio system will work up to 10 minutes or until the driver door is opened. Power to the windows or sunroof will work up to 10 minutes or until any door is opened. For an additional 10 minutes of operation, close all the doors and turn the key to ON/RUN and then back to LOCK/OFF.

Engine Coolant Heater

If equipped, the engine coolant heater can be used in cold weather conditions at or below -18°C (0°F) for easier starting and better fuel economy during engine warm-up. Plug in the coolant heater at least

four hours before starting the vehicle. An internal thermostat in the plug end of the cord may exist which will prevent engine coolant heater operation at temperatures above -18°C (0°F).

To Use the Engine Coolant Heater

1. Turn off the engine.
2. Open the hood and unwrap the electrical cord. The cord is near the driver side strut tower.

Remove the plastic cap to access the plug.

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.

3. 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 or extension cord, could make it

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

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.

4. Before starting the engine, be sure to unplug and store the cord as it was before to keep it

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away from moving engine parts. If you do not, it could be damaged.

Contact your dealer for information on how long to use the heater in your particular area.

Shifting Into Park

Use this procedure to shift into P (Park):

1. Hold the brake pedal down and set the parking brake.
See Parking Brake on page 9-29.
2. Move the shift lever into P (Park) by holding in the button on the shift lever and pushing the lever all the way toward the front of the vehicle.
3. Turn the ignition to LOCK/OFF.
4. Take the RKE transmitter with you.

Leaving the Vehicle With the Engine Running (Automatic Transmission)

Warning

It can be dangerous to leave the vehicle with the engine running. It could overheat and catch fire.

It is dangerous to get out of the vehicle if the shift lever is not fully in P (Park) with the parking brake firmly set. The vehicle can roll.

Do not leave the vehicle when the engine is running. If you have left the engine running, the vehicle can move suddenly. You or others could be injured. To be sure the vehicle will not move, even when you are on fairly level ground, always set the parking brake and move the shift lever to P (Park).

See Shifting Into Park on page 9-20.

If you have to leave the vehicle with the engine running, the vehicle must be in P (Park) and the parking brake set. After shifting into P (Park), try to move the shift lever out without first pushing the button on the shift lever.

If you can, the shift lever was not fully locked into P (Park).

Torque Lock (Automatic Transmission)

Torque lock is when the weight of the vehicle puts too much force on the parking pawl in the transmission. This happens when parking on a hill and shifting the transmission into P (Park) is not done properly and then it is difficult to shift out of P (Park). To prevent torque lock, set the parking brake and then shift into P (Park). To find out how, see "Shifting Into Park" listed previously.

If torque lock does occur, the vehicle may need to be pushed uphill by another vehicle to relieve the parking pawl pressure, so you can shift out of P (Park).

Shifting out of Park

This vehicle is equipped with an electronic shift lock release system. The shift lock release is designed to:

- Prevent ignition key removal unless the shift lever is in P (Park) with the shift lever button fully released, for vehicles with key access.
- Prevent movement of the shift lever out of P (Park), unless the ignition is in ON/RUN or ACC/ACCESSORY and the brake pedal is applied.

The shift lock release is always functional except in the case of an uncharged or low voltage (less than 9 volt) battery.

If the vehicle has an uncharged battery or a battery with low voltage, try charging or jump starting the battery. See *Jump Starting on page 10-68* for more information.

To shift out of P (Park):

1. Apply the brake pedal.
2. Release the parking brake. See *Parking Brake on page 9-29*.
3. Press the shift lever button.
4. Move the shift lever.

If unable to shift out of P (Park):

1. Fully release the shift lever button.
2. While holding down the brake pedal, press the shift lever button again.
3. Move the shift lever.

If the shift lever will not move from P (Park), consult your dealer or a professional towing service.

Parking

Before getting out of the vehicle, place the shift lever in R (Reverse) and firmly apply the parking brake.

For vehicles with the key access ignition, turn the ignition key to OFF/LOCK, and remove the key. See *Ignition Positions on page 9-15*.

Turn the ignition to LOCK/OFF and remove the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter.

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.

Engine Exhaust

 **Warning**

Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide (CO) which cannot be seen or smelled. Exposure to CO can cause unconsciousness and even death.

Exhaust may enter the vehicle if:

- The vehicle idles in areas with poor ventilation (parking garages, tunnels, deep snow that may block underbody airflow or tail pipes).
- The exhaust smells or sounds strange or different.
- The exhaust system leaks due to corrosion or damage.
- The vehicle exhaust system has been modified, damaged, or improperly repaired.

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

- There are holes or openings in the vehicle body from damage or aftermarket modifications that are not completely sealed.

If unusual fumes are detected or if it is suspected that exhaust is coming into the vehicle:

- Drive it only with the windows completely down.
- Have the vehicle repaired immediately.

Never park the vehicle with the engine running in an enclosed area such as a garage or a building that has no fresh air ventilation.

Running the Vehicle While Parked

It is better not to park with the engine running.

If the vehicle is left with the engine running, follow the proper steps to be sure the vehicle will not move. See *Shifting Into Park* on page 9-20 and *Engine Exhaust* on page 9-22. If the vehicle has a manual transmission, see *Parking* on page 9-21.

Automatic Transmission



There are several different positions for the shift lever.

P (Park): This position locks the rear wheels. Use this position when starting the engine because the vehicle cannot move easily.

⚠ Warning

It is dangerous to get out of the vehicle if the shift lever is not fully in P (Park) with the parking brake firmly set. The vehicle can roll.

Do not leave the vehicle when the engine is running. If you have left the engine running, the vehicle can move suddenly. You or others could be injured. To be sure the vehicle will not move, even when you are on fairly level ground, always set the parking brake and move the shift lever to P (Park). See *Shifting Into Park* on page 9-20.

Make sure the shift lever is fully in P (Park) before starting the engine. The vehicle has an electronic shift lock release system. Fully apply the regular brakes first and then press the shift lever button before shifting from P (Park) when the ignition is in ON/RUN. If you cannot shift out of

P (Park), ease pressure on the shift lever and push the shift lever all the way into P (Park) as you maintain brake application. Then press the shift lever button and move the shift lever into another gear. See *Shifting out of Park* on page 9-21.

⚠ Caution

Shifting to R (Reverse) while the vehicle is moving forward could damage the transmission. The repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Shift to R (Reverse) only after the vehicle is stopped.

R (Reverse): Use this gear to back up.

At low vehicle speeds, R (Reverse) can be used to rock the vehicle back and forth to get out of snow, ice, or sand without damaging your transmission. See *If the Vehicle Is Stuck* on page 9-9.

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N (Neutral): In this position, the engine does not connect with the wheels. To restart when the vehicle is already moving, use N (Neutral) only. You can also use N (Neutral) when the vehicle is being towed.

Warning

Shifting into a drive gear while the engine is running at high speed is dangerous. Unless your foot is firmly on the brake pedal, the vehicle could move very rapidly. You could lose control and hit people or objects. Do not shift into a drive gear while the engine is running at high speed.

Caution

Shifting out of P (Park) or N (Neutral) with the engine running at high speed may damage the transmission. The
(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Be sure the engine is not running at high speed when shifting the vehicle.

D (Drive): This position is for normal driving. It provides the best fuel economy. If you need more power for passing, and you are:

- Going less than 55 km/h (35 mph), push the accelerator pedal about halfway down.
- Going about 55 km/h (35 mph) or more, push the accelerator all the way down.

The transmission will shift down to a lower gear and have more power.

Downshifting the transmission in slippery road conditions could result in skidding; see “Skidding” under *Loss of Control* on page 9-5

When in D (Drive), the first forward gear automatic shift after start will be from 1 (First) gear. Following starts will begin in 2 (Second) gear. When in M (Manual Mode), the vehicle will start in 1 (First) gear every time.

M (Manual Mode): This position allows the driver to select the range of gears appropriate for current driving conditions. See “Driver Shift Control (DSC) or Tap Shift” later in this section.

Caution

Spinning the tires or holding the vehicle in one place on a hill using only the accelerator pedal may damage the transmission. The repair will not be covered by the vehicle warranty. If you are stuck, do not spin the tires. When stopping on a hill, use the brakes to hold the vehicle in place.

Manual Mode

Driver Shift Control (DSC) or Tap Shift

 **Caution**

Driving with the engine at a high rpm without upshifting while using Driver Shift Control (DSC), could damage the vehicle. Always upshift when necessary while using DSC.

Vehicles with DSC may either use the shift lever or the tap shift controls on back of the steering wheel to manually shift the automatic transmission.

To use the DSC feature using the shift lever:

1. Move the shift lever to the right from D (Drive) to M (Manual Mode).

The vehicle will be in sport mode and will shift automatically if the shift lever is not moved forward or rearward. The transmission may remain in a gear longer than it would in the normal driving mode based on braking, throttle input, and vehicle lateral acceleration. SPORT MODE will be displayed in the DIC momentarily.

2. To go from sport mode to DSC, move the shift lever forward to upshift or rearward to downshift.
3. To exit DSC and enter sport mode, hold the shift lever in the upshift/forward position briefly.



If equipped, the tap shift controls are on the back of the steering wheel. The tap shift controls can be used in D (Drive), M (Manual Mode) with Sport Mode automatic shift active, or M (Manual Mode) with Manual Shifting Mode.

To use the DSC feature using the Tap Shift controls:

1. Move the shift lever to the right from D (Drive) to M (Manual Mode).
2. Tap the left control to downshift, and the right control to upshift.

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- To return to sport mode, hold the right upshift control briefly, or hold the shift lever forward briefly, or return the shift lever to D (Drive).

With the shift lever in D (Drive), the tap shift controls will activate a temporary tap manual shift mode, allowing the transmission to be manually shifted. Automatic shifts return after no manual shifts have been done for seven to 10 second. The temporary tap mode can also be deactivated by holding the right upshift control briefly.



The tachometer display indicates which gear the vehicle is in. The number indicates the requested gear range when moving the shift lever forward or rearward.

The vehicle uses tracer lights around the outside of the tachometer as a performance upshift light. These tracers flash to indicate when to shift to the next higher gear to avoid the engine speed limit. See *Tachometer on page 5-9*.

While using the DSC feature, the vehicle will have firmer, quicker shifting. You can use this for sport driving or when climbing or descending hills, to stay in gear longer, or to downshift for more power or engine braking.

The transmission will only allow you to shift into gears appropriate for the vehicle speed and engine revolutions per minute (RPM). The transmission will not automatically shift to the next lower gear if the

engine rpm is too high, nor to the next higher gear when the maximum engine rpm is reached.

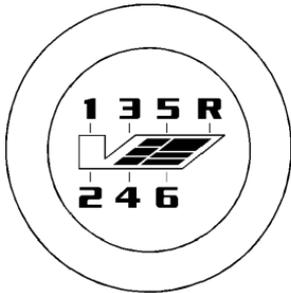
If shifting is prevented for any reason, the currently selected gear will flash multiple times, indicating that the transmission has not shifted gears.

The automatic transmission will not automatically downshift on hard acceleration when in DSC mode.

When accelerating the vehicle from a stop in snowy and icy conditions, it is suggested to shift into second gear. A higher gear allows the vehicle to gain more traction on slippery surfaces.

Manual Transmission

If equipped with a manual transmission, the shift lever is on the center console between the front seats.



1 (First): Press the clutch pedal and shift into 1 (First). Slowly let up on the clutch pedal while pressing on the accelerator pedal.

Shift into 1 (First) when you are going less than 64 km/h (40 mph). After a complete stop, if it is hard to

shift into 1 (First), let up on the clutch pedal, then press it back down and shift into 1 (First).

2 (Second): Press the clutch pedal and let up on the accelerator pedal, then shift into 2 (Second). Then, slowly let up on the clutch pedal while accelerating.

3 (Third), 4 (Fourth), 5 (Fifth), and 6 (Sixth): Shift into 3 (Third), 4 (Fourth), 5 (Fifth), and 6 (Sixth) the same for 2 (Second).

To stop, let up on the accelerator pedal and press the brake pedal. Just before the vehicle stops, press the clutch pedal and the brake pedal, and shift to Neutral.

Neutral: Use this position when you start or idle your engine. Your shift lever is in Neutral when it is centered in the shift pattern, not in any gear.

R (Reverse): To back up, press down the clutch pedal, completely stop the vehicle, and shift into

R (Reverse). Let up on the clutch pedal slowly while pressing the accelerator pedal.

The transmission prevents easily shifting into R (Reverse) using normal shifting force while the vehicle is moving at more than 5 km/h (3 mph), or when the ignition is in LOCK/OFF.

Shift Speeds (Manual Transmission)

Warning

If you skip a gear when downshifting, you could lose control of the vehicle. You could injure yourself or others. Do not shift down more than one gear at a time when downshifting.

Caution

When downshifting, if more than one gear is skipped, or the engine is racing when the clutch pedal is released, the engine, clutch, driveshaft or transmission could be damaged.

If the vehicle speed drops below 32 km/h (20 mph), or if the engine is not running smoothly, downshift to the next lower gear. You may have to downshift two or more gears to keep the engine running smoothly or for good performance.

Up-Shift Light



Vehicles with a manual transmission have an up-shift light on the instrument panel. This light shows when to shift to the next higher gear for the best fuel economy.

When this light comes on, you can shift to the next higher gear if weather, road, and traffic conditions allow. For the best fuel economy, accelerate slowly and shift when the light comes on.

While you accelerate, it is normal for the light to go on and off if you quickly change the position of the accelerator. Ignore the light when you downshift.

The vehicle uses tracer lights around the outside of the tachometer as a performance

up-shift light. These tracers flash to indicate when to shift to the next higher gear to avoid the engine speed limit. See *Tachometer on page 5-9* for more information.

Skip Shift

Under light acceleration, the transmission will only allow you to shift from 1 (First) to 4 (Fourth). Shifts from 1 (First) to 2 (Second) or 3 (Third) are not allowed. This helps improve fuel mileage.

Under harder acceleration, Skip Shift is disabled, and all gears are available.

Brakes

Antilock Brake System (ABS)

This vehicle has ABS, an advanced electronic braking system that helps prevent a braking skid.

When the vehicle begins to drive away, ABS checks itself. A momentary motor or clicking noise might be heard while this test is going on, and it might even be noticed that the brake pedal moves a little. This is normal.



If there is a problem with ABS, this warning light stays on. See *Antilock Brake System (ABS) Warning Light* on page 5-18.

If driving safely on a wet road and it becomes necessary to slam on the brakes and continue braking to avoid a sudden obstacle, a computer senses the wheels are slowing down. If one of the wheels is about to stop rolling, the computer will separately work the brakes at each wheel.

ABS can change the brake pressure to each wheel, as required, faster than any driver could. This can help you steer around the obstacle while braking hard.

As the brakes are applied, the computer keeps receiving updates on wheel speed and controls braking pressure accordingly.

Remember: ABS does not change the time needed to get a foot up to the brake pedal or always decrease stopping distance. If you get too close to the vehicle in front of you, there will not be enough time to apply the brakes if that vehicle

suddenly slows or stops. Always leave enough room up ahead to stop, even with ABS.

Using ABS

Do not pump the brakes. Just hold the brake pedal down firmly and let ABS work. You may hear the ABS pump or motor operating and feel the brake pedal pulsate. This is normal.

Braking in Emergencies

ABS allows you to steer and brake at the same time. In many emergencies, steering can help more than even the very best braking.

Parking Brake



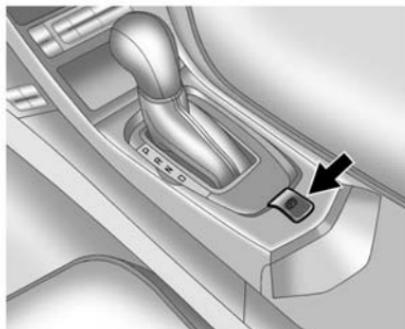
Warning

On vehicles with a manual transmission, releasing the clutch and pressing the accelerator will

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

release the Electric Parking Brake. If the vehicle is not in a gear, the vehicle could move, and you or others could be injured. Make sure the vehicle is in a gear before attempting to drive away. To avoid unexpected vehicle movement, do not partially release the clutch or press the accelerator pedal until you are ready to release the parking brake and drive away.



Vehicles with the electric parking brake (EPB) have a switch in the center console.

The EPB takes the place of the manual parking brake system, the foot pedal, and release handle. The EPB can always be activated, even if the ignition is off. To avoid draining the battery, do not operate the EPB too often without the engine running.

The system has two warning lights and five Driver Information Center (DIC) messages. See *Brake System Warning Light* on page 5-16 and *Driver Information Center (DIC)* on page 5-22 for more information. In case of insufficient electrical power, the EPB cannot be applied or released.

EPB Apply

The EPB can be applied any time the vehicle is stopped. The EPB is applied by momentarily lifting up on the EPB switch. Once fully applied, the BRAKE light will be on, and the DIC message PARK BRAKE SET will be displayed. While the brake is being applied, the status light will flash until full apply is reached. If the light does not come on, or remains flashing, you need to have the vehicle serviced. Do not drive the vehicle if the BRAKE light is flashing. See your dealer. See *Brake System Warning Light* on page 5-16 for more information.

If the EPB is applied while the vehicle is in motion, a chime will sound, and the DIC message **RELEASE PARK BRAKE SWITCH** will be displayed. The vehicle will decelerate as long as the switch is held in the up position. Releasing the EPB switch during the deceleration will release the parking brake. If the switch is held in the up position until the vehicle comes to a stop, the EPB will remain applied.

If the BRAKE light is on, either the EPB is applied, or there is a failure in the hydraulic brake system.

If this light is flashing continuously, the EPB is only partially applied or released, or there is a problem with the EPB. The DIC message **SERVICE PARK BRAKE** will be displayed. If this light is flashing continuously, release the EPB, and attempt to apply it again. If this light continues to flash, do not drive the vehicle. See your dealer.

If the yellow light is on, the EPB has detected an error in another system and is operating with reduced functionality. To apply the EPB when this light is on, lift up on the EPB switch and hold it in the up position. Full application of the parking brake by the EPB system may take a longer period of time than normal when this light is on. Continue to hold the switch until the BRAKE light remains on. If the yellow light is on, see your dealer.

If the EPB fails to apply, the rear wheels should be blocked to prevent vehicle movement.

EPB Release

To release the EPB, turn the ignition switch to the ACC/ACCESSORY or ON/RUN position, apply and hold the brake pedal, and push down momentarily on the EPB switch. If you attempt to release the EPB without the brake pedal applied, a chime will sound, and the DIC message **STEP ON BRAKE TO RELEASE PARK BRAKE** will be

displayed. The EPB is released when the BRAKE light is off and the DIC message **PARK BRAKE RELEASED** is displayed.

If the yellow light is on, the EPB has detected an error in another system and is operating with reduced functionality. To release the EPB when this light is on, push down on the EPB switch and hold it in the down position. EPB release may take a longer period of time than normal when this light is on. Continue to hold the switch until the BRAKE light is off. If the yellow light is on, see your dealer.

Caution

Driving with the parking brake on can overheat the brake system and cause premature wear or damage to brake system parts. Make sure that the parking brake is fully released and the red brake warning light is off before driving.

Automatic EPB Release

The EPB will automatically release if the vehicle is running, placed into gear, and an attempt is made to drive away. Avoid rapid acceleration when the EPB is applied, to preserve park brake lining life.

The EPB can also be used to prevent roll back for vehicles with a manual transmission taking off on a hill. In a situation where no roll back is desired, an applied EPB will allow both feet to be used for the clutch and accelerator pedals in preparation for starting the vehicle moving in the intended direction.

In this situation, perform the normal clutch and/or accelerator actions required to begin moving the vehicle. There is no need to push the switch to release the EPB.

Brake Assist

This vehicle has a brake assist feature designed to assist the driver in stopping or decreasing vehicle speed in emergency driving

conditions. This feature uses the stability system hydraulic brake control module to supplement the power brake system under conditions where the driver has quickly and forcefully applied the brake pedal in an attempt to quickly stop or slow down the vehicle. The stability system hydraulic brake control module increases brake pressure at each corner of the vehicle until the ABS activates. Minor brake pedal pulsation or pedal movement during this time is normal and the driver should continue to apply the brake pedal as the driving situation dictates. The brake assist feature will automatically disengage when the brake pedal is released or brake pedal pressure is quickly decreased.

Ride Control Systems

Traction Control/ Electronic Stability Control

The vehicle has a Traction Control System (TCS) and StabiliTrak[®], an electronic stability control system. These systems help limit wheel slip and assist the driver in maintaining control, especially on slippery road conditions.

TCS activates if it senses that any of the drive wheels are spinning or beginning to lose traction. When this happens, the system brakes the spinning wheel(s) and/or reduces engine power to limit wheel spin.

StabiliTrak activates when the computer senses a difference between the intended path and the direction the vehicle is actually traveling. StabiliTrak selectively applies braking pressure at any one of the vehicle's brakes to help steer the vehicle in the intended direction.

If cruise control is being used and traction control or StabiliTrak begins to limit wheel spin, cruise control will disengage. Cruise control may be turned back on when road conditions allow.

Both systems come on automatically when the vehicle is started and begins to move. The systems may be heard or felt while they are operating or while performing diagnostic checks. This is normal and does not mean there is a problem with the vehicle.

It is recommended to leave both systems on for normal driving conditions, but it may be necessary to turn TCS off if the vehicle gets stuck in sand, mud, ice, or snow. See *If the Vehicle Is Stuck on page 9-9* and "Turning the Systems Off and On" later in this section.



The indicator light for both systems is in the instrument cluster. This light will:

- Flash when TCS is limiting wheel spin.
- Flash when StabiliTrak is activated.
- Turn on and stay on when either system is not working.

If either system fails to turn on or to activate, a message displays in the Driver Information Center (DIC), and  comes on and stays on to indicate that the system is inactive and is not assisting the driver in maintaining control. The vehicle is safe to drive, but driving should be adjusted accordingly.

If  comes on and stays on:

1. Stop the vehicle.
2. Turn the engine off and wait 15 seconds.
3. Start the engine.

Drive the vehicle. If  comes on and stays on, the vehicle may need more time to diagnose the problem. If the condition persists, see your dealer.

Turning the Systems Off and On



The TCS/StabiliTrak button is on the steering wheel.

Caution

Do not repeatedly brake or accelerate heavily when TCS is off. The vehicle driveline could be damaged.

To turn off only TCS, press and release the  button. The appropriate DIC message will be displayed. See *Ride Control System Messages on page 5-34*. To turn TCS on again, press and release the  button.

If TCS is limiting wheel spin when the  button is pressed, the system will not turn off until the wheels stop spinning.

To turn off both TCS and StabiliTrak, press and hold the  button until the StabiliTrak OFF light  comes on in the instrument cluster. The appropriate DIC message displays. See *Ride Control System Messages on page 5-34*. To turn TCS and

StabiliTrak on again, press and release the  button. The StabiliTrak OFF light  in the instrument cluster turns off.

Adding accessories can affect the vehicle's performance. See *Accessories and Modifications on page 10-3*.

Competitive Driving Mode

To select this optional handling mode, press the TCS/StabiliTrak button quickly two times and STABILITRAK COMPETITIVE MODE displays in the Driver Information Center (DIC). While in the StabiliTrak Competitive Mode, the StabiliTrak Off light comes on, TCS does not limit wheel spin, and more effort is required to turn the steering wheel. Adjust your driving accordingly.

Press the TCS/StabiliTrak button again, or turn the ignition to ACC/ACCESSORY and restart the

vehicle, to turn TCS back on and turn the TCS/StabiliTrak warning light off.

Caution

When traction control is turned off, or Competitive Driving Mode is active, it is possible to lose traction. If you attempt to shift with the drive wheels spinning with a loss of traction, it is possible to cause damage to the transmission. Damage caused by misuse of the vehicle is not covered. Do not attempt to shift when the drive wheels do not have traction.

Magnetic Ride Control

Magnetic Ride Control system adjusts the ride of the vehicle to Tour or Sport modes. Magnetic Ride Control monitors the suspension system to determine the proper system response.

TOUR: Use for normal city and highway driving. This setting provides a smooth, soft ride.

SPORT: Use where road conditions or personal preference demand more control. This setting provides more “feel,” or response to road conditions.

The setting can be changed at any time. Based on road conditions, steering wheel angle, and the vehicle speed, the system automatically adjusts to provide the best handling while providing a smooth ride. The Tour and Sport modes will feel similar on a smooth road. Select a new setting whenever driving conditions change.

The Driver Information Center (DIC) briefly displays **SUSPENSION MODE TOUR** or **SUSPENSION MODE SPORT** on vehicle startup or when a new mode is selected.



Press and release this button in the center of the instrument panel, to change modes.

Limited-Slip Rear Axle

Vehicles with a limited-slip rear axle can give more traction on snow, mud, ice, sand, or gravel. When traction is low, this feature allows the drive wheel with the most traction to move the vehicle. The limited-slip rear axle also gives the driver enhanced control when cornering hard or completing a maneuver, such as a lane change. For vehicles with limited slip differential, the rear axle fluid should be changed. See *Competitive Driving Mode on page 9-34* and *Maintenance Schedule on page 11-3*.

Cruise Control

Warning

Cruise control can be dangerous where you cannot drive safely at a steady speed. Do not use the cruise control on winding roads or in heavy traffic.

Cruise control can be dangerous on slippery roads. On such roads, fast changes in tire traction can cause excessive wheel slip, and you could lose control. Do not use cruise control on slippery roads.

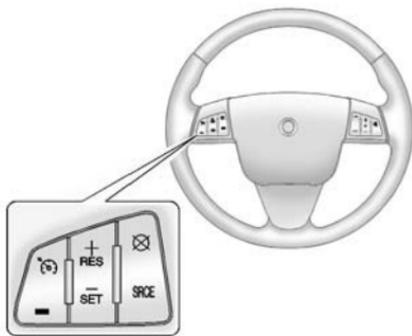
With cruise control, a speed of about 40 km/h (25 mph) or more can be maintained without keeping your foot on the accelerator. Cruise control does not work at speeds below about 40 km/h (25 mph).

If the StabiliTrak system begins to limit wheel spin while you are using cruise control, the cruise control will automatically disengage.

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See *Traction Control/Electronic Stability Control on page 9-32*. When road conditions allow you to safely use it again, the cruise control can be turned back on.

If the brakes are applied, cruise control disengages.



 **(On/Off):** Press to turn the system on and off. The indicator light on the button turns on when cruise control is on.

+RES (Resume/Accelerate): If there is a set speed in memory, press briefly to resume that speed or press and hold to accelerate. If cruise control is already active, use to increase vehicle speed.

-SET (Set/Coast): Press briefly to set the speed and activate cruise control. If cruise control is already active, use to decrease vehicle speed.

 **(Cancel):** Press to disengage cruise control without erasing the set speed from memory.

Setting Cruise Control

If the  button is on when not in use, -SET or +RES could get pressed and go into cruise when not desired. Keep the  button off when cruise is not being used.

The cruise control light on the instrument cluster comes on after the cruise control has been set to the desired speed.

1. Press .

2. Get up to the desired speed.
3. Press and release -SET.
4. Remove foot from the accelerator.

Resuming a Set Speed

If the cruise control is set at a desired speed and then the brakes are applied, the cruise control is disengaged without erasing the set speed from memory.

Once the vehicle is driving at about 40 km/h (25 mph) or more, press the +RES button. The vehicle returns to the previous set speed.

Increasing Speed While Using Cruise Control

If the cruise control system is already activated:

- Press and hold +RES until the desired speed is reached, then release it.

- To increase vehicle speed in small increments, briefly press +RES. For each press, the vehicle goes about 1.6 km/h (1 mph) faster.

The speedometer reading can be displayed in either English or metric units. See *Instrument Cluster on page 5-8*. The increment value used depends on the units displayed.

Reducing Speed While Using Cruise Control

If the cruise control system is already activated:

- Press and hold -SET until the desired speed is reached, then release it.
- To decrease the vehicle speed in small increments, briefly press -SET. For each press, the vehicle goes about 1.6 km/h (1 mph) slower.

The speedometer reading can be displayed in either English or metric units. See *Instrument Cluster on page 5-8*. The increment value used depends on the units displayed.

Passing Another Vehicle While Using Cruise Control

Use the accelerator pedal to increase vehicle speed. When you take your foot off the pedal, the vehicle will slow down to the previous cruise set speed. While pressing the accelerator pedal or shortly following the release to override cruise control, briefly pressing the -SET button will result in cruise control set to the current vehicle speed.

Using Cruise Control on Hills

How well the cruise control works on hills depends upon the vehicle speed, load, and the steepness of the hills. When going up steep hills, you might have to step on the accelerator pedal to maintain your speed. When going downhill, the vehicle may automatically shift to a

lower gear to keep the vehicle's speed down. The vehicle may then shift to a higher gear when braking assistance is no longer required. If the brake pedal is applied, cruise control disengages.

Ending Cruise Control

There are five ways to end cruise control:

- Step lightly on the brake pedal (manual and automatic transmissions).
- Press the clutch pedal to the floor (manual transmissions).
- Shift the transmission to N (Neutral).
- Press  on the steering wheel.
- To turn off the cruise control, press  on the steering wheel.

Erasing Speed Memory

The cruise control set speed is erased from memory by pressing  or if the ignition is turned off.

Driver Assistance Systems

Parking Assist

If available, the Rear Parking Assist (RPA) system assists the driver with parking and avoiding objects while in R (Reverse). RPA operates at speeds less than 8 km/h (5 mph). The sensors on the rear bumper detect objects up to 2.5 m (8 ft) behind the vehicle, and at least 25 cm (10 in) off the ground. This distance may be less during warmer or humid weather.

Warning

The parking assist system does not detect children, pedestrians, bicyclists, animals, or objects below the bumper or that are too close or too far from the vehicle. It is not available at speeds greater than 8 km/h (5 mph). To

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

prevent injury, death, or vehicle damage, even with parking assist, always check the area around the vehicle and check all mirrors before backing.

How the System Works

RPA comes on automatically when the shift lever is moved into R (Reverse). A single beep sounds to indicate the system is working.

RPA operates only at speeds less than 8 km/h (5 mph).

An obstacle is indicated by audible beeps. The interval between the beeps becomes shorter as the vehicle gets closer to the obstacle. When the distance is less than 30 cm (12 in), the beeping is a continuous tone for five seconds.

Turning the System On and Off

The system can be disabled through the Driver Information Center (DIC). See “Parking Assist” under *Driver Information Center (DIC)* on page 5-22.

RPA defaults to the on setting each time the vehicle is started.

When the System Does Not Seem to Work Properly

The following messages may be displayed on the DIC:

PARKING ASSIST OFF: This message occurs if the driver disables the system or if vehicle is driven above 8 km/h (5 mph) in R (Reverse).

SERVICE PARKING ASSIST: If this message occurs, take the vehicle to your dealer to repair the system.

PARK ASSIST BLOCKED SEE

OWNER'S MANUAL: If the RPA system does not activate due to a temporary condition, this message displays on the DIC. This can occur under the following conditions:

- The sensors are not clean. Keep the vehicle's rear bumper free of mud, dirt, snow, ice and slush. For cleaning instructions, see *Exterior Care on page 10-74*.
- The park assist sensors are covered by frost or ice. Frost or ice can form around and behind the sensors and may not always be seen; this can occur after washing the vehicle in cold weather. The message may not clear until the frost or ice has melted.
- An object was hanging out of the trunk during the last drive cycle. Once the object is removed, RPA will return to normal operation.

- The bumper is damaged. Take the vehicle to your dealer to repair the system.
- Other conditions, such as vibrations from a jackhammer or the compression of air brakes on a very large truck, are affecting system performance.

Side Blind Zone Alert (SBZA)

If equipped, the Side Blind Zone Alert system is a lane-changing aid that assists drivers with avoiding crashes that occur with vehicles in the side blind zone (or spot) areas. The SBZA warning display will light up in the corresponding outside side mirror and will flash if the turn signal is on.

Warning

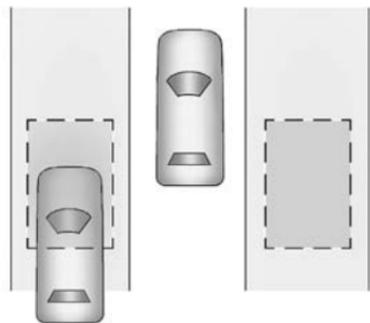
SBZA does not alert the driver to vehicles rapidly approaching outside of the side blind zones,

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

pedestrians, bicyclists, or animals. It may not provide alerts when changing lanes under all driving conditions. Failure to use proper care when changing lanes may result in injury, death, or vehicle damage. Before making a lane change, always check mirrors, glance over your shoulder, and use the turn signals.

SBZA Detection Zones

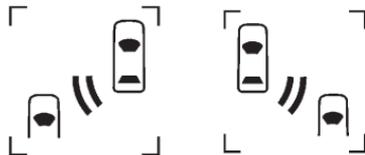


The SBZA sensor covers a zone of approximately one lane over from both sides of the vehicle, or 3.5 m (11 ft). The height of the zone is approximately between 0.5 m (1.5 ft) and 2 m (6 ft) off the ground. This zone starts at approximately the middle of the vehicle and goes back 5 m (16 ft).

How the System Works

The SBZA symbol lights up in the side mirrors when the system detects a vehicle in the next lane

over that is in the side blind zone. This indicates it may be unsafe to change lanes. Before making a lane change, check the SBZA display, check mirrors, glance over your shoulder, and use the turn signals.



Left Side Mirror Display **Right Side Mirror Display**

When the vehicle is started, both outside mirror SBZA displays will briefly come on to indicate the system is operating. When the vehicle is moving forward, the left- or right-side mirror display will light up if a vehicle is detected in that blind zone. If the turn signal is activated in the same direction of a detected vehicle, this display will flash as an extra warning not to change lanes.

SBZA can be disabled through the Driver Information Center (DIC). See *Driver Information Center (DIC)* on page 5-22. If SBZA is disabled by the driver, the SBZA mirror displays will not light up.

When the System Does Not Seem to Work Properly

SBZA displays may not come on when passing a vehicle quickly. SBZA may alert you to objects attached to the vehicle, such as a bicycle or object extending out to either side of the vehicle. This is normal system operation; the vehicle does not need service.

SBZA may not always alert the driver to vehicles in the side blind zone, especially in wet conditions. The system does not need to be serviced. The system may light up due to guardrails, signs, trees, shrubs, and other non-moving objects. This is normal system operation; the vehicle does not need service.

SBZA may not operate when the SBZA sensors in the left or right corners of the rear bumper are covered with mud, dirt, snow, ice, or slush, or in heavy rainstorms. For cleaning instructions, see "Washing the Vehicle" under *Exterior Care on page 10-74*. If the DIC still displays the system unavailable message after cleaning both sides of the vehicle toward the rear corners of the vehicle, see your dealer.

If the SBZA displays do not light up when vehicles are in the blind zone and the system is clean, the system may need service. Take the vehicle to your dealer.

When SBZA is disabled for any reason other than the driver turning it off, the Side Blind Zone Alert ON option will not be available on the DIC menu.

FCC Information

See *Radio Frequency Statement on page 13-12*.

Rear Vision Camera (RVC)

If equipped, the rear vision camera system is designed to help the driver when backing up by displaying a view of the area behind the vehicle.

Warning

The RVC system does not display children, pedestrians, bicyclists, crossing traffic, animals, or any other object located outside the camera's field of view, below the bumper, or under the vehicle. Perceived distances may be different from actual distances. Do not back the vehicle using only the RVC screen. Failure to use proper care before backing may result in injury, death, or vehicle damage. Always check behind and around the vehicle before backing.

Using the System

When the driver shifts the vehicle into R (Reverse), the video image automatically appears on the navigation screen, or on the inside rearview mirror. Once the driver shifts out of R (Reverse), the navigation screen will go back to the previous screen, or the video image will automatically disappear from the mirror after a delay.

The delay after shifting out of R (Reverse) is approximately five seconds. Return to the previous screen sooner by performing one of the following:

- Shift into P (Park).
- Reach a vehicle speed of 8 km/h (5 mph).

Rear Vision Camera Error Messages

Service Rear Vision Camera

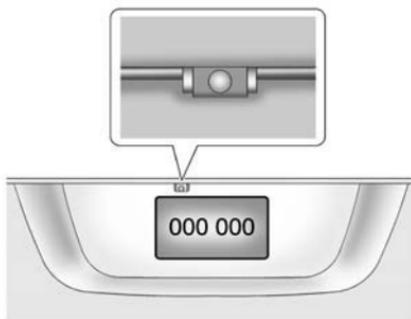
System: This message can display when the system is not operating properly.

9-42 Driving and Operating

 **(Service Rear Vision Camera System Icon):** This icon can display when the system is not operating properly.

If any other problem occurs or if a problem persists, see your dealer.

Rear Vision Camera Location

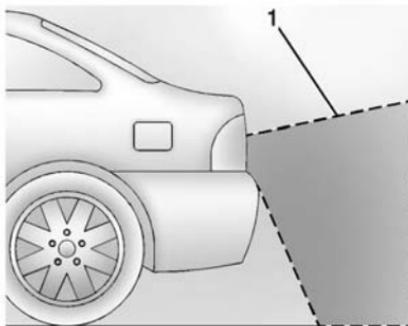


The camera is above the license plate.

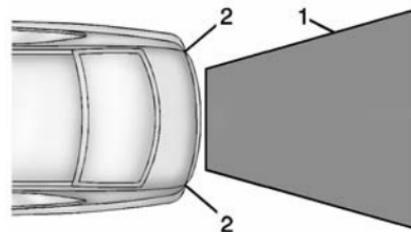
The area displayed by the camera is limited and does not display objects that are close to either corner or under the bumper. The area

displayed can vary depending on vehicle orientation or road conditions. Displayed images may be farther or closer than they appear.

The following illustrations show the field of view that the camera provides.



1. View displayed by the camera.



1. View displayed by the camera.
2. Corner of the rear bumper.

When the System Does Not Seem to Work Properly

The rear vision camera system might not work properly or display a clear image if the following occurs:

- It is dark.
- The sun or the beam of headlamps is shining directly into the camera lens.
- Ice, snow, mud, or anything else builds up on the camera lens. Clean the lens, rinse it with water, and wipe it with a soft cloth.

- The back of the vehicle is in an accident. The position and mounting angle of the camera can change or the camera can be affected. Be sure to have the camera and its position and mounting angle checked at your dealer.
- There are extreme temperature changes.

Fuel

Use of the recommended fuel is an important part of the proper maintenance of this vehicle. When driving in the U.S. and Canada, to help keep the engine clean and maintain optimum vehicle performance, we recommend TOP TIER Detergent Gasolines. See www.toptiergas.com for a list of TOP TIER Detergent Gasolines.



Use premium unleaded gasoline meeting ASTM specification D4814 with a posted octane rating of 91 or

higher. If the octane is less than 91, damage to the engine may occur and may void the vehicle warranty. If heavy knocking is heard when using gasoline rated at 91 octane or higher, the engine needs service.

Use of Seasonal Fuels

Use summer and winter fuels in the appropriate season. The fuels industry automatically modifies the fuel for the appropriate season. If fuel is left in the vehicle tank for long periods of time, driving or starting could be affected. Drive the vehicle until the fuel is at one-half tank or less, then refuel with the current seasonal fuel.

Prohibited Fuels

Gasolines containing oxygenates such as ethers and ethanol, as well as reformulated gasolines, are available in some cities. If these gasolines comply with the previously described specification, then they are acceptable to use. However, E85 (85% ethanol) and

other fuels containing more than 15% ethanol must be used only in FlexFuel vehicles.

Caution

Do not use fuel containing methanol. It can corrode metal parts in the fuel system and also damage plastic and rubber parts. That damage would not be covered under the vehicle warranty.

Some gasolines, mainly high octane racing gasolines, can contain an octane-enhancing additive called methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT). Do not use gasolines and/or fuel additives with MMT as they can reduce spark plug life and affect emission control system performance. The malfunction indicator lamp may turn on. If this occurs, see your dealer for service.

California Fuel Requirements

If the vehicle is certified to meet California Emissions Standards, it is designed to operate on fuels that meet California specifications. See the underhood emission control label. If this fuel is not available in states adopting California Emissions Standards, the vehicle will operate satisfactorily on fuels meeting federal specifications, but emission control system performance might be affected. The malfunction indicator lamp could turn on and the vehicle may not pass a smog-check test. See *Malfunction Indicator Lamp on page 5-14*. If this occurs, return to your authorized dealer for diagnosis. If it is determined that the condition is caused by the type of fuel used, repairs may not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Fuels in Foreign Countries

If planning to drive in countries outside the U.S. or Canada, the proper fuel might be hard to find. Check regional auto club or fuel retail brand websites for availability in the country where driving. Never use leaded gasoline, fuel containing methanol, manganese, or any other fuel not recommended. Costly repairs caused by use of improper fuel would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Fuel Additives

To keep fuel systems clean, TOP TIER Detergent Gasoline is recommended. See *Fuel on page 9-43*.

If TOP TIER Detergent Gasoline is not available, one bottle of Fuel System Treatment PLUS added to the fuel tank at every engine oil change, can help. Fuel System Treatment PLUS is the only

gasoline additive recommended by General Motors. It is available at your dealer.

Filling the Tank

Warning

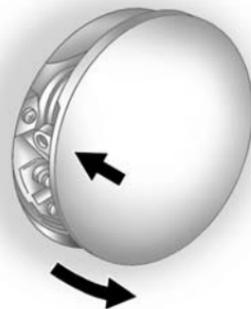
Fuel vapors and fuel fires burn violently and can cause injury or death.

- 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.
- Do not reenter the vehicle while pumping fuel.

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

- Keep children away from the fuel pump and never let children pump fuel.
- 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.



The fuel cap is behind the fuel door on the passenger side of the vehicle.

To open the fuel door, push and release the rearward center edge of the door. If equipped, the fuel door is locked when the vehicle doors are locked. Press  on the RKE transmitter to unlock.

To remove the fuel cap, turn it slowly counterclockwise.

While refueling, hang the fuel cap from the hook on the fuel door.

If the fuel cap is not installed properly, a message will appear on the Driver Information Center display. See *Fuel System Messages on page 5-30*.

When reinstalling the cap, turn it clockwise until it clicks once, otherwise the malfunction indicator lamp could turn on. See *Malfunction Indicator Lamp on page 5-14*.

Be careful not to spill fuel. Do not top off or overfill the tank and wait a few seconds after you have finished pumping before removing the nozzle. Clean fuel from painted surfaces as soon as possible. See *Exterior Care on page 10-74*.

When replacing the fuel cap, turn it clockwise until it clicks once. Make sure the cap is fully installed. The diagnostic system can determine if the fuel cap has been left off or improperly installed. This would allow fuel to evaporate into the atmosphere. See *Malfunction Indicator Lamp on page 5-14*.

Warning

If a fire starts while you are refueling, do not remove the 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, may cause the malfunction indicator lamp to light, and could damage the fuel tank and emissions system. See *Malfunction Indicator Lamp on page 5-14*.

Filling a Portable Fuel Container

Warning

Filling a portable fuel container while it is in the vehicle can cause fuel vapors that can ignite either by static electricity or other means. You or others could be badly burned and the vehicle could be damaged. Always:

- Use approved fuel containers.
- Remove the container from the vehicle, trunk, or pickup bed before filling.
- Place the container on the ground.
- Place the nozzle inside the fill opening of the container before dispensing fuel, and

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

keep it in contact with the fill opening until filling is complete.

- Fill the container no more than 95% full to allow for expansion.
- Do not smoke, light matches, or use lighters while pumping fuel.
- Avoid using cell phones or other electronic devices.

Trailer Towing**General Towing Information**

The vehicle is neither designed nor intended to tow a trailer.

Conversions and Add-Ons**Add-On Electrical Equipment****Caution**

Some electrical equipment can damage the vehicle or cause components to not work and would not be covered by the warranty. Always check with your dealer before adding electrical equipment.

Add-on equipment can drain the vehicle's 12-volt battery, even if the vehicle is not operating.

The vehicle has an airbag system. Before attempting to add anything electrical to the vehicle, see *Servicing the Airbag-Equipped Vehicle on page 3-27* and *Adding Equipment to the Airbag-Equipped Vehicle on page 3-27*.

Vehicle Care

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General Information

For service and parts needs, visit your dealer. You will receive genuine GM parts and GM-trained and supported service people.

Genuine GM parts have one of these marks:

ACDelco[®]

Genuine  **Parts**

 **Accessories**

California Proposition 65 Warning

Most motor vehicles, including this one, contain and/or emit chemicals known to the State of California to

cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Engine exhaust, many parts and systems, many fluids, and some component wear by-products contain and/or emit these chemicals.

California Perchlorate Materials Requirements

Certain types of automotive applications, such as airbag initiators, safety belt pretensioners, and lithium batteries contained in Remote Keyless Entry transmitters, may contain perchlorate materials. Special handling may be necessary. For additional information, see www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate.

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.

Also, see *Adding Equipment to the Airbag-Equipped Vehicle* on page 3-27.

Vehicle Checks

Doing Your Own Service Work

Warning

It can be dangerous to work on your vehicle if you do not have the proper knowledge, service manual, tools, or parts. Always follow owner manual procedures and consult the service manual for your vehicle before doing any service work.

If doing some of your own service work, use the proper service manual. It tells you much more about how to service the vehicle than this manual can. To order the proper service manual, see *Service Publications Ordering Information* on page 13-11.

10-4 Vehicle Care

This vehicle has an airbag system. Before attempting to do your own service work, see *Servicing the Airbag-Equipped Vehicle on page 3-27*.

Keep a record with all parts receipts and list the mileage and the date of any service work performed. See *Maintenance Records on page 11-16*.

Caution

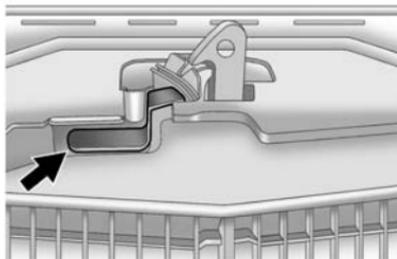
Even small amounts of contamination can cause damage to vehicle systems. Do not allow contaminants to contact the fluids, reservoir caps, or dipsticks.

Hood

To open the hood:



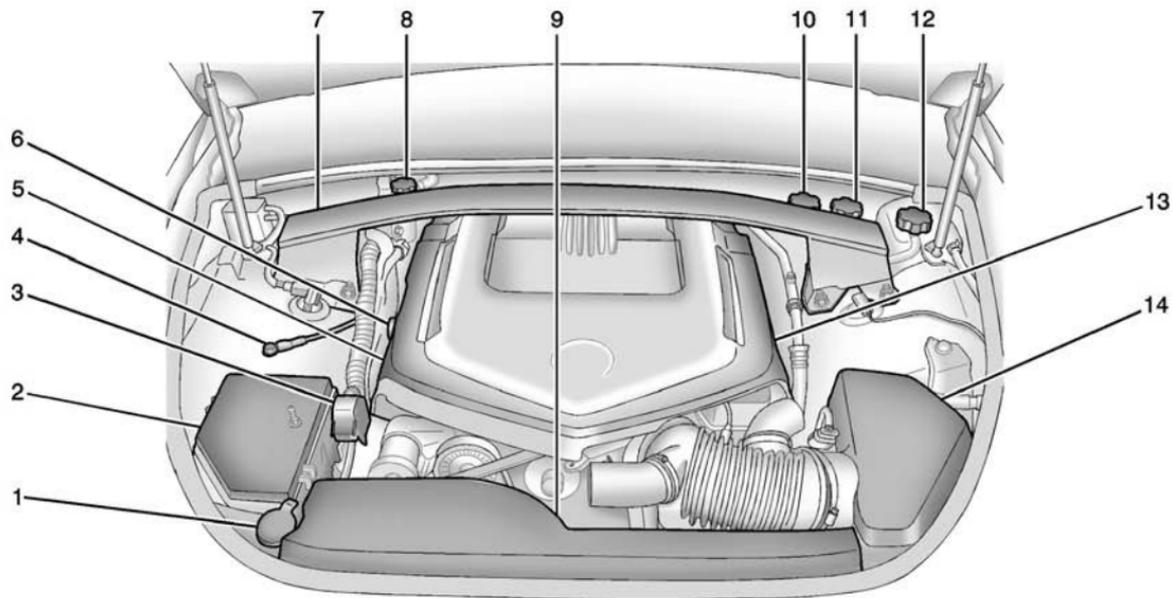
1. Pull the hood release lever with this symbol on it. It is inside the vehicle on the lower side of the instrument panel.



2. Go to the front of the vehicle and find the secondary hood release lever. The lever is under the front edge of the grille near the center. Lift the release lever up and raise the hood.

Before closing the hood, be sure all the filler caps are on properly. Then pull the hood down and close it firmly.

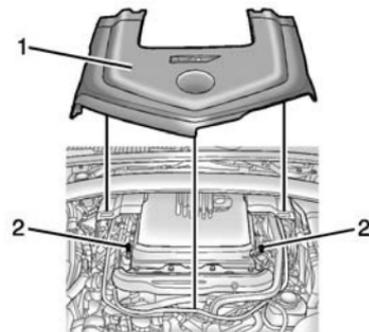
Engine Compartment Overview



10-6 Vehicle Care

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3. Remote Positive (+) Terminal. See *Jump Starting* on page 10-68.
4. Remote Negative (-) Terminal. See *Jump Starting* on page 10-68.
5. Engine Oil Fill Cap (Out of View). See *Engine Oil* on page 10-7.
6. Engine Oil Dipstick. See *Engine Oil* on page 10-7.
7. Passenger Compartment Air Filter on page 8-6.
8. Intercooler System Pressure Cap. See *Cooling System* on page 10-13.
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10. Hydraulic Clutch Reservoir (If Equipped). See *Hydraulic Clutch* on page 10-11.
11. Brake Master Cylinder Reservoir. See *Brakes* on page 10-22.
12. Engine Coolant Surge Tank and Pressure Cap. See *Engine Coolant* on page 10-14.
13. Power Steering Fluid Reservoir (Under Engine Cover). See *Power Steering Fluid* on page 10-20.
14. Engine Air Cleaner/Filter on page 10-11.

Engine Cover



1. Engine Cover
2. Ball Studs

To remove:

The engine cover consists of two pieces. Only the larger front piece needs to be removed to access the engine oil and power steering fill caps.

1. Raise the front of the engine cover (1) to release it from the ball studs (2).

2. Pull the engine cover forward until it is clear of the smaller piece.
3. Lift and remove the engine cover.
4. Reverse Steps 1–3 to reinstall the engine cover.

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:

- Always 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* on page 10-9.
- Always dispose of engine oil properly. See “What to Do with Used Oil” in this section.

Checking Engine Oil

It is a good idea to check the engine oil level at each fuel fill. In order to get an accurate reading, the vehicle must be on level ground. The engine oil dipstick handle is a loop. See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 10-5 for the location of the engine oil dipstick.

1. If the engine has been running recently, turn off the engine and allow several minutes for the oil to drain back into the oil pan. Checking the oil level too soon after engine shutoff will not provide an accurate oil level reading.

Warning

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

2. Pull out the dipstick and 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, add 1 L (1 qt) of the recommended oil and then recheck the level. See “Selecting the Right Engine Oil” in this section for an explanation of

what kind of oil to use. For engine oil crankcase capacity, see *Capacities and Specifications on page 12-2*.

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 you find that you have an oil level 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. You should drain out the excess oil or limit driving of the vehicle and seek a service professional to remove the excess amount of oil.

See *Engine Compartment Overview on page 10-5* for the location of the engine oil fill cap.

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 on page 11-13*.

Specification

Use and ask for licensed engine oils with the dexos1[®] approved certification mark. Engine oils meeting the requirements for the vehicle should have the dexos1 approved certification mark. This certification mark indicates that the oil has been approved to the dexos1 specification. See www.gmdexos.com.



Caution

Failure to use the recommended engine oil can result in engine damage not covered by the vehicle warranty. Check with your dealer or service provider on whether the oil is approved to the dexos1 specification.

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-30 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, always 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 with the dexos specification and displaying the dexos certification mark 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

When to Change Engine Oil

This vehicle has a computer system that indicates when to change the engine oil and filter. This is based on a combination of factors which include engine revolutions, engine temperature, and miles driven. Based on driving conditions, the mileage at which an oil change is indicated can vary considerably. For the oil life system to work properly, the system must be reset every time the oil is changed.

When the system has calculated that oil life has been diminished, it indicates that an oil change is necessary. A CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON message comes on. See *Engine Oil Messages on page 5-29*. Change the oil as soon as possible within the next 1 000 km (600 mi). It is possible that, if driving under the best conditions, the oil life system might indicate that an oil change is not necessary for up to a year. The engine oil and filter must be changed at least once a year and at this time the system must be reset. Your dealer has trained service people who will perform this work and reset the system. It is also important to check the oil regularly over the course of an oil drain interval and keep it at the proper level.

If the system is ever reset accidentally, the oil must be changed at 5 000 km (3,000 mi) since the last oil change. Remember to reset the oil life system whenever the oil is changed.

How to Reset the Engine Oil Life System

Reset the system whenever the engine oil is changed so that the system can calculate the next engine oil change. To reset the system:

1. Using the DIC, display OIL LIFE REMAINING. See *Driver Information Center (DIC)* on page 5-22 and *Engine Oil Messages* on page 5-29.
2. Press ✓ and hold for two seconds to clear the CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON message and reset the oil life at 100%.

Be careful not to reset the oil life display accidentally at any time other than after the oil is changed. It cannot be reset accurately until the next oil change.

The oil life system can also be reset as follows:

1. Turn the ignition on with the engine off.
2. Fully press and release the accelerator pedal three times within five seconds.

If the CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON message is not on, the system is reset.

The system is reset when the CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON message is off.

If the CHANGE ENGINE OIL SOON message comes back on when the vehicle is started, the engine oil life system has not been reset. Repeat the procedure.

Automatic Transmission Fluid

How to Check Automatic Transmission Fluid

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 the dealer and have it repaired as soon as possible.

The vehicle is not equipped with a transmission fluid level dipstick. There is a special procedure for checking and changing the transmission fluid. Because this procedure is difficult, it should be done at the dealer. Contact your dealer for additional information or refer to the procedure in the service manual. To purchase a service manual, see *Service Publications Ordering Information* on page 13-11.

Change the fluid and filter at the intervals listed in *Maintenance Schedule* on page 11-3, and be sure

to use the fluid listed in *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* on page 11-13.

Manual Transmission Fluid

It is not necessary to check the manual transmission fluid level. A transmission fluid leak is the only reason for fluid loss. If a leak occurs, take the vehicle to a dealer for service. Have it repaired as soon as possible. You may also have the fluid level checked by your dealer when the oil is changed. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* on page 11-13 for the proper fluid to use.

Hydraulic Clutch

It is not necessary to regularly check clutch fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system. Adding fluid will not correct a leak. A fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected and repaired.

When to Check and What to Use



The hydraulic clutch fluid reservoir cap has this symbol on it. See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 10-5 for reservoir location.

Refer to the Maintenance Schedule for the proper fluid to use. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* on page 11-13. The fluid requires changing every two years. See *Maintenance Schedule* on page 11-3.

How to Check and Add Fluid

Visually check the clutch fluid reservoir to make sure the fluid level is at the MIN (minimum) line on the

side of the reservoir. The hydraulic clutch fluid system should be closed and sealed.

Do not remove the cap to check the fluid level or to top-off the fluid level. Remove the cap only when necessary to add the proper fluid until the level reaches the MIN line.

Engine Air Cleaner/Filter

The engine air cleaner/filter is in the engine compartment on the driver side of the vehicle, near the front. See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 10-5.

When to Inspect the Engine Air Cleaner/Filter

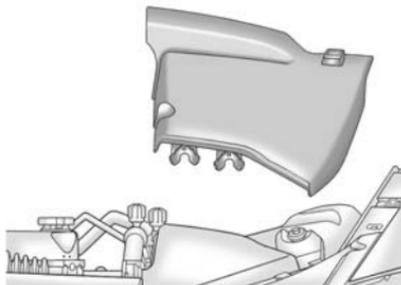
Inspect and replace the air cleaner/filter at the scheduled maintenance intervals. See *Maintenance Schedule* on page 11-3. If you are driving in dusty/dirty conditions, inspect the filter at each engine oil change.

How to Inspect the Engine Air Cleaner/Filter

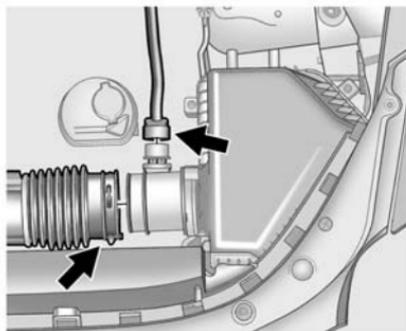
To inspect the air cleaner/filter, remove the filter from the vehicle and lightly shake the filter to release loose dust and dirt. If the filter remains covered with dirt, a new filter is required.

To inspect or replace the engine air cleaner/filter:

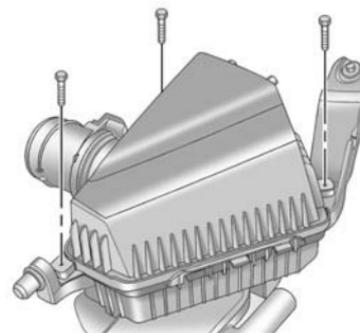
1. Turn the ignition off.



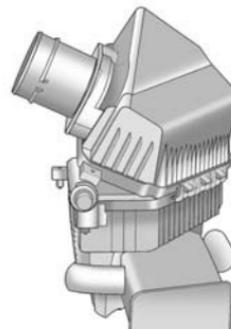
2. Remove the side cover by pulling up on the front of the cover.



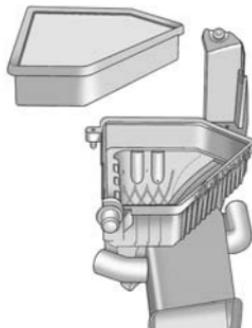
3. Disconnect the electrical connector from the air box.
4. Loosen the screw on the clamp holding the air outlet duct in place. Do not remove the clamp. Move the duct aside.
5. Remove the hose from the air cleaner housing mounting arm. Move the hose aside.



6. Remove the three air cleaner housing cover screws.



7. Move the air cleaner housing cover and remove the cover from the air cleaner housing.



8. Remove the air cleaner filter from the air cleaner housing.

How to Reinstall Engine Air Cleaner/Filter

1. Install the air cleaner into the air cleaner housing. The outer air cleaner filter seal must be fitted properly in the air cleaner housing.

2. Align the air cleaner housing cover tabs to the air cleaner housing.
3. Install the air cleaner housing cover.
4. Install the air cleaner housing cover screws.
5. Install the hose to the air cleaner housing mounting arm. The hose must be routed correctly.
6. Install the air cleaner outlet duct to the air cleaner housing.
7. Tighten the air cleaner outlet duct screw clamp.
8. Attach the electrical connector to the air box.
9. Reinstall the side cover.

Warning

Operating the engine with the air cleaner/filter off can cause you or others to be burned. The air cleaner not only cleans the air; it

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

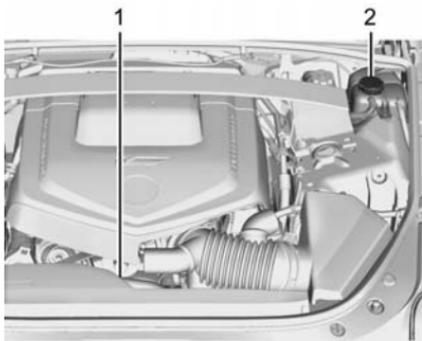
helps to stop flames if the engine backfires. Use caution when working on the engine and do not drive with the air cleaner/filter off.

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 you are driving.

Cooling System

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



1. Engine Cooling Fans (Out of View)
2. Coolant Surge Tank and Pressure Cap

Warning

An electric engine cooling fan under the hood 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

Heater and radiator hoses, and other engine parts, can be very hot. Do not touch them. If you do, you can be burned.

Do not run the engine if there is a leak. If you run the engine, it could lose all coolant. That could cause an engine fire, and you could be burned. Get any leak fixed before you drive the vehicle.

Caution

Using coolant other than DEX-COOL[®] can cause premature engine, heater core, or radiator corrosion. In addition, the engine coolant could require changing sooner. Any repairs would not be covered by the

(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

vehicle warranty. Always use DEX-COOL (silicate-free) coolant in the vehicle.

Engine Coolant

The cooling system in the vehicle for all engines and the intercooler is filled with DEX-COOL[®]. This coolant is designed to remain in the vehicle for 5 years or 240 000 km (150,000 mi), whichever occurs first.

The following explains the cooling system and how to check and add coolant when it is low. If there is a problem with engine overheating, see *Engine Overheating on page 10-19*.

What to Use

 **Warning**

Adding only plain water or some other liquid to the cooling system can be dangerous. Plain water and other liquids, can boil before the proper coolant mixture will. The coolant warning system is set for the proper coolant mixture. With plain water or the wrong mixture, the engine could get too hot but you would not get the 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.

Use a 50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and DEX-COOL coolant. If using this mixture, nothing else needs to be added. This mixture:

- Gives freezing protection down to -37°C (-34°F), outside temperature.
- Gives boiling protection up to 129°C (265°F), engine temperature.
- Protects against rust and corrosion.
- Will not damage aluminum parts.
- Helps keep the proper engine temperature.

 **Caution**

If improper coolant mixture, inhibitors, or additives are used in the vehicle cooling system, the engine could overheat and be damaged. Too much water in the

(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

mixture can freeze and crack engine cooling parts. The repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Use only the proper mixture of engine coolant for the cooling system. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants on page 11-13.*

Never dispose of engine coolant by putting it in the trash, 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

The vehicle must be on a level surface when checking the coolant level.

10-16 Vehicle Care

The engine coolant reservoir is in the engine compartment on the driver side of the vehicle. See *Engine Compartment Overview on page 10-5*.

Check to see if coolant is visible in the surge tank. If the coolant inside the surge tank is boiling, do not do anything else until it cools down. If coolant is visible but the coolant level is not at or above the full cold line, add a 50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and DEX-COOL coolant at the coolant surge tank, but be sure the cooling system is cool before this is done.

If the engine is warm or hot, the coolant level should be at or above the full cold line on the side of the coolant surge tank. If the engine is cold, the coolant level should be near the full cold line on the side of the coolant surge tank. If it is not, there could be a leak in the cooling system.

How to Add Coolant to the Surge Tank

Warning

You can be burned if you spill coolant on hot engine parts. Coolant contains ethylene glycol and it will burn if the engine parts are hot enough. Do not spill coolant on a hot engine.

Caution

This vehicle has a specific coolant fill procedure. Failure to follow this procedure could cause the engine to overheat and be severely damaged.

Warning

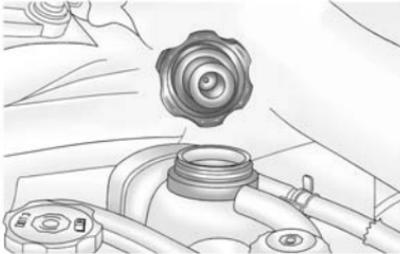
Steam and scalding liquids from a hot cooling system can blow out and burn you badly. Never turn the cap when the cooling system, including the surge tank pressure cap, is hot. Wait for the cooling system and surge tank pressure cap to cool.

If coolant is needed, add the proper DEX-COOL coolant mixture at the coolant surge tank.

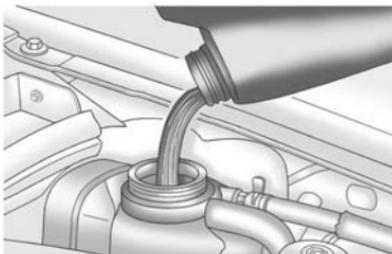
If no coolant is visible in the surge tank, add coolant as follows:

- 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-quarter turn and then stop.

If you hear a hiss, 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. Fill the coolant surge tank with the proper mixture, to slightly above the full cold line on the side of the coolant surge tank.

- 4. With the coolant surge tank pressure cap off, start the engine and let it run until you can feel the upper radiator hose getting hot. The upper radiator hose is the top hose coming out of the radiator, on the passenger side of the vehicle. Watch out for the engine cooling fans.

By this time, the coolant level inside the coolant surge tank may be lower. If the level is lower, add more of the proper mixture to the coolant surge tank until the level reaches the full cold line on the side of the coolant surge tank.

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

Caution

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

Recheck the coolant level in the bottle next time you use your vehicle to ensure the system is full when cold.

Checking Coolant in the Intercooler System

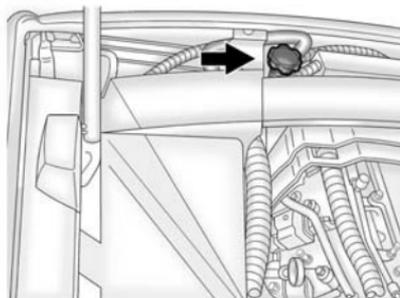
The vehicle must be on a level surface when checking the coolant level.

The super charged engine intercooler coolant fill neck is in the engine compartment on the passenger side of the vehicle. See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 10-5.

On the coolant fill neck, there is a cold fill region between the two horizontal lines shown.

Check to see if coolant is visible in the coolant fill neck. If the coolant is not visible or below the cold fill region in the fill neck, add a 50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and DEX-COOL coolant at the coolant fill bottle, but be sure the cooling system is cool before this is done.

Adding Coolant to the Intercooler System Coolant



1. Remove the intercooler system pressure cap when the intercooler system hoses are no longer hot. Turn the pressure cap slowly counterclockwise about one-quarter of a turn. If you hear a hiss, wait for that to stop. This allows any pressure still left to be vented.
2. Keep turning the pressure cap slowly and remove it.
3. Add the proper DEX-COOL coolant mixture to the fill neck until the coolant is within the cold fill region.

With the intercooler system pressure cap off, start the engine and let it run for a couple of minutes. Then turn the engine off. By this time, the coolant level inside the fill neck may be lower. If the level drops where coolant is no longer within the cold fill region of the fill neck with the engine off, add more of the DEX-COOL coolant mixture

to the fill neck until the level is again visible in the cold fill region.

4. Replace the pressure cap tightly.

 **Caution**

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

If the coolant is not at the proper level when the system cools down again, see your dealer.

Engine Overheating

The vehicle has several indicators to warn of engine overheating.

There are two engine hot messages that may be displayed in the Driver Information Center (DIC). See *Engine Cooling System Messages* on page 5-29.

If the decision is made not to lift the hood when one of these warnings appear, but get service help right away. See *Roadside Service* on page 13-5.

If the decision is made to lift the hood, make sure the vehicle is parked on a level surface.

Then check to see if the engine cooling fans are running. If the engine is overheating, the fan(s) should be running. If they are not, do not continue to run the engine and have the vehicle serviced.

 **Caution**

Running the engine without coolant may cause damage or a fire. Vehicle damage would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. See *Overheated Engine Protection Operating Mode* on page 10-20 for information on driving to a safe place in an emergency.

If Steam Is Coming from the Engine Compartment

 **Warning**

Steam from an overheated engine can burn you badly, even if you just open the hood. Stay away from the engine if you see or hear steam coming from it. Just turn it off and get everyone away from the vehicle until it cools down. Wait until there is no sign of steam or coolant before you open the hood.

If you keep driving when the engine is overheated, the liquids in it can catch fire. You or others could be badly burned. Stop the engine if it overheats, and get out of the vehicle until the engine is cool.

If No Steam Is Coming from the Engine Compartment

If an engine overheat warning is displayed but no steam can be seen or heard, 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.

If the overheat warning is displayed with no sign of steam:

1. Turn the air conditioning off.
2. Turn the heater on to the highest temperature and to the highest fan speed. Open the windows as necessary.
3. When it is safe to do so, pull off the road, shift to P (Park) or N (Neutral) and let the engine idle.

If the temperature overheat gauge is no longer in the overheat zone or an overheat warning no longer displays, the vehicle can be driven. Continue to drive the vehicle slow for about 10 minutes. Keep a safe vehicle distance from the car in front of you. If the warning does not come back on, continue to 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 no sign of steam, idle the engine for three minutes while parked. If the warning is still displayed, turn off the engine until it cools down. Also, see “Overheated Engine Protection Operating Mode” next in this section.

Overheated Engine Protection Operating Mode

This operating mode allows the vehicle to be driven to a safe place in an emergency. Should a hot engine condition exist, an overheat protection mode which alternates firing groups of cylinders helps prevent engine damage. In this mode, there is a loss in power and engine performance. Driving extended distances in the overheat protection mode should be avoided.

Power Steering Fluid



See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 10-5 for the location of the power steering fluid reservoir.

When to Check Power Steering Fluid

It is not necessary to regularly check power steering fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system or you hear an unusual noise. A fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected and repaired.

How to Check Power Steering Fluid

To check the power steering fluid:

1. Turn the key off and let the engine compartment cool down.
2. Wipe the cap and the top of the reservoir clean.
3. Unscrew the cap and wipe the dipstick with a clean rag.
4. Replace the cap and completely tighten it.
5. Remove the cap again and look at the fluid level on the dipstick.

The level should be between the HOT and COLD marks. If necessary, add only enough fluid to bring the level between the marks.

What to Use

To determine what kind of fluid to use, see *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* on page 11-13. Always use the proper fluid.

Washer Fluid

What to Use

When adding windshield washer fluid to the vehicle, be sure to read the manufacturer's instructions before use. If you will be operating your vehicle in an area where the temperature may fall below freezing, use a fluid that has sufficient protection against freezing.

Adding Washer Fluid

The WASHER FLUID LOW ADD FLUID message will appear on the Driver Information Center (DIC)

when the fluid level is low. See *Washer Fluid Messages* on page 5-38.



Open the cap with the washer symbol on it. Add washer fluid until the tank is full. See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 10-5 for reservoir location.

Caution

- Do not use engine coolant (antifreeze) in the windshield washer. It can damage the windshield washer system and paint.
- Do not mix water with ready-to-use washer fluid. Water can cause the solution

(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

to freeze and damage the washer fluid tank and other parts of the washer system.

- When using concentrated washer fluid, follow the manufacturer instructions for adding water.
- Fill the washer fluid tank only three-quarters full when it is very cold. This allows for fluid expansion if freezing occurs, which could damage the tank if it is completely full.

Brakes

This vehicle has disc brakes. Disc brake pads have built-in wear indicators that make a high-pitched warning sound when the brake pads are worn and new pads are needed. The sound can come and go or be heard all the time when the vehicle is moving, except when applying the brake pedal firmly.

Warning

The brake wear warning sound means that soon the brakes will not work well. That could lead to a crash. When the brake wear warning sound is heard, have the vehicle serviced.

Caution

Continuing to drive with worn-out brake pads could result in costly brake repair.

Some driving conditions or climates can cause a brake squeal when the brakes are first applied or lightly applied. This does not mean something is wrong with the brakes.

Properly torqued wheel nuts are necessary to help prevent brake pulsation. When tires are rotated, inspect brake pads for wear and evenly tighten wheel nuts in the

proper sequence to torque specifications. See *Capacities and Specifications* on page 12-2.

Brake pads should be replaced as complete sets.

Brake Pedal Travel

See your dealer if the brake pedal does not return to normal height, or if there is a rapid increase in pedal travel. This could be a sign that brake service might be required.

Brake Adjustment

Every time the brakes are applied, with or without the vehicle moving, the brakes adjust for wear.

Replacing Brake System Parts

The braking system on a vehicle is complex. Its many parts have to be of top quality and work well together if the vehicle is to have really good braking. The vehicle was designed and tested with top-quality brake parts. When parts of the braking system are replaced, be sure to get

new, approved replacement parts. If this is not done, the brakes might not work properly. For example, installing disc brake pads that are wrong for the vehicle, can change the balance between the front and rear brakes — for the worse. The braking performance expected can change in many other ways if the wrong replacement brake parts are installed.

Brake Fluid



The brake master cylinder reservoir is filled with DOT 3 brake fluid as indicated on the reservoir cap. See *Engine Compartment Overview on page 10-5* for the location of the reservoir.

There are only two reasons why the brake fluid level in the reservoir might go down:

- The brake fluid level goes down because of normal brake lining wear. When new linings are installed, the fluid level goes back up.
- A fluid leak in the brake hydraulic system can also cause a low fluid level. Have the brake hydraulic system fixed, since a leak means that sooner or later the brakes will not work well.

Do not top off the brake fluid. Adding fluid does not correct a leak. If fluid is added when the linings are worn, there will be too much fluid when new brake linings are installed. Add or remove brake fluid, as necessary, only when work is done on the brake hydraulic system.

Warning

If too much brake fluid is added, it can spill on the engine and burn, if the engine is hot enough. You or others could be burned, and the vehicle could be damaged. Add brake fluid only when work is done on the brake hydraulic system.

When the brake fluid falls to a low level, the brake warning light comes on. See *Brake System Warning Light on page 5-16*.

What to Add

Use only new DOT 3 brake fluid from a sealed container. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants on page 11-13*.

Always clean the brake fluid reservoir cap and the area around the cap before removing it. This helps keep dirt from entering the reservoir.

Warning

With the wrong kind of fluid in the brake hydraulic system, the brakes might not work well. This could cause a crash. Always use the proper brake fluid.

Caution

- Using the wrong fluid can badly damage brake hydraulic system parts. For example, just a few drops of mineral-based oil, such as engine oil, in the brake hydraulic system can damage brake hydraulic system parts so badly that they will have to be replaced. Do not let someone put in the wrong kind of fluid.

(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

- If brake fluid is spilled on the vehicle's painted surfaces, the paint finish can be damaged. Be careful not to spill brake fluid on the vehicle. If you do, wash it off immediately.

Battery

The battery is in the trunk, behind the trim panel, on the passenger side of the vehicle. Refer to the replacement number shown on the original battery label when a new battery is needed.

Warning

Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

After a power loss, such as disconnecting the battery or removing the maxi fuses in the power distribution fuse block, the following steps must be performed to calibrate the electronic throttle control. If this is not done, the engine will not run properly.

1. Turn the ignition on but do not start the engine.
2. Leave the ignition on for at least three minutes so that the electronic throttle control will cycle and relearn its home position.
3. Turn the ignition off.
4. Start and run the engine for at least 30 seconds.

Vehicle Storage

Warning

Batteries have acid that can burn you and gas that can explode. You can be badly hurt if you are not careful. See *Jump Starting on page 10-68* for tips on working around a battery without getting hurt.

Infrequent Usage: Remove the black, negative (-) cable from the battery to keep the battery from running down.

Extended Storage: Remove the black, negative (-) cable from the battery or use a battery trickle charger.

Starter Switch Check

Warning

When you are doing this inspection, the vehicle could move suddenly. If the vehicle moves, you or others could be injured.

1. Before starting this check, be sure there is enough room around the vehicle.
2. Apply both the parking brake and the regular brake.

Do not use the accelerator pedal, and be ready to turn off the engine immediately if it starts.

3. For automatic transmission vehicles, try to start the engine in each gear. The vehicle should start only in P (Park) or N (Neutral). If the vehicle starts in any other position, contact your dealer for service.

For manual transmission vehicles, put the shift lever in Neutral, push the clutch pedal down halfway, and try to start the engine. The vehicle should start only when the clutch pedal is pushed down all the way to the floor. If the vehicle starts when the clutch pedal is not pushed all the way down, contact your dealer for service.

Automatic Transmission Shift Lock Control Function Check

 **Warning**

When you are doing this inspection, the vehicle could move suddenly. If the vehicle moves, you or others could be injured.

1. Before starting this check, be sure there is enough room around the vehicle. It should be parked on a level surface.
2. Apply the parking brake. Be ready to apply the regular brake immediately if the vehicle begins to move.
3. With the engine off, turn the ignition on, but do not start the engine. Without applying the regular brake, try to move the shift lever out of P (Park) with

normal effort. If the shift lever moves out of P (Park), contact your dealer for service.

Park Brake and P (Park) Mechanism Check

 **Warning**

When you are doing this check, the vehicle could begin to move. You or others could be injured and property could be damaged. Make sure there is room in front of the vehicle in case it begins to roll. Be ready to apply the regular brake at once should the vehicle begin to move.

Park on a fairly steep hill, with the vehicle facing downhill. Keeping your foot on the regular brake, set the parking brake.

- To check the parking brake's holding ability: With the engine running and the transmission in N (Neutral), slowly remove foot

pressure from the regular brake pedal. Do this until the vehicle is held by the parking brake only.

- To check the P (Park) mechanism's holding ability: With the engine running, shift to P (Park). Then release the parking brake followed by the regular brake.

Contact your dealer if service is required.

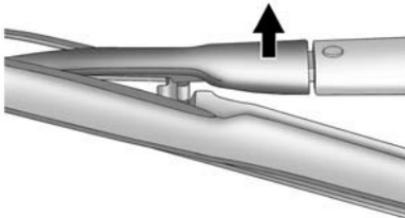
Wiper Blade Replacement

Windshield wiper blades should be inspected for wear or cracking. See *Maintenance Schedule on page 11-3*.

It is a good idea to clean or replace the wiper blade assembly on a regular basis or when worn. For proper windshield wiper blade length and type, see *Maintenance Replacement Parts on page 11-15*.

To replace the wiper blade assembly:

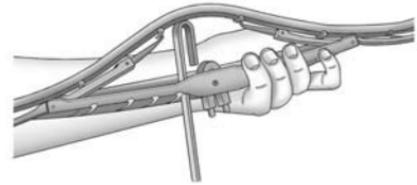
1. Turn the ignition to ON/RUN with the engine off.
2. Turn on the windshield wipers and turn them off again when the wipers are in the out-wipe position. The driver side blade will be straight up and down on the windshield.
3. Pull the windshield wiper assembly away from the windshield.



4. Lift up the wiper blade assembly cap.
5. Pull the wiper blade assembly down far enough to release it from the J-hooked end of the wiper arm. Slide the assembly away from the arm.

Allowing the wiper blade arm to touch the windshield when no wiper blade is installed could damage the windshield. Any damage that occurs would not be covered by your warranty. Do not allow the wiper blade arm to touch the windshield.

6. Replace the blade with a new one.



7. Reinstall the wiper blade assembly by sliding it over the wiper arm to engage the J-hooked end. Pull up on the assembly to lock it into place.
8. Repeat the steps for the other wiper.

Headlamp Aiming

Headlamp aim has been preset and should need no further adjustment.

If the vehicle is damaged in a crash, the headlamp aim may be affected. If adjustment to the headlamps is necessary, see your dealer.

Bulb Replacement

For the proper type of replacement bulbs, see *Replacement Bulbs on page 10-29*.

For any bulb-changing procedure not listed in this section, contact your dealer.

Halogen Bulbs

Warning

Halogen bulbs have pressurized gas inside and can burst if you drop or scratch the bulb. You or others could be injured. Be sure to read and follow the instructions on the bulb package.

High Intensity Discharge (HID) Lighting

Warning

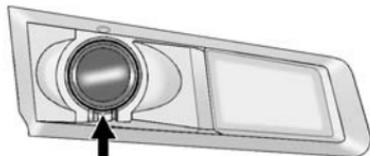
The high intensity discharge lighting system operates at a very high voltage. If you try to service any of the system components, you could be seriously injured. Have your dealer or a qualified technician service them.

After an HID headlamp bulb has been replaced, the beam might be a slightly different shade than it was originally. This is normal.

LED Lighting

This vehicle has several LED lamps. For replacement of any LED lighting assembly, contact your dealer.

Fog Lamps



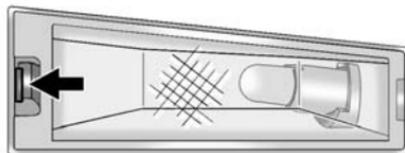
To replace a front fog lamp bulb:

1. Pull out the push-pins on the underside of the protection shield to remove the shield.
2. Reach up behind the front bumper area from under the vehicle to access the lamp housing.
3. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by lifting the two plastic clips.
4. Remove the bulb socket from the lamp housing by turning the bulb socket one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

5. Pull the old bulb from the lamp housing keeping the bulb straight as you pull it out.
6. Install a new bulb.
7. Reinstall the electrical connector by pushing in the two plastic clips.
8. Push the bulb socket into the lamp housing and turn the socket one-quarter turn clockwise.

License Plate Lamp

To replace one of these bulbs:



1. Push the tab to remove the license plate lamp.
2. Turn the license plate lamp assembly down to remove it.

3. Turn the socket counterclockwise and remove it.
4. Pull the bulb straight out to remove it.
5. Push the new bulb straight into the socket.
6. Reverse Steps 1 through 3 to reinstall the license plate lamp assembly.

Replacement Bulbs

Exterior Lamp	Bulb Number
Fog Lamp	H11LL
License Plate Lamp	W5WLL

For replacement bulbs not listed here, contact your dealer.

Electrical System

Electrical System Overload

The vehicle has fuses and circuit breakers to protect against an electrical system overload.

When the current electrical load is too heavy, the circuit breaker opens and closes, protecting the circuit until the current load returns to normal or the problem is fixed. This greatly reduces the chance of circuit overload and fire caused by electrical problems.

Fuses and circuit breakers protect power devices in the vehicle.

Replace a bad fuse with a new one of the identical size and rating.

If there is a problem on the road and a fuse needs to be replaced, the same amperage fuse can be borrowed. Choose some feature of the vehicle that is not needed to use and replace it as soon as possible.

Headlamp Wiring

An electrical overload may cause the lamps to go on and off, or in some cases to remain off. Have the headlamp wiring checked right away if the lamps go on and off or remain off.

Windshield Wipers

If the wiper motor overheats due to heavy snow or ice, the windshield wipers will stop until the motor cools and will then restart.

Although the circuit is protected from electrical overload, overload due to heavy snow or ice may cause wiper linkage damage. Always clear ice and heavy snow from the windshield before using the windshield wipers.

If the overload is caused by an electrical problem and not snow or ice, be sure to get it fixed.

Fuses and Circuit Breakers

The wiring circuits in the vehicle are protected from short circuits by a combination of fuses and circuit breakers. This greatly reduces the chance of damage caused by electrical problems.

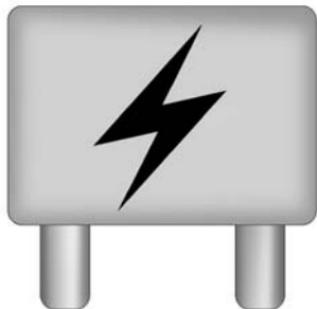
To check a fuse, look at the silver-colored band inside the fuse. If the band is broken or melted, replace the fuse. Be sure to replace a bad fuse with a new one of the identical size and rating.

Fuses of the same amperage can be temporarily borrowed from another fuse location, if a fuse goes out. Replace the fuse as soon as you can.

To identify and check fuses, circuit breakers, and relays, see *Engine Compartment Fuse Block on page 10-31* and *Rear Compartment Fuse Block on page 10-35*.

Engine Compartment Fuse Block

This fuse block is on the left side of the engine compartment.



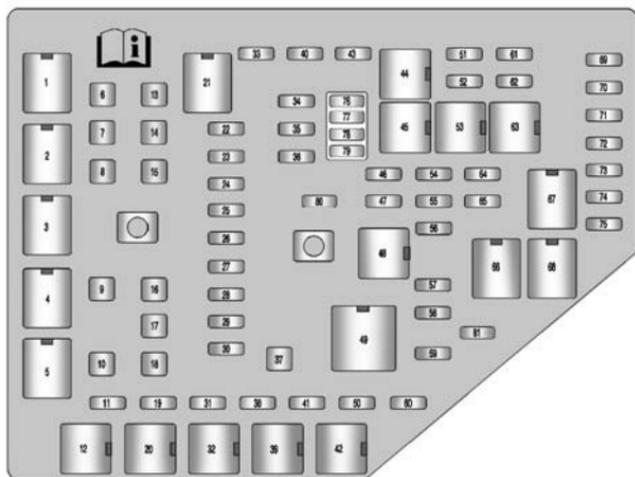
Lift the fuse block cover to access the fuses.

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

Caution

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

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Mini-Fuses	Usage
11	Not Used
19	Antilock Braking System (ABS)
22	Display
23	Sunroof

Mini-Fuses	Usage
24	Body Control Module 1
25	Automatic Forward Lighting System (HID Only)
26	Body Control Module 5

Mini-Fuses	Usage
27	Body Control Module 4
28	Navigation Motor
29	Not Used
30	Transmission Control Module Battery
31	Horn
33	Not Used
34	Pedestrian Protection System
35	Body Control Module 3
36	Body Control Module 2
38	Headlamp Washer (HID Only)
40	Not Used
41	Air Conditioning Compressor Clutch

Mini-Fuses	Usage
43	Left Daytime Running Lamps (HID)
46	Left High-Beam Headlamp
47	Right High-Beam Headlamp
50	Right Daytime Running Lamp, Windshield Washer Pump
51	Airbag System Ignition Switch
52	Engine Control Module Ignition, Transmission Control Module Ignition
54	Power Moding (Immobilizer Module, Ignition Switch)
55	Intercooler Pump

Mini-Fuses	Usage
56	Windshield Wipers
57	Right Low-Beam (HID Only)
58	Left Low-Beam (HID Only)
59	Right Daytime Running Lamp (HID Only)
60	Instrument Panel Auxiliary Power Outlet
61	Air Quality Sensor, Inside Rear View Mirror, Rear Camera
62	Ignition
64	Steering Wheel Illumination
65	Front Fog Lamps (HID Only)

Mini-Fuses	Usage
69	Body Control Module 6, Body Control Module 7
70	Emissions 1
71	Even Ignition Coils
72	Odd Ignition Coils
73	Emissions 2
74	Engine Control Module
75	Not Used
76	Spare
77	Spare
78	Spare
79	Spare
80	Spare
81	Spare

J-Case Fuses	Usage
6	Cooling Fan 2

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J-Case Fuses	Usage
7	Cooling Fan 1
8	Starter
9	Not Used
10	Antilock Brake System Motor
13	Not Used
14	Electric Parking Brake
15	Not Used
16	Not Used
17	Blower Motor
18	Rear Window Defogger
37	Magnetic Ride/ Suspension Control

Relays	Usage
1	Cooling Fan 2
2	Cooling Fan 1

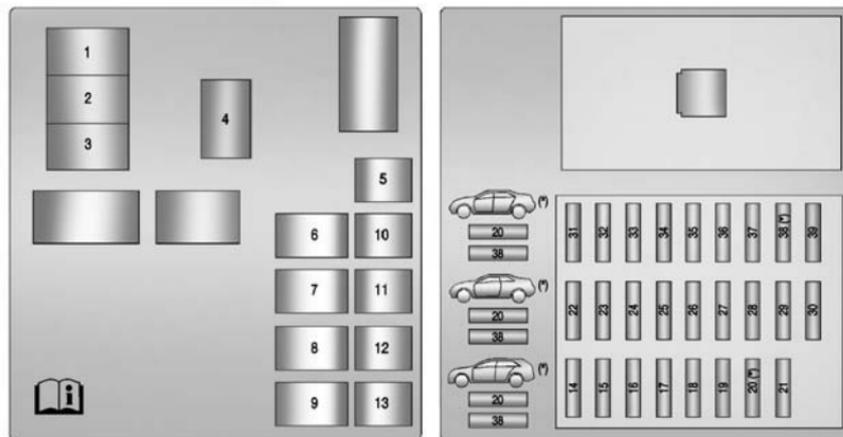
Relays	Usage
3	Starter
4	Rear Window Defogger
5	Instrument Panel Auxiliary Power Outlet
12	Horn
20	Headlamp Washer (HID Only)
21	Cooling Fan (Series/Parallel)
32	Air Conditioning Compressor Clutch
39	Windshield Washer Pump
42	Right Daytime Running Lamp
44	Left Daytime Running Lamp (HID)
45	Front Fog Lamps (HID Only)

Relays	Usage
48	High-Beam Headlamps
49	Low-Beam Headlamps (HID)
53	Not Used
63	Main Ignition
66	Windshield Wipers
67	Powertrain
68	Windshield Wipers High Speed

Rear Compartment Fuse Block

The rear compartment fuse block is on top of the battery, on the right side of the trunk. The battery access door must be removed to access the fuse block.

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



Relays	Usage
5	Stop Lamps
6	Door Lock
7	Door Unlock
8	Fuel Door Unlock
9	Right Position Lamp (Export Only)
10	Console/Auxiliary Power Outlet
11	Sedan Trunk Release/Coupe Rear Fog
12	Side Marker Lamps
13	Left Position Lamps

Mini-Fuses	Usage
14	Right Position Lamp
15	Left Position Lamp
16	Door Lock
17	Console/Auxiliary Power Outlet

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Mini-Fuses	Usage
18	Rear Fog Body Control Module
19	Trunk Release
20	Easy Entry Seats
21	Fuel Pump
22	Right Position Lamp
23	Regulated Voltage Control Sensor
24	Audio System (Radio)
25	Airbag System
26	Remote Keyless Entry/PASS-Key® Theft Deterrent Module
27	Audio Speakers/ Subwoofer
28	OnStar® System (If Equipped)
29	Engine Control Module

Mini-Fuses	Usage
30	Canister Vent
31	Rear Differential Cooling Pump
33	Stop Lamps
34	Theft Deterrent System/Universal Garage Door Opener
35	Memory Seat Module
36	Passenger Door Module
38	Side Blind Zone Alert
39	Amplifier

Circuit Breakers	Usage
1	Driver Power Seat Switch
2	Passenger Power Seat Switch

Circuit Breakers	Usage
3	Power Windows
4	Power Steering Column
32	Left Rear Window Switch
37	Right Rear Window Switch

Wheels and Tires

Tires

Every new GM vehicle has high-quality tires made by a leading tire manufacturer. See the warranty manual for information regarding the tire warranty and where to get service. For additional information refer to the tire manufacturer.

 **Warning**

- Poorly maintained and improperly used tires are dangerous.
- Overloading the tires can cause overheating as a result of too much flexing. There could be a blowout

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

and a serious crash. See *Vehicle Load Limits on page 9-10*.

- Underinflated tires pose the same danger as overloaded tires. The resulting crash could cause serious injury. Check all tires frequently to maintain the recommended pressure. Tire pressure should be checked when the tires are cold.
- Overinflated tires are more likely to be cut, punctured, or broken by a sudden impact — such as when hitting a pothole. Keep tires at the recommended pressure.

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

- Worn or old tires can cause a crash. If the tread is badly worn, replace them.
- Replace any tires that have been damaged by impacts with potholes, curbs, etc.
- Improperly repaired tires can cause a crash. Only the dealer or an authorized tire service center should repair, replace, dismount, and mount the tires.
- Do not spin the tires in excess of 56 km/h (35 mph) on slippery surfaces such as snow, mud, ice, etc. Excessive spinning may cause the tires to explode.

See *Tire Pressure for High-Speed Operation on page 10-45* for inflation pressure adjustment for high-speed driving.

All-Season Tires

This vehicle may come with all-season tires. These tires are designed to provide good overall performance on most road surfaces and weather conditions. Original equipment tires designed to GM's specific tire performance criteria have a TPC specification code molded onto the sidewall. Original equipment all-season tires can be identified by the last two characters of this TPC code, which will be "MS."

Consider installing winter tires on the vehicle if frequent driving on snow or ice-covered roads is expected. All-season tires provide adequate performance for most winter driving conditions, but they may not offer the same level of

traction or performance as winter tires on snow or ice-covered roads. See *Winter Tires on page 10-38*.

Winter Tires

This vehicle was not originally equipped with winter tires. Winter tires are designed for increased traction on snow and ice-covered roads. Consider installing winter tires on the vehicle if frequent driving on ice or snow covered roads is expected. See your dealer for details regarding winter tire availability and proper tire selection. Also, see *Buying New Tires on page 10-53*.

With winter tires, there may be decreased dry road traction, increased road noise, and shorter tread life. After changing to winter tires, be alert for changes in vehicle handling and braking.

If using winter tires:

- Use tires of the same brand and tread type on all four wheel positions.

- Use only radial ply tires of the same size, load range, and speed rating as the original equipment tires.

Winter tires with the same speed rating as the original equipment tires may not be available for H, V, W, Y, and ZR speed rated tires. If winter tires with a lower speed rating are chosen, never exceed the tire's maximum speed capability.

Low-Profile Tires

If the vehicle has P235/50R18, 245/45ZR19, P245/45R19, 255/40ZR19, P265/45R18, 275/40ZR19 or 285/35ZR19 size tires, they are classified as low-profile tires. These tires are designed for very responsive driving on wet or dry pavement, however, may produce more road noise and tend to wear faster.

 **Caution**

Low-profile tires are more susceptible to damage from road hazards or curb impact than standard profile tires. Tire and/or wheel assembly damage can occur when coming into contact with road hazards like potholes, or sharp edged objects, or when sliding into a curb. The warranty does not cover this type of damage. Keep tires set to the correct inflation pressure and when possible, avoid contact with curbs, potholes, and other road hazards.

Summer Performance Tires

Many General Motors high performance models come factory-equipped with tires that are optimized for maximum dry and wet road performance while still retaining satisfactory tread life, excellent durability, and low

noise levels. In severe winter climates where snowfall may be significant, these tires may be found to provide less traction.

Summer Tires**High Performance Summer Tires**

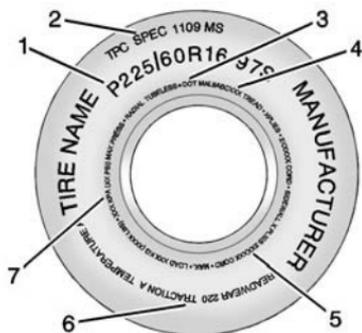
This vehicle may come with 255/40ZR19 (front) and 285/35ZR19 (rear) high performance summer tires. These tires have a special tread and compound that are optimized for maximum dry and wet road performance. This special tread and compound will have decreased performance in cold climates, and on ice and snow. We recommend installing winter tires on the vehicle if frequent driving at temperatures below approximately 5°C (40°F) or on ice or snow covered roads is expected. See *Winter Tires on page 10-38*.

 **Caution**

High performance summer tires have rubber compounds that lose flexibility and may develop surface cracks in the tread area at temperatures below -7°C (20°F). Always store high performance summer tires indoors and at temperatures above -7°C (20°F) when not in use. If the tires have been subjected to -7°C (20°F) or less, let them warm up in a heated space to at least 5°C (40°F) for 24 hours or more before being installed or driving a vehicle on which they are installed. Do not apply heat or blow heated air directly on the tires. Always inspect tires before use. See *Tire Inspection on page 10-50*.

Tire Sidewall Labeling

Useful information about a tire is molded into its sidewall. The examples show a typical passenger tire sidewall.



Passenger (P-Metric) Tire Example

(1) Tire Size: The tire size is a combination of letters and numbers used to define a particular tire's width, height, aspect ratio, construction type, and service description. See the "Tire Size" illustration later in this section for more detail.

(2) TPC Spec (Tire Performance Criteria Specification): Original equipment tires designed to GM's specific tire performance criteria have a TPC specification code molded onto the sidewall. GM's TPC specifications meet or exceed all federal safety guidelines.

(3) DOT (Department of Transportation): The Department of Transportation (DOT) code indicates that the tire is in compliance with the U.S. Department of Transportation Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

DOT Tire Date of Manufacture: The last four digits of the TIN indicate the tire manufactured date. The first two digits represent the week (01-52) and the last two digits, the year. For example, the third

week of the year 2010 would have a four-digit DOT date of 0310.

(4) Tire Identification Number (TIN): The letters and numbers following the DOT code are the Tire Identification Number (TIN). The TIN shows the manufacturer and plant code, tire size, and date the tire was manufactured. The TIN is molded onto both sides of the tire, although only one side may have the date of manufacture.

(5) Tire Ply Material: The type of cord and number of plies in the sidewall and under the tread.

(6) Uniform Tire Quality Grading (UTQG): Tire manufacturers are required to grade tires based on three performance factors: treadwear, traction, and temperature

resistance. For more information see *Uniform Tire Quality Grading on page 10-55*.

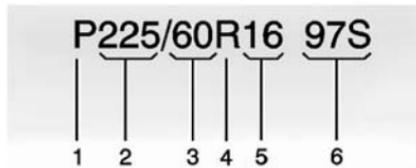
(7) Maximum Cold Inflation

Load Limit: Maximum load that can be carried and the maximum pressure needed to support that load.

Tire Designations

Tire Size

The following is an example of a typical passenger vehicle tire size.



(1) Passenger (P-Metric) Tire:

The United States version of a metric tire sizing system. The letter P as the first character in

the tire size means a passenger vehicle tire engineered to standards set by the U.S. Tire and Rim Association.

(2) Tire Width: The three-digit number indicates the tire section width in millimeters from sidewall to sidewall.

(3) Aspect Ratio: A two-digit number that indicates the tire height-to-width measurements. For example, if the tire size aspect ratio is 60, as shown in item 3 of the illustration, it would mean that the tire's sidewall is 60 percent as high as it is wide.

(4) Construction Code: A letter code is used to indicate the type of ply construction in the tire. The letter R means radial ply construction; the letter D means diagonal or bias ply construction; and the letter B means belted-bias ply construction.

(5) Rim Diameter: Diameter of the wheel in inches.

(6) Service Description: These characters represent the load index and speed rating of the tire. The load index represents the load carrying capacity a tire is certified to carry. The speed rating is the maximum speed a tire is certified to carry a load.

Tire Terminology and Definitions

Air Pressure: The amount of air inside the tire pressing outward on each square inch of the tire. Air pressure is expressed in kPa (kilopascal) or psi (pounds per square inch).

Accessory Weight: The combined weight of optional accessories. Some examples of optional accessories are

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automatic transmission, power windows, power seats, and air conditioning.

Aspect Ratio: The relationship of a tire's height to its width.

Belt: A rubber coated layer of cords between the plies and the tread. Cords may be made from steel or other reinforcing materials.

Bead: The tire bead contains steel wires wrapped by steel cords that hold the tire onto the rim.

Bias Ply Tire: A pneumatic tire in which the plies are laid at alternate angles less than 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread.

Cold Tire Pressure: The amount of air pressure in a tire, measured in kPa (kilopascal) or psi (pounds per square inch)

before a tire has built up heat from driving. See *Tire Pressure on page 10-44*.

Curb Weight: The weight of a motor vehicle with standard and optional equipment including the maximum capacity of fuel, oil, and coolant, but without passengers and cargo.

DOT Markings: A code molded into the sidewall of a tire signifying that the tire is in compliance with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. The DOT code includes the Tire Identification Number (TIN), an alphanumeric designator which can also identify the tire manufacturer, production plant, brand, and date of production.

GVWR: Gross Vehicle Weight Rating. See *Vehicle Load Limits on page 9-10*.

GAWR FRT: Gross Axle Weight Rating for the front axle. See *Vehicle Load Limits on page 9-10*.

GAWR RR: Gross Axle Weight Rating for the rear axle. See *Vehicle Load Limits on page 9-10*.

Intended Outboard Sidewall: The side of an asymmetrical tire that must always face outward when mounted on a vehicle.

Kilopascal (kPa): The metric unit for air pressure.

Light Truck (LT-Metric) Tire: A tire used on light duty trucks and some multipurpose passenger vehicles.

Load Index: An assigned number ranging from 1 to 279 that corresponds to the load carrying capacity of a tire.

Maximum Inflation Pressure:

The maximum air pressure to which a cold tire can be inflated. The maximum air pressure is molded onto the sidewall.

Maximum Load Rating: The load rating for a tire at the maximum permissible inflation pressure for that tire.

Maximum Loaded Vehicle

Weight: The sum of curb weight, accessory weight, vehicle capacity weight, and production options weight.

Normal Occupant Weight: The number of occupants a vehicle is designed to seat multiplied by 68 kg (150 lb). See *Vehicle Load Limits* on page 9-10.

Occupant Distribution: Designated seating positions.

Outward Facing Sidewall: The side of an asymmetrical tire that has a particular side that faces

outward when mounted on a vehicle. The side of the tire that contains a whitewall, bears white lettering, or bears manufacturer, brand, and/or model name molding that is higher or deeper than the same moldings on the other sidewall of the tire.

Passenger (P-Metric) Tire: A tire used on passenger cars and some light duty trucks and multipurpose vehicles.

Recommended Inflation Pressure: Vehicle manufacturer's recommended tire inflation pressure as shown on the tire placard. See *Tire Pressure* on page 10-44 and *Vehicle Load Limits* on page 9-10.

Radial Ply Tire: A pneumatic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread.

Rim: A metal support for a tire and upon which the tire beads are seated.

Sidewall: The portion of a tire between the tread and the bead.

Speed Rating: An alphanumeric code assigned to a tire indicating the maximum speed at which a tire can operate.

Traction: The friction between the tire and the road surface. The amount of grip provided.

Tread: The portion of a tire that comes into contact with the road.

Treadwear Indicators: Narrow bands, sometimes called wear bars, that show across the tread

of a tire when only 1.6 mm (1/16 in) of tread remains. See *When It Is Time for New Tires* on page 10-52.

UTQGS (Uniform Tire Quality Grading Standards): A tire information system that provides consumers with ratings for a tire's traction, temperature, and treadwear. Ratings are determined by tire manufacturers using government testing procedures. The ratings are molded into the sidewall of the tire. See *Uniform Tire Quality Grading* on page 10-55.

Vehicle Capacity Weight: The number of designated seating positions multiplied by 68 kg (150 lb) plus the rated cargo load. See *Vehicle Load Limits* on page 9-10.

Vehicle Maximum Load on the Tire: Load on an individual tire due to curb weight, accessory weight, occupant weight, and cargo weight.

Vehicle Placard: A label permanently attached to a vehicle showing the vehicle capacity weight and the original equipment tire size and recommended inflation pressure. See "Tire and Loading Information Label" under *Vehicle Load Limits* on page 9-10.

Tire Pressure

Tires need the correct amount of air pressure to operate effectively.

Caution

Neither tire underinflation nor overinflation is good. Underinflated tires, or tires that do not have enough air, can result in:

- Tire overloading and overheating which could lead to a blowout.
- Premature or irregular wear.
- Poor handling.
- Reduced fuel economy.

Overinflated tires, or tires that have too much air, can result in:

- Unusual wear.
- Poor handling.
- Rough ride.
- Needless damage from road hazards.

The Tire and Loading Information label on the vehicle indicates the original equipment tires and the correct cold tire inflation pressures. The recommended pressure is the minimum air pressure needed to support the vehicle's maximum load carrying capacity.

For additional information regarding how much weight the vehicle can carry, and an example of the Tire and Loading Information label, see *Vehicle Load Limits on page 9-10*. How the vehicle is loaded affects vehicle handling and ride comfort. Never load the vehicle with more weight than it was designed to carry.

When to Check

Check the tires once a month or more.

How to Check

Use a good quality pocket-type gauge to check the tire pressure. Proper tire inflation cannot be determined by looking at the tire. Check the tire inflation pressure when the tires are cold, meaning the vehicle has not been driven for at least three hours or no more than 1.6 km (1 mi).

Remove the valve cap from the tire valve stem. Press the tire gauge firmly onto the valve to get the pressure measurement. If the cold tire inflation pressure matches the recommended pressure on the Tire and Loading Information label, no further adjustment is necessary.

If the inflation pressure is low, add air until the recommended pressure is reached. If the inflation pressure is high, press on the metal stem in the center

of the tire valve to release air. Re-check the tire pressure with the tire gauge.

Return the valve caps on the valve stems to keep out dirt and moisture and prevent leaks.

Tire Pressure for High-Speed Operation

Warning

Driving at high speeds, 160 km/h (100 mph) or higher, puts an additional strain on tires. Sustained high-speed driving causes excessive heat buildup and can cause sudden tire failure. You could have a crash and you or others could be killed. Some high-speed rated tires require inflation pressure adjustment for high-speed operation. When speed limits and road conditions are such that a vehicle can be

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

driven at high speeds, make sure the tires are rated for high-speed operation, in excellent condition, and set to the correct cold tire inflation pressure for the vehicle load.

Vehicles with 255/40ZR19 or 285/35ZR19 size tires require inflation pressure adjustment when driving the vehicle at speeds of 160 km/h (100 mph) or higher. Set the cold inflation pressure to the maximum inflation pressure shown on the tire sidewall, or 300 kPa (44 psi), whichever is lower. See the example following. Return the tires to the recommended cold tire inflation pressure when high-speed driving has ended. See *Vehicle Load Limits* on page 9-10 and *Tire Pressure* on page 10-44.

Example:

The maximum load and inflation pressure is molded on the tire sidewall, in small letters, near the rim flange. It will read something like this: Maximum load
690 kg (1521 lbs) 300 kPa (44 psi)
Max. Press.

For this example, set the inflation pressure for high-speed driving at 300 kPa (44 psi).

Tire Pressure Monitor System

The Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS) uses radio and sensor technology to check tire pressure levels. The TPMS sensors monitor the air pressure in your tires and transmit tire pressure readings to a receiver located in the vehicle.

Each tire, including the spare (if provided), should be checked monthly when cold and inflated to the inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer on the

vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label. (If your vehicle has tires of a different size than the size indicated on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label, you should determine the proper tire inflation pressure for those tires.)

As an added safety feature, your vehicle has been equipped with a tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS) that illuminates a low tire pressure telltale when one or more of your tires is significantly under-inflated.

Accordingly, when the low tire pressure telltale illuminates, you should stop and check your tires as soon as possible, and inflate them to the proper pressure. Driving on a significantly under-inflated tire causes the tire to overheat and can lead to tire failure. Under-inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tire tread life, and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.

Please note that the TPMS is not a substitute for proper tire maintenance, and it is the driver's responsibility to maintain correct tire pressure, even if under-inflation has not reached the level to trigger illumination of the TPMS low tire pressure telltale.

Your vehicle has also been equipped with a TPMS malfunction indicator to indicate when the system is not operating properly. The TPMS malfunction indicator is combined with the low tire pressure telltale. When the system detects a malfunction, the telltale will flash for approximately one minute and then remain continuously illuminated. This sequence will continue upon subsequent vehicle start-ups as long as the malfunction exists.

When the malfunction indicator is illuminated, the system may not be able to detect or signal low tire pressure as intended. TPMS malfunctions may occur for a variety of reasons, including the installation of replacement or alternate tires or

wheels on the vehicle that prevent the TPMS from functioning properly. Always check the TPMS malfunction telltale after replacing one or more tires or wheels on your vehicle to ensure that the replacement or alternate tires and wheels allow the TPMS to continue to function properly.

See *Tire Pressure Monitor Operation on page 10-47*.

See *Radio Frequency Statement on page 13-12*.

Tire Pressure Monitor Operation

This vehicle may have a Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS). The TPMS is designed to warn the driver when a low tire pressure condition exists. TPMS sensors are mounted onto each tire and wheel assembly, excluding the spare tire and wheel assembly, if the vehicle has one. The TPMS sensors monitor the air pressure in the tires

and transmits the tire pressure readings to a receiver located in the vehicle.



When a low tire pressure condition is detected, the TPMS illuminates the low tire pressure warning light located on the instrument cluster. If the warning light comes on, stop as soon as possible and inflate the tires to the recommended pressure shown on the tire loading information label. See *Vehicle Load Limits on page 9-10*.

A message to check the pressure in a specific tire displays in the DIC display screen. The low tire pressure warning light and the DIC warning message come at each ignition cycle until the tires are inflated to the correct inflation pressure. Using the Driver

Information Center (DIC), tire pressure levels can be viewed. For additional information and details about the DIC operation and displays see *Driver Information Center (DIC) on page 5-22* and *Tire Messages on page 5-36*.

The low tire pressure warning light may come on in cool weather when the vehicle is first started, and then turn off as the vehicle is driven. This could be an early indicator that the air pressure is getting low and needs to be inflated to the proper pressure.

The Tire and Loading Information label shows the size of the original equipment tires and the correct inflation pressure for the tires when they are cold. See *Vehicle Load Limits on page 9-10*, for an example of the Tire and Loading Information label and its location. Also see *Tire Pressure on page 10-44*.

The TPMS can warn about a low tire pressure condition but it does not replace normal tire

maintenance. See *Tire Inspection on page 10-50*, *Tire Rotation on page 10-50* and *Tires on page 10-37*.

Caution

Tire sealant materials are not all the same. A non-approved tire sealant could damage the TPMS sensors. TPMS sensor damage caused by using an incorrect tire sealant is not covered by the vehicle warranty. Always use only the GM approved tire sealant available through your dealer or included in the vehicle.

Factory-installed Tire Inflator Kits use a GM approved liquid tire sealant. Using non-approved tire sealants could damage the TPMS sensors. See *Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit on page 10-59* for information regarding the inflator kit materials and instructions.

TPMS Malfunction Light and Message

The TPMS will not function properly if one or more of the TPMS sensors are missing or inoperable. When the system detects a malfunction, the low tire warning light flashes for about one minute and then stays on for the remainder of the ignition cycle. A DIC warning message also displays. The malfunction light and DIC warning message come on at each ignition cycle until the problem is corrected. Some of the conditions that can cause these to come on are:

- One of the road tires has been replaced with the spare tire, if the vehicle has one. The spare tire does not have a TPMS sensor. The malfunction light and the DIC message should go off after the road tire is replaced and the sensor matching process is performed successfully. See “TPMS Sensor Matching Process” later in this section.

- The TPMS sensor matching process was not done or not completed successfully after rotating the tires. The malfunction light and the DIC message should go off after successfully completing the sensor matching process. See “TPMS Sensor Matching Process” later in this section.
- One or more TPMS sensors are missing or damaged. The malfunction light and the DIC message should go off when the TPMS sensors are installed and the sensor matching process is performed successfully. See your dealer for service.
- Replacement tires or wheels do not match the original equipment tires or wheels. Tires and wheels other than those recommended could prevent the TPMS from functioning properly. See *Buying New Tires* on page 10-53.

- Operating electronic devices or being near facilities using radio wave frequencies similar to the TPMS could cause the TPMS sensors to malfunction.

If the TPMS is not functioning properly, it cannot detect or signal a low tire condition. See your dealer for service if the TPMS malfunction light and DIC message comes on and stays on.

TPMS Sensor Matching Process

Each TPMS sensor has a unique identification code. The identification code needs to be matched to a new tire/wheel position after rotating the vehicle’s tires or replacing one or more of the TPMS sensors. Also, the TPMS sensor matching process should be performed after replacing a spare tire with a road tire containing the TPMS sensor. The malfunction light and the DIC message should go off at the next ignition cycle. The sensors are matched to the tire/wheel positions,

using a TPMS relearn tool, in the following order: driver side front tire, passenger side front tire, passenger side rear tire, and driver side rear. See your dealer for service or to purchase a relearn tool. A TPMS relearn tool can also be purchased. See Tire Pressure Monitor Sensor Activation Tool at www.gmttoolsandequipment.com or call 1-800-GM TOOLS (1-800-468-6657).

There are two minutes to match the first tire/wheel position, and five minutes overall to match all four tire/wheel positions. If it takes longer, the matching process stops and must be restarted.

The TPMS matching process is:

1. Set the parking brake.
2. Turn the ignition to ON/RUN with the engine off.
3. Press the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter’s  and  buttons at the same time for approximately five seconds. The

horn sounds twice to signal the receiver is in relearn mode and Tire Learning Active message displays on the DIC screen.

4. Start with the driver side front tire.
5. Place the relearn tool against the tire sidewall, near the valve stem. Then press the button to activate the TPMS sensor. A horn chirp confirms that the sensor identification code has been matched to this tire and wheel position.
6. Proceed to the passenger side front tire, and repeat the procedure in Step 5.
7. Proceed to the passenger side rear tire, and repeat the procedure in Step 5.
8. Proceed to the driver side rear tire, and repeat the procedure in Step 5. After hearing the confirming horn chirp, for the driver side rear tire, the horn

sounds two more times to signal the tire learning mode is no longer active.

9. Turn the ignition to LOCK/OFF.
10. Set all four tires to the recommended air pressure level as indicated on the tire and loading information label.

Tire Inspection

We recommend that the tires, including the spare tire, if the vehicle has one, be inspected for signs of wear or damage at least once a month.

Replace the tire if:

- The indicators at three or more places around the tire can be seen.
- There is cord or fabric showing through the tire's rubber.

- The tread or sidewall is cracked, cut, or snagged deep enough to show cord or fabric.
- The tire has a bump, bulge, or split.
- The tire has a puncture, cut, or other damage that cannot be repaired well because of the size or location of the damage.

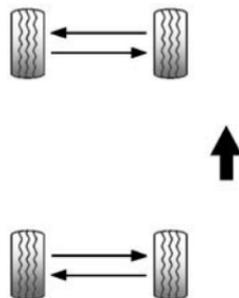
Tire Rotation

If the vehicle has non-directional tires, they should be rotated at the intervals specified in the Maintenance Schedule. See *Maintenance Schedule on page 11-3*.

Tires are rotated to achieve a uniform wear for all tires. The first rotation is the most important.

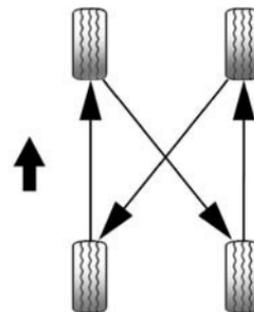
Anytime unusual wear is noticed, rotate the tires as soon as possible, check for proper tire inflation pressure, and check for damaged tires or wheels. If the unusual wear continues after the rotation, check the wheel alignment. See *When It Is Time for New Tires* on page 10-52 and *Wheel Replacement* on page 10-57.

Directional tires should not be rotated. Each tire and wheel should be used only in the position it is in. Directional tires will have an arrow on the tire indicating the proper direction of rotation or will have “left” or “right” molded on the sidewall.



Use this rotation pattern if the vehicle has different size tires on the front and rear and they are non-directional.

Different tire sizes should not be rotated front to rear.



Use this rotation pattern when rotating tires of the same size installed on all four wheel positions.

If the vehicle has a compact spare tire, do not include it in the tire rotation.

Adjust the front and rear tires to the recommended inflation pressure on the Tire and Loading Information label after the tires have been rotated.

See *Tire Pressure* on page 10-44 and *Vehicle Load Limits* on page 9-10.

Reset the Tire Pressure Monitor System. See *Tire Pressure Monitor Operation* on page 10-47.

Check that all wheel nuts are properly tightened. See “Wheel Nut Torque” under *Capacities and Specifications* on page 12-2.

Warning

Rust or dirt on a wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make wheel nuts become loose after time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When changing a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, a cloth or a paper

(Continued)

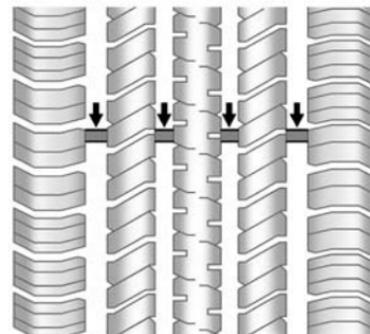
Warning (Continued)

towel can be used; however, use a scraper or wire brush later to remove all rust or dirt.

Lightly coat the center of the wheel hub with wheel bearing grease after a wheel change or tire rotation to prevent corrosion or rust build-up. Do not get grease on the flat wheel mounting surface or on the wheel nuts or bolts.

When It Is Time for New Tires

Factors such as maintenance, temperatures, driving speeds, vehicle loading, and road conditions affect the wear rate of the tires.



Treadwear indicators are one way to tell when it is time for new tires. Treadwear indicators appear when the tires have only 1.6 mm (1/16 in) or less of tread remaining. See *Tire Inspection* on page 10-50 and *Tire Rotation* on page 10-50.

The rubber in tires ages over time. This also applies to the spare tire, if the vehicle has one, even if it is never used. Multiple factors including temperatures, loading conditions, and inflation pressure maintenance affect how fast aging takes place. GM recommends that tires, including the spare if

equipped, be replaced after six years, regardless of tread wear. The tire manufacture date is the last four digits of the DOT Tire Identification Number (TIN) which is molded into one side of the tire sidewall. The first two digits represent the week (01–52) and the last two digits, the year. For example, the third week of the year 2010 would have a four-digit DOT date of 0310.

Vehicle Storage

Tires age when stored normally mounted on a parked vehicle. Park a vehicle that will be stored for at least a month in a cool, dry, clean area away from direct sunlight to slow aging. This area should be free of grease, gasoline, or other substances that can deteriorate rubber.

Parking for an extended period can cause flat spots on the tires that may result in vibrations while driving. When storing a vehicle for

at least a month, remove the tires or raise the vehicle to reduce the weight from the tires.

Buying New Tires

GM has developed and matched specific tires for the vehicle. The original equipment tires installed were designed to meet General Motors Tire Performance Criteria Specification (TPC Spec) system rating. When replacement tires are needed, GM strongly recommends buying tires with the same TPC Spec rating.

GM's exclusive TPC Spec system considers over a dozen critical specifications that impact the overall performance of the vehicle, including brake system performance, ride and handling, traction control, and tire pressure monitoring performance. GM's TPC Spec

number is molded onto the tire's sidewall near the tire size. If the tires have an all-season tread design, the TPC Spec number will be followed by MS for mud and snow. See *Tire Sidewall Labeling on page 10-40*, for additional information.

GM recommends replacing worn tires in complete sets of four. Uniform tread depth on all tires will help to maintain the performance of the vehicle. Braking and handling performance may be adversely affected if all the tires are not replaced at the same time. If proper rotation and maintenance have been done, all four tires should wear out at about the same time. See *Tire Rotation on page 10-50* for information on proper tire rotation. However, if it is

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necessary to replace only one axle set of worn tires, place the new tires on the rear axle.

Winter tires with the same speed rating as the original equipment tires may not be available for H, V, W, and ZR speed rated tires. Never exceed the winter tire's maximum speed capability when using winter tires with a lower speed rating.

Warning

Tires could explode during improper service. Attempting to mount or dismount a tire could cause injury or death. Only your dealer or authorized tire service center should mount or dismount the tires.

Warning

Mixing tires of different sizes (other than those originally installed on the vehicle), brands, or types may cause loss of control of the vehicle, resulting in a crash or other vehicle damage. Use the correct size, brand, and type of tire on all four wheels.

Warning

Using bias-ply tires on the vehicle may cause the wheel rim flanges to develop cracks after many miles of driving. A tire and/or wheel could fail suddenly and cause a crash. Use only radial-ply tires with the wheels on the vehicle.

If the vehicle tires must be replaced with a tire that does not have a TPC Spec number, make sure they are the same size, load range, speed rating, and construction (radial) as the original tires.

Vehicles that have a tire pressure monitoring system could give an inaccurate low-pressure warning if non-TPC Spec rated tires are installed. See *Tire Pressure Monitor Operation* on page 10-47.

The Tire and Loading Information label indicates the original equipment tires on the vehicle. See *Vehicle Load Limits* on page 9-10, for the label location and more information about the Tire and Loading Information label.

Different Size Tires and Wheels

If wheels or tires are installed that are a different size than the original equipment wheels and tires, vehicle performance, including its braking, ride and handling characteristics, stability, and resistance to rollover may be affected. If the vehicle has electronic systems such as antilock brakes, rollover airbags, traction control, electronic stability control, or All-Wheel Drive, the performance of these systems can also be affected.

Warning

If different sized wheels are used, there may not be an acceptable level of performance and safety if tires not recommended for those wheels are selected. This increases the chance of a crash and serious injury. Only use GM

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Warning (Continued)

specific wheel and tire systems developed for the vehicle, and have them properly installed by a GM certified technician.

See *Buying New Tires on page 10-53* and *Accessories and Modifications on page 10-3*.

Uniform Tire Quality Grading

Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire sidewall between tread shoulder and maximum section width. For example:

Treadwear 200 Traction AA Temperature A

The following information relates to the system developed by the United States National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

(NHTSA), which grades tires by treadwear, traction, and temperature performance. This applies only to vehicles sold in the United States. The grades are molded on the sidewalls of most passenger car tires. The Uniform Tire Quality Grading (UTQG) system does not apply to deep tread, winter tires, compact spare tires, tires with nominal rim diameters of 10 to 12 inches (25 to 30 cm), or to some limited-production tires.

While the tires available on General Motors passenger cars and light trucks may vary with respect to these grades, they must also conform to federal safety requirements and additional General Motors Tire Performance Criteria (TPC) standards.

All Passenger Car Tires Must Conform to Federal Safety Requirements In Addition To These Grades.

Treadwear

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and one-half (1½) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are AA, A, B, and C. Those grades represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance. Warning: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics.

Temperature

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled

conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law. Warning: The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

Wheel Alignment and Tire Balance

The tires and wheels were aligned and balanced at the factory to provide the longest tire life and best overall performance. Adjustments to wheel alignment and tire balancing are not necessary on a regular basis. Consider an alignment check if there is unusual tire wear or the vehicle is significantly pulling to one side or the other. Some slight pull to the left or right, depending on the crown of the road and/or other road surface variations such as troughs or ruts, is normal. If the vehicle is vibrating when driving on a smooth road, the tires and wheels may need to be rebalanced. See your dealer for proper diagnosis.

Only use adhesive wheel weights to balance the tires and wheels.

Wheel Replacement

Replace any wheel that is bent, cracked, or badly rusted or corroded. If wheel nuts keep coming loose, the wheel, wheel bolts, and wheel nuts should be replaced. If the wheel leaks air, replace it. Some aluminum wheels can be repaired. See your dealer if any of these conditions exist.

Your dealer will know the kind of wheel that is needed.

Each new wheel should have the same load-carrying capacity, diameter, width, offset, and be mounted the same way as the one it replaces.

Replace wheels, wheel bolts, wheel nuts, or Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS) sensors with new GM original equipment parts.

Warning

Using the wrong replacement wheels, wheel bolts, or wheel nuts can be dangerous. It could affect the braking and handling of the vehicle. Tires can lose air, and cause loss of control, causing a crash. Always use the correct wheel, wheel bolts, and wheel nuts for replacement.

Caution

The wrong wheel can also cause problems with bearing life, brake cooling, speedometer or odometer calibration, headlamp aim, bumper height, vehicle ground clearance, and tire or tire chain clearance to the body and chassis.

Used Replacement Wheels

Warning

Replacing a wheel with a used one is dangerous. How it has been used or how far it has been driven may be unknown. It could fail suddenly and cause a crash. When replacing wheels, use a new GM original equipment wheel.

Tire Chains

Warning

Do not use tire chains. There is not enough clearance. Tire chains used on a vehicle without the proper amount of clearance can cause damage to the brakes, suspension, or other vehicle parts. The area damaged by the tire chains could cause loss of

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Warning (Continued)

control and a crash. Use another type of traction device only if its manufacturer recommends it for the vehicle's tire size combination and road conditions. Follow that manufacturer's instructions. To avoid vehicle damage, drive slowly and readjust or remove the traction device if it contacts the vehicle. Do not spin the wheels. If traction devices are used, install them on the rear tires.

If a Tire Goes Flat

This vehicle has a tire sealant and compressor kit. See *Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit on page 10-59*. There is no spare tire, no tire changing equipment, and no place to store a tire.

It is unusual for a tire to blow out, especially if the tires are maintained properly. See *Tires on page 10-37*. air goes out of a tire, it is much

more likely to leak out slowly. But if there is ever a blowout, here are a few tips about what to expect and what to do.

If a front tire fails, the flat tire will create a drag that pulls the vehicle toward that side. Take your foot off the accelerator pedal and grip the steering wheel firmly. Steer to maintain lane position, and then gently brake to a stop, well off the road, if possible.

A rear blowout, particularly on a curve, acts much like a skid and may require the same correction as used in a skid. Stop pressing the accelerator pedal and steer to straighten the vehicle. It may be very bumpy and noisy. Gently brake to a stop, well off the road, if possible.

 **Warning**

Driving on a flat tire will cause permanent damage to the tire. Re-inflating a tire after it has been driven on while severely underinflated or flat may cause a blowout and a serious crash. Never attempt to re-inflate a tire that has been driven on while severely underinflated or flat. Have your dealer or an authorized tire service center repair or replace the flat tire as soon as possible.

 **Warning**

Lifting a vehicle and getting under it to do maintenance or repairs is dangerous without the appropriate safety equipment and training. If a jack is provided with the vehicle, it is designed only for
(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

changing a flat tire. If it is used for anything else, you or others could be badly injured or killed if the vehicle slips off the jack. If a jack is provided with the vehicle, only use it for changing a flat tire.

If a tire goes flat, avoid further tire and wheel damage by driving slowly to a level place, well off the road, if possible.

1. Turn on the hazard warning flashers. See *Hazard Warning Flashers on page 6-4*.
2. Park the vehicle. Set the parking brake firmly and put the shift lever in P (Park). See *Shifting Into Park on page 9-20*.
3. Turn off the engine.
4. Inspect the flat tire.

If the tire has been separated from the wheel, has damaged sidewalls, or has a puncture larger than a

6 mm (0.25 in), the tire is too severely damaged for the tire sealant and compressor kit to be effective.

If the tire has a puncture less than a 6 mm (0.25 in) in the tread area of the tire, see *Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit on page 10-59*.

Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit **Warning**

Idling a vehicle in an enclosed area with poor ventilation is dangerous. Engine exhaust may enter the vehicle. Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide (CO) which cannot be seen or smelled. It can cause unconsciousness and even death. Never run the engine in an enclosed area that has no fresh air ventilation. For more information, see *Engine Exhaust on page 9-22*.

Warning

Overinflating a tire could cause the tire to rupture and you or others could be injured. Be sure to read and follow the tire sealant and compressor kit instructions and inflate the tire to its recommended pressure. Do not exceed the recommended pressure.

Warning

Storing the tire sealant and compressor kit or other equipment in the passenger compartment of the vehicle could cause injury. In a sudden stop or collision, loose equipment could strike someone. Store the tire sealant and compressor kit in its original location.

If this vehicle has a tire sealant and compressor kit, there may not be a spare tire or tire changing equipment, and on some vehicles there may not be a place to store a tire.

The tire sealant and compressor can be used to temporarily seal punctures up to 6 mm (0.25 in) in the tread area of the tire. It can also be used to inflate an underinflated tire.

If the tire has been separated from the wheel, has damaged sidewalls, or has a large puncture, the tire is too severely damaged for the tire sealant and compressor kit to be effective. See *Roadside Service on page 13-5*.

Read and follow all of the tire sealant and compressor kit instructions.

The kit includes:



1. Selector Switch (Sealant/Air or Air Only)
2. On/Off Button
3. Pressure Gauge
4. Pressure Deflation Button
5. Tire Sealant Canister
6. Sealant/Air Hose (Clear)
7. Air Only Hose (Black)
8. Power Plug
9. Canister Release Button (Under Sealant/Air Hose)

Tire Sealant

Read and follow the safe handling instructions on the label adhered to the sealant canister.

Check the tire sealant expiration date on the sealant canister. The sealant canister should be replaced before its expiration date.

Replacement sealant canisters are available at your local dealer. See "Removal and Installation of the Sealant Canister" following.

There is only enough sealant to seal one tire. After usage, the sealant canister and sealant/air hose

assembly must be replaced. See "Removal and Installation of the Sealant Canister" following.

Using the Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit to Temporarily Seal and Inflate a Punctured Tire

Follow the directions closely for correct sealant usage.



1. Selector Switch (Sealant/Air or Air Only)
2. On/Off Button

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3. Pressure Gauge
4. Pressure Deflation Button
5. Tire Sealant Canister
6. Sealant/Air Hose (Clear)
7. Air Only Hose (Black)
8. Power Plug
9. Canister Release Button (Under Sealant/Air Hose)

When using the tire sealant and compressor kit during cold temperatures, warm the kit in a heated environment for five minutes. This will help to inflate the tire faster.

If a tire goes flat, avoid further tire and wheel damage by driving slowly to a level place. Turn on the hazard warning flashers. See *Hazard Warning Flashers on page 6-4*.

See *If a Tire Goes Flat on page 10-58* for other important safety warnings.

Do not remove any objects that have penetrated the tire.

1. Remove the tire sealant and compressor kit from its storage location. See *Storing the Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit on page 10-67*.
2. Unwrap the sealant/air hose (6) and the power plug (8).
3. Place the kit on the ground.
Make sure the tire valve stem is positioned close to the ground so the hose will reach it.
4. Remove the valve stem cap from the flat tire by turning it counterclockwise.
5. Attach the sealant/air hose (6) onto the tire valve stem. Turn it clockwise until it is tight.

6. Plug the power plug (8) into the accessory power outlet in the vehicle. Unplug all items from other accessory power outlets. See *Power Outlets on page 5-6*.

If the vehicle has an accessory power outlet, do not use the cigarette lighter.

If the vehicle only has a cigarette lighter, use the cigarette lighter.

Do not pinch the power plug cord in the door or window.

7. Start the vehicle. The vehicle must be running while using the air compressor.
8. Press and turn the selector switch (1) counterclockwise to the Sealant + Air position.

9. Press the on/off button (2) to turn the tire sealant and compressor kit on.

The compressor will inject sealant and air into the tire.

The pressure gauge (3) will initially show a high pressure while the compressor pushes the sealant into the tire. Once the sealant is completely dispersed into the tire, the pressure will quickly drop and start to rise again as the tire inflates with air only.

10. Inflate the tire to the recommended inflation pressure using the pressure gauge (3). The recommended inflation pressure can be found on the Tire and Loading Information label. See *Tire Pressure* on page 10-44.

The pressure gauge (3) may read higher than the actual tire pressure while the compressor is on. Turn the compressor off to get an accurate pressure

reading. The compressor may be turned on/off until the correct pressure is reached.

 **Caution**

If the recommended pressure cannot be reached after approximately 25 minutes, the vehicle should not be driven farther. The tire is too severely damaged and the tire sealant and compressor kit cannot inflate the tire. Remove the power plug from the accessory power outlet and unscrew the inflating hose from the tire valve. See *Roadside Service* on page 13-5.

11. Press the on/off button (2) to turn the tire sealant and compressor kit off.

The tire is not sealed and will continue to leak air until the vehicle is driven and the sealant is distributed in the tire, therefore, Steps 12–18 must be done immediately after Step 11.

Be careful while handling the tire sealant and compressor kit as it could be warm after usage.

12. Unplug the power plug (8) from the accessory power outlet in the vehicle.
13. Turn the sealant/air hose (6) counterclockwise to remove it from the tire valve stem.
14. Replace the tire valve stem cap.
15. Replace the sealant/air hose (6), and the power plug (8) back in their original location.



16. If the flat tire was able to inflate to the recommended inflation pressure, remove the maximum speed label from the sealant canister (5) and place it in a highly visible location. Do not exceed the speed on this label until the damaged tire is repaired or replaced.
17. Return the equipment to its original storage location in the vehicle.
18. Immediately drive the vehicle 8 km (5 mi) to distribute the sealant in the tire.

19. Stop at a safe location and check the tire pressure. Refer to Steps 1–11 under “Using the Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit without Sealant to Inflate a Tire (Not Punctured).”

If the tire pressure has fallen more than 68 kPa (10 psi) below the recommended inflation pressure, stop driving the vehicle. The tire is too severely damaged and the tire sealant cannot seal the tire. See *Roadside Service* on page 13-5.

If the tire pressure has not dropped more than 68 kPa (10 psi) from the recommended inflation pressure, inflate the tire to the recommended inflation pressure.

20. Wipe off any sealant from the wheel, tire, and vehicle.

21. Dispose of the used sealant canister (5) and sealant/air hose (6) assembly at a local dealer or in accordance with local state codes and practices.
22. Replace with a new canister assembly available from your dealer.
23. After temporarily sealing the tire using the tire sealant and compressor kit, take the vehicle to an authorized dealer within 161 km (100 mi) of driving to have the tire repaired or replaced.

Using the Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit without Sealant to Inflate a Tire (Not Punctured)

To use the air compressor to inflate a tire with air only and not sealant:



1. Selector Switch (Sealant/Air or Air Only)
2. On/Off Button

3. Pressure Gauge
4. Pressure Deflation Button
5. Tire Sealant Canister
6. Sealant/Air Hose (Clear)
7. Air Only Hose (Black)
8. Power Plug
9. Canister Release Button (Under Sealant/Air Hose)

If a tire goes flat, avoid further tire and wheel damage by driving slowly to a level place. Turn on the hazard warning flashers. See *Hazard Warning Flashers* on page 6-4.

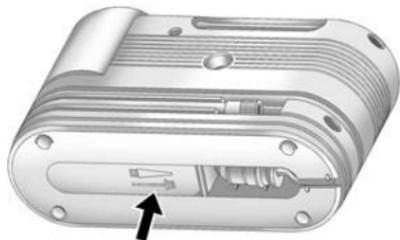
See *If a Tire Goes Flat* on page 10-58 for other important safety warnings.

1. Remove the tire sealant and compressor kit from its storage location. See *Storing the Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit* on page 10-67.
2. Unwrap the air only hose (7) and the power plug (8).

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- Place the kit on the ground.
Make sure the tire valve stem is positioned close to the ground so the hose will reach it.
- Remove the tire valve stem cap from the flat tire by turning it counterclockwise.
- Attach the air only hose (7) onto the tire valve stem by turning it clockwise until it is tight.
- Plug the power plug (8) into the accessory power outlet in the vehicle. Unplug all items from other accessory power outlets. See *Power Outlets on page 5-6*.
If the vehicle has an accessory power outlet, do not use the cigarette lighter.
If the vehicle only has a cigarette lighter, use the cigarette lighter.
Do not pinch the power plug cord in the door or window.
- Start the vehicle. The vehicle must be running while using the air compressor.
- Press and turn the selector switch (1) clockwise to the Air Only position.
- Press the on/off button (2) to turn the compressor on.
The compressor will inflate the tire with air only.
- Inflate the tire to the recommended inflation pressure using the pressure gauge (3). The recommended inflation pressure can be found on the Tire and Loading Information label. See *Tire Pressure on page 10-44*.
The pressure gauge (3) may read higher than the actual tire pressure while the compressor is on. Turn the compressor off to get an accurate reading. The compressor may be turned on/off until the correct pressure is reached.
If you inflate the tire higher than the recommended pressure you can adjust the excess pressure by pressing the pressure deflation button (4) until the proper pressure reading is reached. This option is only functional when using the air only hose (7).
- Press the on/off button (2) to turn the tire sealant and compressor kit off.
Be careful while handling the tire sealant and compressor kit as it could be warm after usage.
- Unplug the power plug (8) from the accessory power outlet in the vehicle.
- Disconnect the air only hose (7) from the tire valve stem, by turning it counterclockwise, and replace the tire valve stem cap.
- Replace the air only hose (7) and the power plug (8) and cord back in its original location.

- Place the equipment in the original storage location in the vehicle.



The tire sealant and compressor kit has an accessory adapter located in a compartment on the bottom of its housing that may be used to inflate air mattresses, balls, etc.

Removal and Installation of the Sealant Canister

To remove the sealant canister:

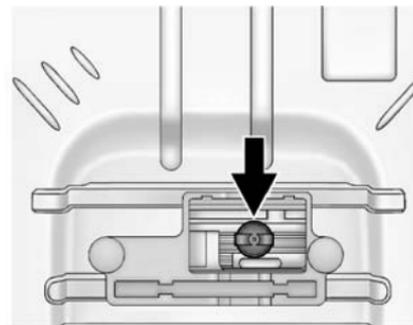
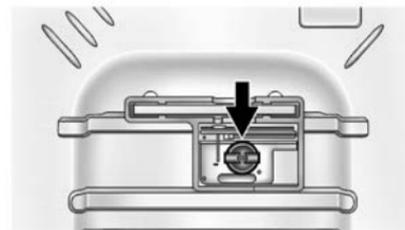
- Unwrap the sealant hose.

- Press the canister release button (9).
- Pull up and remove the canister.
- Replace with a new canister which is available from your dealer.
- Push the new canister into place.

Storing the Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit

The tire sealant and compressor kit is in the trunk in one of the following locations.

- Open the trunk. See *Trunk* on page 2-12.



- Remove the retainer that holds the tire sealant and compressor kit in place.

3. Remove the tire sealant and compressor kit from the foam container.

To store the tire sealant and compressor kit, reverse the steps.

Jump Starting

For more information about the vehicle battery, see *Battery on page 10-24*.

If the vehicle battery has run down, you may want to use another vehicle and some jumper cables to start your vehicle. Be sure to use the following steps to do it safely.

Warning

Batteries can hurt you. They can be dangerous because:

- They contain acid that can burn you.
- They contain gas that can explode or ignite.
- They contain enough electricity to burn you.

If you do not follow these steps exactly, some or all of these things can hurt you.

Caution

Ignoring these steps could result in costly damage to the vehicle that would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Trying to start the vehicle by pushing or pulling it will not work, and it could damage the vehicle.

1. Check the other vehicle. It must have a 12-volt battery with a negative ground system.

Caution

If the other vehicle does not have a 12-volt system with a negative ground, both vehicles can be damaged. Only use a vehicle that has a 12-volt system with a negative ground for jump starting.

- Get the vehicles close enough so the jumper cables can reach, but be sure the vehicles are not touching each other. If they are, it could cause a ground connection you do not want. You would not be able to start your vehicle and the bad grounding could damage the electrical systems.

To avoid the possibility of the vehicles rolling, set the parking brake firmly on both vehicles involved in the jump start procedure. Put an automatic transmission in P (Park) or a manual transmission in Neutral before setting the parking brake.

⚠ Caution

If any accessories are left on or plugged in during the jump starting procedure, they could be damaged. The repairs would not be covered by the vehicle

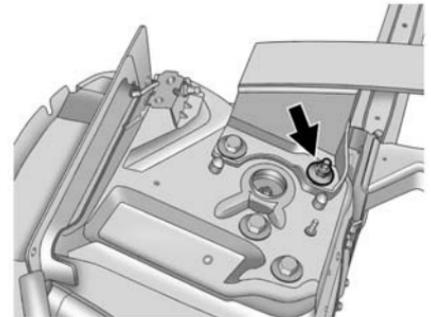
(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

warranty. Whenever possible, turn off or unplug all accessories on either vehicle when jump starting.

- Turn off the ignition on both vehicles. Unplug unnecessary accessories plugged into the cigarette lighter or the accessory power outlets. Turn off the radio and all lamps that are not needed. This will avoid sparks and help save both batteries. And it could save the radio!

- Open the hoods and locate the positive (+) and negative (-) terminal locations or the remote positive (+) and remote negative (-) terminals of the other vehicle. Then locate the remote positive (+) location on your vehicle. See *Engine Compartment Overview on page 10-5* for locations of the terminals.



Your vehicle has a remote negative (-) ground location, as shown in the illustration. It is on the left side of the engine

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compartment. See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 10-5. You should always use this remote ground location, instead of the terminal on the battery.

Caution

Do not connect a negative cable to the Engine Control Module (ECM), ECM mounting bracket, or any cables that attach to the ECM bracket. This may damage the ECM. Always attach the negative cable to the vehicle's remote negative ground location, instead of the ECM, ECM bracket, or any cables attached to the ECM bracket.

Warning

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

Warning

Using an open flame near a battery can cause battery gas to explode. People have been hurt doing this, and some have been blinded. Use a flashlight if you need more light.

Be sure the battery has enough water. You do not need to add water to the battery installed in your new vehicle. But if a battery has filler caps, be sure the right amount of fluid is there. If it is low,

(Continued)

Warning (Continued)

add water to take care of that first. If you do not, explosive gas could be present.

Battery fluid contains acid that can burn you. Do not get it on you. If you accidentally get it in your eyes or on your skin, flush the place with water and get medical help immediately.

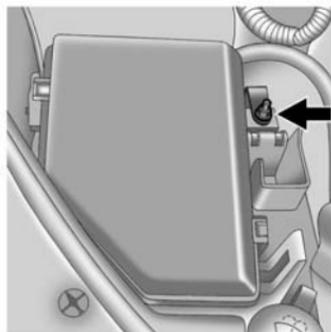
Warning

Fans or other moving engine parts can injure you badly. Keep your hands away from moving parts once the engine is running.

5. Check that the jumper cables do not have loose or missing insulation. If they do, you could get a shock. The vehicles could be damaged too.

Before you connect the cables, here are some basic things you should know. Positive (+) will go to positive (+) or to a remote positive (+) terminal if the vehicle has one. Negative (-) will go to a heavy, unpainted metal engine part or to a remote negative (-) terminal if the vehicle has one.

Do not connect positive (+) to negative (-) or you will get a short that would damage the battery and maybe other parts too. And do not connect the negative (-) cable to the negative (-) terminal on the dead battery because this can cause sparks.



6. Connect the red positive (+) cable to the positive (+) terminal of the dead battery. Use a remote positive (+) terminal if the vehicle has one.
7. Do not let the other end touch metal. Connect it to the positive (+) terminal of the good battery. Use a remote positive (+) terminal if the vehicle has one.
8. Now connect the black negative (-) cable to the negative terminal of the good battery. Use a remote negative (-) terminal if the vehicle has one.

Do not let the other end touch anything until the next step. The other end of the negative (-) cable does not go to the dead battery. It goes to a heavy, unpainted metal engine part or to a remote negative (-) terminal on the vehicle with the dead battery.

9. Connect the other end of the negative (-) cable at least 45 cm (18 in) away from the dead battery, but not near engine parts that move. The electrical connection is just as good there, and the chance of sparks getting back to the battery is much less.

Use a remote negative (-) terminal if the vehicle has one. Your vehicle's remote negative (-) ground location is for this purpose.
10. Now start the vehicle with the good battery and run the engine for a while.
11. Try to start the vehicle that had the dead battery. If it will not start after a few tries, it probably needs service.

Caution

If the jumper cables are connected or removed in the wrong order, electrical shorting may occur and damage the vehicle. The repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Always connect and remove the jumper cables in the correct order, making sure that the cables do not touch each other or other metal.

Jumper Cable Removal

Reverse the sequence exactly when removing the jumper cables.

Towing the Vehicle

Caution

Incorrectly towing a disabled vehicle may cause damage. The damage would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Have the vehicle towed on a flatbed car carrier. A wheel lift tow truck could damage the vehicle.

Consult your dealer or a professional towing service if the disabled vehicle must be towed.

Recreational Vehicle Towing

Recreational vehicle towing means towing the vehicle behind another vehicle – such as behind a motorhome. The two most common types of recreational vehicle towing are known as dinghy towing and dolly towing. Dinghy towing is towing the vehicle with all four

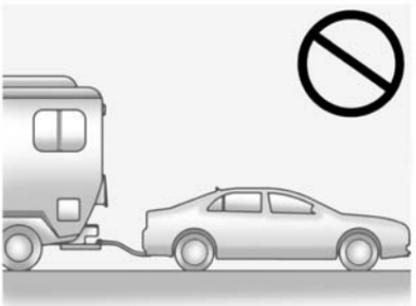
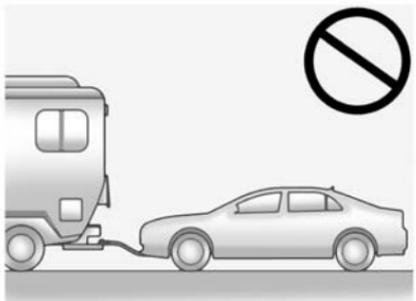
wheels on the ground. Dolly towing is towing the vehicle with two wheels on the ground and two wheels up on a device known as a dolly.

Here are some important things to consider before recreational vehicle towing:

- What is the towing capacity of the towing vehicle? Be sure to read the tow vehicle manufacturer's recommendations.
- What is the distance that will be traveled? Some vehicles have restrictions on how far and how long they can tow.
- Is the proper towing equipment going to be used? See your dealer or trailering professional for additional advice and equipment recommendations.

- Is the vehicle ready to be towed? Just as preparing the vehicle for a long trip, make sure the vehicle is prepared to be towed.

Dinghy Towing



⚠ Caution

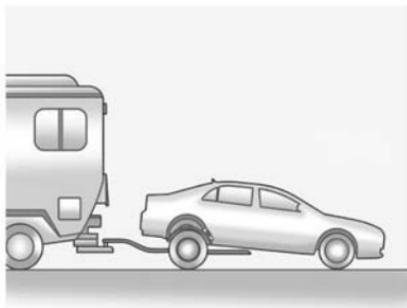
If the vehicle is towed with all four wheels on the ground, the drivetrain components could be damaged. The repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Do not tow the vehicle with all four wheels on the ground.

The vehicle was not designed to be towed with all four wheels on the ground. If a rear-wheel-drive vehicle must be towed, a dolly or a trailer

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should be used. If an all-wheel-drive vehicle must be towed, a trailer should be used. See “Dolly Towing” following for more information.

Dolly Towing (Rear-Wheel-Drive Vehicles)



Use the following procedure to dolly tow a rear-wheel-drive vehicle from the rear:

1. Attach the dolly to the tow vehicle following the dolly manufacturer's instructions.
2. Put the rear wheels on the dolly.

3. Firmly set the parking brake. See *Parking Brake on page 9-29*.
4. Put the vehicle in P (Park) for an automatic transmission or in 1 (First) for a manual transmission.
5. Securely attach the vehicle being towed to the dolly.
6. Clamp the steering wheel in a straight-ahead position with a clamping device designed for towing.
7. Turn the ignition to LOCK/OFF.

Appearance Care

Exterior Care

Locks

Locks are lubricated at the factory. Use a de-icing agent only when absolutely necessary, and have the locks greased after using. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants on page 11-13*.

Washing the Vehicle

To preserve the vehicle's finish, wash it often and out of direct sunlight.

Caution

Do not use petroleum-based, acidic, or abrasive cleaning agents as they can damage the vehicle's paint, metal, or plastic parts. If damage occurs, it would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Approved cleaning

(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

products can be obtained from your dealer. Follow all manufacturer directions regarding correct product usage, necessary safety precautions, and appropriate disposal of any vehicle care product.

 **Caution**

Avoid using high-pressure washes closer than 30 cm (12 in) to the surface of the vehicle. Use of power washers exceeding 8,274 kPa (1,200 psi) can result in damage or removal of paint and decals.

The  symbol is on any underhood compartment electrical center that should not be power

washed. This could cause damage that would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

If using an automatic car wash, follow the car wash instructions. The windshield wiper and rear window wiper, if equipped, must be off. Remove any accessories that may be damaged or interfere with the car wash equipment.

Rinse the vehicle well, before washing and after, to remove all cleaning agents completely. If they are allowed to dry on the surface, they could stain.

Dry the finish with a soft, clean chamois or an all-cotton towel to avoid surface scratches and water spotting.

Finish Care

Application of aftermarket clearcoat sealant/wax materials is not recommended. If painted surfaces are damaged, see your dealer to have the damage assessed and repaired. Foreign materials such as

calcium chloride and other salts, ice melting agents, road oil and tar, tree sap, bird droppings, chemicals from industrial chimneys, etc., can damage the vehicle's finish if they remain on painted surfaces. Wash the vehicle as soon as possible. If necessary, use non-abrasive cleaners that are marked safe for painted surfaces to remove foreign matter.

Occasional hand waxing or mild polishing should be done to remove residue from the paint finish. See your dealer for approved cleaning products.

Do not apply waxes or polishes to uncoated plastic, vinyl, rubber, decals, simulated wood, or flat paint as damage can occur.

 **Caution**

Machine compounding or aggressive polishing on a basecoat/clearcoat paint finish

(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

may damage it. Use only non-abrasive waxes and polishes that are made for a basecoat/clearcoat paint finish on the vehicle.

To keep the paint finish looking new, keep the vehicle garaged or covered whenever possible.

Protecting Exterior Bright Metal Moldings

Caution

Failure to clean and protect the bright metal moldings can result in a hazy white finish or pitting. This damage would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

The bright metal moldings on the vehicle are aluminum or stainless steel. To prevent damage always follow these cleaning instructions:

- Be sure the molding is cool to the touch before applying any cleaning solution.
- Use a cleaning solution approved for aluminum or stainless steel. Some cleaners are highly acidic or contain alkaline substances and can damage the moldings.
- Always dilute a concentrated cleaner according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Do not use chrome cleaners.
- Do not use cleaners that are not intended for automotive use.
- Use a nonabrasive wax on the vehicle after washing to protect and extend the molding finish.

Cleaning Exterior Lamps/ Lenses, Emblems, Decals and Stripes

Use only lukewarm or cold water, a soft cloth, and a car washing soap to clean exterior lamps, lenses, emblems, decals and stripes. Follow instructions under "Washing the Vehicle" previously in this section.

Lamp covers are made of plastic, and some have a UV protective coating. Do not clean or wipe them when dry.

Do not use any of the following on lamp covers:

- Abrasive or caustic agents.
- Washer fluids and other cleaning agents in higher concentrations than suggested by the manufacturer.
- Solvents, alcohols, fuels, or other harsh cleaners.
- Ice scrapers or other hard items.

- Aftermarket appearance caps or covers while the lamps are illuminated, due to excessive heat generated.

 **Caution**

Failure to clean lamps properly can cause damage to the lamp cover that would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

 **Caution**

Using wax on low gloss black finish stripes can increase the gloss level and create a non-uniform finish. Clean low gloss stripes with soap and water only.

Air Intakes

Clear debris from the air intakes, between the hood and windshield when washing the vehicle.

Windshield and Wiper Blades

Clean the outside of the windshield with glass cleaner.

Clean rubber blades using a lint-free cloth or paper towel soaked with windshield washer fluid or a mild detergent. Wash the windshield thoroughly when cleaning the blades. Bugs, road grime, sap, and a buildup of vehicle wash/wax treatments may cause wiper streaking.

Replace the wiper blades if they are worn or damaged. Damage can be caused by extreme dusty conditions, sand, salt, heat, sun, snow, and ice.

Weatherstrips

Apply Dielectric silicone grease on weatherstrips to make them last longer, seal better, and not stick or squeak. Lubricate weatherstrips at least once a year. Hot, dry climates may require more frequent application. Black marks from rubber material on painted surfaces

can be removed by rubbing with a clean cloth. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants on page 11-13*.

Tires

Use a stiff brush with tire cleaner to clean the tires.

 **Caution**

Using petroleum-based tire dressing products on the vehicle may damage the paint finish and/or tires. When applying a tire dressing, always wipe off any overspray from all painted surfaces on the vehicle.

Wheels and Trim — Aluminum or Chrome

Use a soft, clean cloth with mild soap and water to clean the wheels. After rinsing thoroughly with clean water, dry with a soft, clean towel. A wax may then be applied.

 **Caution**

Chrome wheels and other chrome trim may be damaged if the vehicle is not washed after driving on roads that have been sprayed with magnesium, calcium, or sodium chloride. These chlorides are used on roads for conditions such as ice and dust. Always wash the chrome with soap and water after exposure.

 **Caution**

To avoid surface damage, do not use strong soaps, chemicals, abrasive polishes, cleaners, brushes, or cleaners that contain acid on aluminum or chrome-plated wheels. Use only approved cleaners. Also, never drive a vehicle with aluminum or chrome-plated wheels through an

(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

automatic car wash that uses silicone carbide tire cleaning brushes. Damage could occur and the repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Steering, Suspension, and Chassis Components

Visually inspect steering, suspension, and chassis components for damaged, loose, or missing parts or signs of wear at least once a year.

Inspect power steering for proper hook-up, binding, leaks, cracks, chafing, etc.

Visually check constant velocity joint boots and axle seals for leaks.

Body Component Lubrication

Lubricate all key lock cylinders, hood hinges, liftgate hinges, steel fuel door hinge, unless the components are plastic. Applying

silicone grease on weatherstrips with a clean cloth will make them last longer, seal better, and not stick or squeak.

Underbody Maintenance

At least twice a year, spring and fall use plain water to flush any corrosive materials from the underbody. Take care to thoroughly clean any areas where mud and other debris can collect.

Sheet Metal Damage

If the vehicle is damaged and requires sheet metal repair or replacement, make sure the body repair shop applies anti-corrosion material to parts repaired or replaced to restore corrosion protection.

Original manufacturer replacement parts will provide the corrosion protection while maintaining the vehicle warranty.

Finish Damage

Quickly repair minor chips and scratches with touch-up materials available from your dealer to avoid corrosion. Larger areas of finish damage can be corrected in your dealer's body and paint shop.

Chemical Paint Spotting

Airborne pollutants can fall upon and attack painted vehicle surfaces causing blotchy, ring-shaped discolorations, and small, irregular dark spots etched into the paint surface. See "Finish Care" previously in this section.

Interior Care

To prevent dirt particle abrasions, regularly clean the vehicle's interior. Immediately remove any soils. Note that newspapers or dark garments that can transfer color to home furnishings can also permanently transfer color to the vehicle's interior.

Use a soft bristle brush to remove dust from knobs and crevices on the instrument cluster. Using a mild soap solution, immediately remove hand lotions, sunscreen, and insect repellent from all interior surfaces or permanent damage may result.

Your dealer may have products for cleaning the interior. Use cleaners specifically designed for the surfaces being cleaned to prevent permanent damage. Apply all cleaners directly to the cleaning cloth. Do not spray cleaners directly on any switches or controls. Cleaners should be removed quickly. Never allow cleaners to remain on the surface being cleaned for extended periods of time.

Cleaners may contain solvents that can become concentrated in the interior. Before using cleaners, read and adhere to all safety instructions on the label. While cleaning the interior, maintain adequate ventilation by opening the doors and windows.

To prevent damage, do not clean the interior using the following cleaners or techniques:

- Never use a razor or any other sharp object to remove a soil from any interior surface.
- Never use a brush with stiff bristles.
- Never rub any surface aggressively or with excessive pressure.
- Do not use laundry detergents or dishwashing soaps with degreasers. For liquid cleaners, use approximately 20 drops per 3.8 L (1 gal) of water. A concentrated soap solution will leave a residue that creates streaks and attracts dirt. Do not use solutions that contain strong or caustic soap.
- Do not heavily saturate the upholstery when cleaning.
- Do not use solvents or cleaners containing solvents.

Interior Glass

To clean, use a terry cloth fabric dampened with water. Wipe droplets left behind with a clean dry cloth. Commercial glass cleaners may be used, if necessary, after cleaning the interior glass with plain water.



Caution

To prevent scratching, never use abrasive cleaners on automotive glass. Abrasive cleaners or aggressive cleaning may damage the rear window defogger.

Cleaning the windshield with water during the first three to six months of ownership will reduce tendency to fog.

Speaker Covers

Vacuum around a speaker cover gently, so that the speaker will not be damaged. Clean spots with just water and mild soap.

Coated Moldings

Coated moldings should be cleaned.

- When lightly soiled, wipe with a sponge or soft lint-free cloth dampened with water.
- When heavily soiled, use warm soapy water.

Fabric/Carpet/Suede

Start by vacuuming the surface using a soft brush attachment. If a rotating brush attachment is being used during vacuuming, only use it on the floor carpet. Before cleaning, gently remove as much of the soil as possible using one of the following techniques:

- Gently blot liquids with a paper towel. Continue blotting until no more soil can be removed.
- For solid soils, remove as much as possible prior to vacuuming.

To clean:

1. Saturate a clean lint-free colorfast cloth with water. Microfiber cloth is recommended to prevent lint transfer to the fabric or carpet.
2. Remove excess moisture by gently wringing until water does not drip from the cleaning cloth.
3. Start on the outside edge of the soil and gently rub toward the center. Fold the cleaning cloth to a clean area frequently to prevent forcing the soil in to the fabric.
4. Continue gently rubbing the soiled area until there is no longer any color transfer from the soil to the cleaning cloth.
5. If the soil is not completely removed, use a mild soap solution followed only by plain water.

If the soil is not completely removed, it may be necessary to use a commercial upholstery

cleaner or spot lifter. Test a small hidden area for colorfastness before using a commercial upholstery cleaner or spot lifter. If ring formation occurs, clean the entire fabric or carpet.

Following the cleaning process, a paper towel can be used to blot excess moisture.

Cleaning High Gloss Surfaces and Vehicle Information and Radio Displays

For vehicles with high gloss surfaces or vehicle displays, use a microfiber cloth to wipe surfaces. Before wiping the surface with the microfiber cloth, use a soft bristle brush to remove dirt that could scratch the surface. Then use the microfiber cloth by gently rubbing to clean. Never use window cleaners or solvents. Periodically hand wash the microfiber cloth separately, using mild soap. Do not use bleach or fabric softener. Rinse thoroughly and air dry before next use.

Caution

Do not attach a device with a suction cup to the display. This may cause damage and would not be covered by the warranty.

Instrument Panel, Leather, Vinyl, Other Plastic Surfaces, Low Gloss Paint Surfaces and Natural Open Pore Wood Surfaces

Use a soft microfiber cloth dampened with water to remove dust and loose dirt. For a more thorough cleaning, use a soft microfiber cloth dampened with a mild soap solution.

Caution

Soaking or saturating leather, especially perforated leather, as well as other interior surfaces,
(Continued)

Caution (Continued)

may cause permanent damage. Wipe excess moisture from these surfaces after cleaning and allow them to dry naturally. Never use heat, steam, spot lifters, or spot removers. Do not use cleaners that contain silicone or wax-based products. Cleaners containing these solvents can permanently change the appearance and feel of leather or soft trim and are not recommended.

Do not use cleaners that increase gloss, especially on the instrument panel. Reflected glare can decrease visibility through the windshield under certain conditions.

 **Caution**

Use of air fresheners may cause permanent damage to plastics and painted surfaces. If an air freshener comes in contact with any plastic or painted surface in the vehicle, blot immediately and clean with a soft cloth dampened with a mild soap solution. Damage caused by air fresheners would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Cargo Cover and Convenience Net

Wash with warm water and mild detergent. Do not use chlorine bleach. Rinse with cold water, and then dry completely.

Care of Safety Belts

Keep belts clean and dry.

 **Warning**

Do not bleach or dye safety belts. It may severely weaken them. In a crash, they might not be able to provide adequate protection. Clean safety belts only with mild soap and lukewarm water.

Floor Mats

 **Warning**

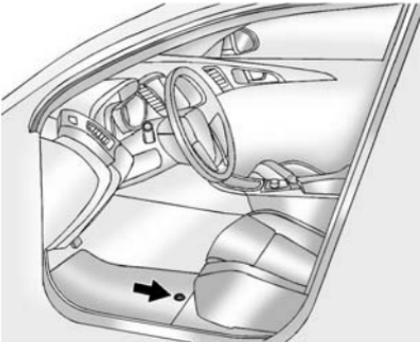
If a floor mat is the wrong size or is not properly installed, it can interfere with the pedals. Interference with the pedals can cause unintended acceleration and/or increased stopping distance which can cause a crash and injury. Make sure the floor mat does not interfere with the pedals.

Use the following guidelines for proper floor mat usage.

- The original equipment floor mats were designed for your vehicle. If the floor mats need replacing, it is recommended that GM certified floor mats be purchased. Non-GM floor mats may not fit properly and may interfere with the pedals. Always check that the floor mats do not interfere with the pedals.
- Use the floor mat with the correct side up. Do not turn it over.
- Do not place anything on top of the driver side floor mat.
- Use only a single floor mat on the driver's side.
- Do not place one floor mat on top of another.

The driver side floor mat is held in place by a button-type retainer.

Removing and Replacing the Floor Mats



1. Pull up on the rear of the floor mat to unlock the retainer and remove.
2. Reinstall by lining up the floor mat retainer opening over the carpet retainer and snap into position.
3. Make sure the floor mat is properly secured in place.

Service and Maintenance

General Information

General Information 11-1

Cadillac Premium Care Maintenance

Cadillac Premium Care Maintenance 11-3

Maintenance Schedule

Maintenance Schedule 11-3

Special Application Services

Special Application Services 11-9

Additional Maintenance and Care

Additional Maintenance and Care 11-10

Recommended Fluids, Lubricants, and Parts

Recommended Fluids and Lubricants 11-13
Maintenance Replacement Parts 11-15

Maintenance Records

Maintenance Records 11-16

General Information

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

11-2 Service and Maintenance

technicians, the 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.

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 on page 9-10*.
- Are driven on reasonable road surfaces within legal driving limits.
- Use the recommended fuel. See *Fuel on page 9-43*.

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.

- 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 on page 10-3*.

Cadillac Premium Care Maintenance

Your vehicle comes with the Cadillac Premium Care Maintenance. It is a maintenance program that covers select maintenance services during the first 4 years or 80 000 km (50,000 mi), whichever comes first.

Cadillac Premium Care Maintenance covers routine maintenance services, when scheduled in accordance with the owner manual, including:

- Oil changes based on the vehicle's oil life monitor system.
- Tire rotation every 12 000 km (7,500 mi).
- Engine air cleaner filter replacement.

- Passenger compartment air filter replacement.
- Multi-point vehicle inspection (MPVI) performed by a qualified technician.

Cadillac requires that all Cadillac Premium Care Maintenance services be performed by a Cadillac authorized service dealer.

Maintenance Schedule

Owner Checks and Services

At Each Fuel Stop

- Check the engine oil level. See *Engine Oil on page 10-7*.

Once a Month

- Check the tire inflation pressures. See *Tire Pressure on page 10-44*.
- Inspect the tires for wear. See *Tire Inspection on page 10-50*.
- Check the windshield washer fluid level. See *Washer Fluid on page 10-21*.

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

11-4 Service and Maintenance

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* on page 10-9.

Tire Rotation and Required Services Every 12 000 km/ 7,500 mi

Rotate the tires, if recommended for the vehicle, and perform the following services. See *Tire Rotation* on page 10-50.

- Check engine oil level and oil life percentage. If needed, change engine oil and filter, and reset oil life system. See *Engine Oil* on page 10-7 and *Engine Oil Life System* on page 10-9.

- Check engine coolant level. See *Engine Coolant* on page 10-14.
- Check windshield washer fluid level. See *Washer Fluid* on page 10-21.
- Visually inspect windshield wiper blades for wear, cracking, or contamination. See *Exterior Care* on page 10-74. Replace worn or damaged wiper blades. See *Wiper Blade Replacement* on page 10-26.
- Check tire inflation pressures. See *Tire Pressure* on page 10-44.
- Inspect tire wear. See *Tire Inspection* on page 10-50.
- Visually check for fluid leaks.
- Inspect engine air cleaner filter. See *Engine Air Cleaner/Filter* on page 10-11.
- Inspect brake system.
- Visually inspect steering, suspension, and chassis components for damaged, loose,

or missing parts or signs of wear. See *Exterior Care* on page 10-74.

- Check restraint system components. See *Safety System Check* on page 3-15.
- Visually inspect fuel system for damage or leaks.
- Visually inspect exhaust system and nearby heat shields for loose or damaged parts.
- Lubricate body components. See *Exterior Care* on page 10-74.
- Check starter switch. See *Starter Switch Check* on page 10-25.
- Check automatic transmission shift lock control function. See *Automatic Transmission Shift Lock Control Function Check* on page 10-26.
- Check parking brake and automatic transmission park mechanism. See *Park Brake and P (Park) Mechanism Check* on page 10-26.

- Check accelerator pedal for damage, high effort, or binding. Replace if needed.
 - Visually inspect gas strut for signs of wear, cracks, or other damage. Check the hold open ability of the strut. See your dealer if service is required.
- Check tire sealant expiration date, if equipped. See *Tire Sealant and Compressor Kit on page 10-59*.
 - Inspect sunroof track and seal, if equipped. See *Sunroof on page 2-20*.

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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
Rotate tires, if recommended for the vehicle, and perform Required Services. Check engine oil level and oil life percentage. Change engine oil and filter, if needed. (1)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Replace passenger compartment air filter. (2)			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
Inspect evaporative control system. (3)						✓						✓						✓		
Replace engine air cleaner filter. (4)						✓						✓						✓		
Replace spark plugs. Inspect spark plug wires.								✓							✓					
Drain and fill engine cooling system. (5)																				✓
Visually inspect accessory drive belts. (6)																				✓
Change manual transmission fluid.						✓						✓						✓		
Inspect supercharger drive belt. (7)													✓							
Drain, flush, and fill intercooler system. (6)																				✓
Change rear axle fluid.					✓							✓						✓		
Replace brake fluid. (8)												✓								✓
Replace clutch fluid. (9)				✓				✓				✓			✓					✓

**Footnotes — Maintenance
Schedule Additional Required
Services - Normal**

(1) Vehicles with different size front and rear tires do not have tire rotation. See *Tire Rotation on page 10-50*.

(2) Or every two years, whichever comes first. More frequent replacement may be needed if the vehicle is driven in areas with heavy traffic, areas with poor air quality, or areas with high dust levels. Replacement may also be needed if there is a reduction in air flow, excessive window fogging, or odors.

(3) Check all fuel and vapor lines and hoses for proper hook-up, routing, and condition.

(4) Or every four years, whichever comes first.

(5) Or every five years, whichever comes first. See *Cooling System on page 10-13*.

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

(7) Inspect for fraying, excessive cracking, or damage; replace, if needed.

(8) Or every 10 years, whichever comes first.

(9) Or every two years, whichever comes first.

11-8 Service and Maintenance

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
	Rotate tires, if recommended for the vehicle, and perform Required Services. Check engine oil level and oil life percentage. Change engine oil and filter, if needed. (1)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Replace passenger compartment air filter. (2)			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
Inspect evaporative control system. (3)						✓						✓						✓		
Replace engine air cleaner filter. (4)						✓						✓						✓		
Replace spark plugs. Inspect spark plug wires.								✓							✓					
Change automatic transmission fluid and filter.						✓						✓						✓		
Change manual transmission fluid.			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
Drain and fill engine cooling system. (5)																				✓
Visually inspect accessory drive belts. (6)																				✓
Change rear axle fluid.						✓						✓						✓		
Inspect supercharger drive belt. (7)													✓							
Drain, flush, and fill intercooler system. (5)																				✓
Replace brake fluid. (8)												✓								✓
Replace clutch fluid. (9)				✓				✓				✓			✓					✓

Footnotes — Maintenance Schedule Additional Required Services - Severe

(1) Vehicles with different size front and rear tires do not have tire rotation. See *Tire Rotation on page 10-50*.

(2) Or every two years, whichever comes first. More frequent replacement may be needed if the vehicle is driven in areas with heavy traffic, areas with poor air quality, or areas with high dust levels. Replacement may also be needed if there is a reduction in air flow, excessive window fogging, or odors.

(3) Check all fuel and vapor lines and hoses for proper hook-up, routing, and condition.

(4) Or every four years, whichever comes first.

(5) Or every five years, whichever comes first. See *Cooling System on page 10-13*.

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

(7) Inspect for fraying, excessive cracking, or damage; replace, if needed.

(8) Or every 10 years, whichever comes first.

(9) Or every two years, whichever comes first.

Special Application Services

- Severe Commercial Use Vehicles Only: Lubricate chassis components every 5 000 km/ 3,000 mi.
- Have underbody flushing service performed. See "Underbody Maintenance" in *Exterior Care on page 10-74*.

Additional Maintenance and Care

Your vehicle is an important investment and caring for it properly may help to avoid future costly repairs. To maintain vehicle performance, additional maintenance services may be required.

It is recommended that your dealer perform these services — their trained dealer technicians know your vehicle best. Your dealer can also perform a thorough assessment with a multi-point inspection to recommend when your vehicle may need attention.

The following list is intended to explain the services and conditions to look for that may indicate services are required.

Battery

The battery supplies power to start the engine and operate any additional electrical accessories.

- To avoid break-down or failure to start the vehicle, maintain a battery with full cranking power.
- Trained dealer technicians have the diagnostic equipment to test the battery and ensure that the connections and cables are corrosion-free.

Belts

- Belts may need replacing if they squeak or show signs of cracking or splitting.
- Trained dealer technicians have access to tools and equipment to inspect the belts and recommend adjustment or replacement when necessary.

Brakes

Brakes stop the vehicle and are crucial to safe driving.

- Signs of brake wear may include chirping, grinding, or squealing noises, or difficulty stopping.

- Trained dealer technicians have access to tools and equipment to inspect the brakes and recommend quality parts engineered for the vehicle.

Fluids

Proper fluid levels and approved fluids protect the vehicle's systems and components. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants on page 11-13* for GM approved fluids.

- Engine oil and windshield washer fluid levels should be checked at every fuel fill.
- Instrument cluster lights may come on to indicate that fluids may be low and need to be filled.

Hoses

Hoses transport fluids and should be regularly inspected to ensure that there are no cracks or leaks. With a multi-point inspection, your dealer can inspect the hoses and advise if replacement is needed.

Lamps

Properly working headlamps, taillamps, and brake lamps are important to see and be seen on the road.

- Signs that the headlamps need attention include dimming, failure to light, cracking, or damage. The brake lamps need to be checked periodically to ensure that they light when braking.
- With a multi-point inspection, your dealer can check the lamps and note any concerns.

Shocks and Struts

Shocks and struts help aid in control for a smoother ride.

- Signs of wear may include steering wheel vibration, bounce/sway while braking, longer stopping distance, or uneven tire wear.
- As part of the multi-point inspection, trained dealer technicians can visually inspect

the shocks and struts for signs of leaking, blown seals, or damage, and can advise when service is needed.

Tires

Tires need to be properly inflated, rotated, and balanced. Maintaining the tires can save money and fuel, and can reduce the risk of tire failure.

- Signs that the tires need to be replaced include three or more visible treadwear indicators; cord or fabric showing through the rubber; cracks or cuts in the tread or sidewall; or a bulge or split in the tire.
- Trained dealer technicians can inspect and recommend the right tires. Your dealer can also provide tire/wheel balancing services to ensure smooth vehicle operation at all speeds. Your dealer sells and services name brand tires.

Vehicle Care

To help keep the vehicle looking like new, vehicle care products are available from your dealer. For information on how to clean and protect the vehicle's interior and exterior, see *Interior Care on page 10-79* and *Exterior Care on page 10-74*.

Wheel Alignment

Wheel alignment is critical for ensuring that the tires deliver optimal wear and performance.

- Signs that the alignment may need to be adjusted include pulling, improper vehicle handling, or unusual tire wear.
- Your dealer has the required equipment to ensure proper wheel alignment.

Windshield

For safety, appearance, and the best viewing, keep the windshield clean and clear.

11-12 Service and Maintenance

- Signs of damage include scratches, cracks, and chips.
- Trained dealer technicians can inspect the windshield and recommend proper replacement if needed.

Wiper Blades

Wiper blades need to be cleaned and kept in good condition to provide a clear view.

- Signs of wear include streaking, skipping across the windshield, and worn or split rubber.
- Trained dealer technicians can check the wiper blades and replace them when needed.

Recommended Fluids, Lubricants, and Parts

Recommended Fluids and Lubricants

Usage	Fluid/Lubricant
Engine Oil	Use only engine oil licensed to the dexos1 [®] specification of the proper SAE viscosity grade. ACDelco dexos1 Synthetic Blend is recommended. See <i>Engine Oil</i> on page 10-7.
Engine Coolant	50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and use only DEX-COOL [®] Coolant. See <i>Engine Coolant</i> on page 10-14.
Fuel Additive	Fuel System Treatment PLUS (Part number 88861013). See <i>Fuel Additives</i> on page 9-44.
Hydraulic Brake System	DOT 3 Hydraulic Brake Fluid (GM Part No. 19299818, in Canada 19299819).
Windshield Washer	Automotive windshield washer fluid that meets regional freeze protection requirements.
Hydraulic Power Steering System	GM Power Steering Fluid (GM Part No. 89021185, in Canada 89021186).
Hydraulic Clutch System	DOT 4 Hydraulic Clutch Fluid (GM Part No. 19299570, in Canada 19299571).
Manual Transmission	Manual Transmission Fluid (GM Part No. 88861800, in Canada 88861801).
Automatic Transmission	DEXRON [®] -VI Automatic Transmission Fluid.

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Usage	Fluid/Lubricant
Rear Axle	SAE 75W-90 Synthetic Axle Lubricant (GM Part No. 89021677, in Canada 89021678) meeting GM Specification 9986115. With a complete drain and refill, add 118 ml (4 oz) of Limited-Slip Axle Lubricant Additive (GM Part No. 88900330, in Canada 992694) where required.
Chassis Lubrication	Chassis Lubricant (GM Part No. 12377985, in Canada 88901242) or lubricant meeting requirements of NLGI #2, Category LB or GC-LB.
Key Lock Cylinders	Multi-Purpose Lubricant, Superlube (GM Part No. 12346241, in Canada 10953474).
Hood Latch Assembly, Secondary Latch, Pivots, Spring Anchor, and Release Pawl	Lubriplate Lubricant Aerosol (GM Part No. 89021668, in Canada 89021674) or lubricant meeting requirements of NLGI #2, Category LB or GC-LB.
Hood and Door Hinges	Multi-Purpose Lubricant, Superlube (GM Part No. 12346241, in Canada 10953474).
Weatherstrip Conditioning	Weatherstrip Lubricant (GM Part No. 3634770, in Canada 10953518) or Dielectric Silicone Grease (GM Part No. 12345579, in Canada 10953481).

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	25898499	A3105C
Engine Oil Filter	89017524	PF48
Passenger Compartment Air Filter	19130403	CF133
Spark Plugs	12571165	41-104
Wiper Blades		
Driver Side – 56.5 cm (22 in)	20791461	—
Passenger Side – 53.3 cm (21 in)	20791462	—

Technical Data

Vehicle Identification

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Service Parts Identification Label	12-1

Vehicle Data

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Engine Drive Belt Routing ...	12-3

Vehicle Identification

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)



This legal identifier is in the front corner of the instrument panel, on the left side of the vehicle. It can be seen through the windshield from outside. The VIN also appears on the Vehicle Certification and Service Parts labels and certificates of title and registration.

Engine Identification

The eighth character in the VIN is the engine code. This code identifies the vehicle's engine, specifications, and replacement parts. See "Engine Specifications" under *Capacities and Specifications* on page 12-2 for the vehicle's engine code.

Service Parts Identification Label

This label, on the spare tire cover, has the following information:

- Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).
- Model designation.
- Paint information.
- Production options and special equipment.

Do not remove this label from the vehicle.

Vehicle Data

Capacities and Specifications

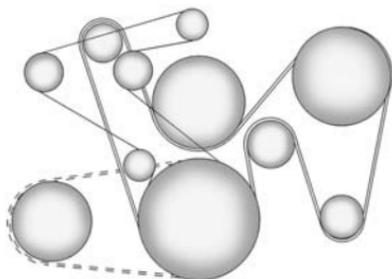
The following approximate capacities are given in metric and English conversions. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants on page 11-13* for more information.

Application	Capacities	
	Metric	English
Air Conditioning Refrigerant	For the air conditioning system refrigerant type and charge amount, see the refrigerant label under the hood. See your dealer for more information.	
Cooling System— Engine	11.8 L	12.5 qt
Cooling System— Intercooler	2.3 L	2.4 qt
Engine Oil with Filter	5.7 L	6.0 qt
Fuel Tank	68.1 L	18.0 gal
Wheel Nut Torque	150 N•m	110 lb ft
All capacities are approximate. When adding, be sure to fill to the approximate level, as recommended in this manual. Recheck fluid level after filling.		

Engine Specifications

Engine	VIN Code	Transmission	Spark Plug Gap
6.2L V8 Engine	P	Automatic Manual	0.95–1.10 mm (0.037– 0.043 in)

Engine Drive Belt Routing



Customer Information

Customer Information

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Customer Information

Customer Satisfaction Procedure

Your satisfaction and goodwill are important to your dealer and to Cadillac. Normally, any concerns with the sales transaction or the operation of the vehicle will be resolved by your dealer's sales or service departments. Sometimes, however, despite the best intentions of all concerned, misunderstandings can occur. If your concern has not been resolved to your satisfaction, the following steps should be taken:

STEP ONE: Discuss your concern with a member of dealership management. Normally, concerns can be quickly resolved at that level. If the matter has already been reviewed with the sales, service or parts manager, contact the owner of your dealership or the general manager.

13-2 Customer Information

STEP TWO: If after contacting a member of dealership management, it appears your concern cannot be resolved by your dealership without further help, in the U.S., call the Cadillac Customer Assistance Center at 1-800-458-8006. In Canada, call the Canadian Cadillac Customer Care Centre at 1-888-446-2000.

We encourage you to call the toll-free number in order to give your inquiry prompt attention. Have the following information available to give the Customer Assistance representative:

- Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). This is available from the vehicle registration or title, or the plate at the top left of the instrument panel and visible through the windshield.
- Dealership name and location.
- Vehicle delivery date and present mileage.

When contacting Cadillac, remember that your concern will likely be resolved at a dealer's facility. That is why we suggest following Step One first.

STEP THREE — U.S. Owners: Both General Motors and your dealer are committed to making sure you are completely satisfied with the new vehicle. However, if you continue to remain unsatisfied after following the procedure outlined in Steps One and Two, you can file with the Better Business Bureau (BBB) Auto Line[®] Program to enforce your rights.

The BBB Auto Line Program is an out-of-court program administered by the Council of Better Business Bureaus to settle automotive disputes regarding vehicle repairs or the interpretation of the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. Although you may be required to resort to this informal dispute resolution program prior to filing a court action, use of the program is free of charge and your case will generally be heard within

40 days. If you do not agree with the decision given in your case, you may reject it and proceed with any other venue for relief available to you.

You may contact the BBB Auto Line Program using the toll-free telephone number or write them at the following address:

BBB Auto Line Program
Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.
4200 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 800
Arlington, VA 22203-1838

Telephone: 1-800-955-5100
www.dr.bbb.org/goauto

This program is available in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Eligibility is limited by vehicle age, mileage, and other factors. General Motors reserves the right to change eligibility limitations and/or discontinue its participation in this program.

STEP THREE — Canadian

Owners: In the event that you do not feel your concerns have been addressed after following the procedure outlined in Steps One and Two, General Motors of Canada Limited wants you to be aware of its participation in a no-charge mediation/arbitration program. General Motors of Canada Limited has committed to binding arbitration of owner disputes involving factory-related vehicle service claims. The program provides for the review of the facts involved by an impartial third party arbiter, and may include an informal hearing before the arbiter. The program is designed so that the entire dispute settlement process, from the time you file your complaint to the final decision, should be completed in approximately 70 days. We believe our impartial program offers advantages over courts in most jurisdictions because it is informal, quick, and free of charge.

For further information concerning eligibility in the Canadian Motor Vehicle Arbitration Plan (CAMVAP), call toll-free 1-800-207-0685, or call the General Motors Customer Care Centre, 1-888-446-2000 (English), 1-800-263-7854 (French), or write to:

Mediation/Arbitration Program
c/o Customer Care Centre
General Motors of Canada Limited
Mail Code: CA1-163-005
1908 Colonel Sam Drive
Oshawa, Ontario L1H 8P7

The inquiry should be accompanied by the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).

Customer Assistance Offices

Cadillac encourages customers to call the toll-free number for assistance. However, if a customer wishes to write or e-mail Cadillac, the letter should be addressed to:

United States and Puerto Rico

Cadillac Customer Assistance Center
Cadillac Motor Car Division
P.O. Box 33169
Detroit, MI 48232-5169
www.Cadillac.com

1-800-458-8006
1-800-833-2622 (For Text Telephone devices (TTYs))
Roadside Service: 1-800-224-1400

From U.S. Virgin Islands:
1-800-496-9994

13-4 Customer Information

Canada

General Motors of Canada Limited
Canadian Cadillac Customer Care
Centre, Mail Code: CA1-163-005
1908 Colonel Sam Drive
Oshawa, Ontario L1H 8P7
www.gm.ca

1-888-446-2000 (English)
1-800-263-7854 (French)
Roadside Service: 1-800-882-1112

Overseas

Contact the local General Motors
Business Unit.

Customer Assistance for Text Telephone (TTY) Users

To assist customers who are deaf,
hard of hearing, or speech-impaired
and who use Text Telephones
(TTYs), Cadillac has TTY equipment
available at its Customer Assistance
Center. Any TTY user can

communicate with Cadillac by
dialing: 1-800-833-2622. TTY users
in Canada can dial 1-800-263-3830.

Online Owner Center

Online Owner Experience (U.S.) my.cadillac.com

The Cadillac online owner
experience is a one-stop resource
that allows interaction with Cadillac
and keeps important vehicle-specific
information in one place.

Membership Benefits

 **(Vehicle Information):**
Download owner manuals and view
vehicle-specific how-to videos.

 **(Maintenance Information):**
View maintenance schedules,
required alerts, OnStar onboard
vehicle diagnostic information, and
schedule service appointments.

 **(Service History):** View
printable dealer-recorded service
records and self-recorded service
records.

 **(Preferred Dealer
Information):** Select a preferred
dealer and view dealer location,
maps, phone numbers, and hours.

 **(Warranty Tracking
Information):** Track the vehicle's
warranty information.

 **(Recall Information):** View
active recalls or search by Vehicle
Identification Number (VIN). See
Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
on page 12-1.

 **(Other Account Information):**
View GM Card, SiriusXM Satellite
radio, and OnStar account
information.

 **(Live Chat Support):** Chat live
with online help representatives.

Visit my.cadillac.com to register your
vehicle.

Cadillac Owner Centre (Canada) cadillacowner.ca

Take a trip to the Cadillac Owner Centre:

- Chat live with online help representatives.
- Locate owner resources such as lease-end, financing, and warranty information.
- Retrieve favorite articles, quizzes, tips, and multimedia galleries organized into the Features and Auto Care Sections.
- Download owner manuals.
- Find Cadillac-recommended maintenance services.

Roadside Service

U.S.: 1-800-224-1400.

Canada: 1-800-882-1112.

Text Telephone (TTY) Users (U.S. Only): 1-888-889-2438.

Service is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Calling for Service

When calling Roadside Service, have the following information ready:

- Your name, home address, and home telephone number.
- Telephone number of your location.
- Location of the vehicle.
- Model, year, color, and license plate number of the vehicle.
- Odometer reading, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), and delivery date of the vehicle.
- Description of the problem.

Coverage

Services are provided up to 6 years/110 000 km (70,000 mi), whichever comes first.

In the U.S., anyone driving the vehicle is covered. In Canada, a person driving the vehicle without permission from the owner is not covered.

Roadside Service is not a part of the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. General Motors North America and Cadillac reserve the right to make any changes or discontinue the Roadside Service program at any time without notification.

General Motors North America and Cadillac reserve the right to limit services or payment to an owner or driver if they decide the claims are made too often, or the same type of claim is made many times.

Cadillac Owner Privileges™

- **Emergency Fuel Delivery:** Delivery of enough fuel for the vehicle to get to the nearest service station.
- **Lock-Out Service:** Service to unlock the vehicle if you are locked out. A remote unlock may

13-6 Customer Information

be available if you have OnStar. For security reasons, the driver must present identification before this service is given.

- **Emergency Tow from a Public Road or Highway:** Tow to the nearest Cadillac dealer for warranty service, or if the vehicle was in a crash and cannot be driven. Assistance is not given when the vehicle is stuck in the sand, mud, or snow.
- **Flat Tire Change:** Service to change a flat tire with a spare tire. The spare tire, if equipped, must be in good condition and properly inflated. It is your responsibility for the repair or replacement of the tire if it is not covered by the warranty.
- **Battery Jump Start:** Service to jump start a dead battery.
- **Trip Interruption Benefits and Service:** If your trip is interrupted due to a warranty failure, incidental expenses may be reimbursed during the

6 years/110 000 km (70,000 mi) Powertrain warranty period. Items considered are hotel, meals, and rental car.

Cadillac Technician Roadside Service (U.S. Only)

Cadillac's exceptional Roadside Service is more than an auto club or towing service. It provides every Cadillac owner in the United States with the advantage of contacting a Cadillac advisor and, where available, a Cadillac trained dealer technician who can provide on-site service.

A dealer technician will travel to your location within a 30-mile radius of a participating Cadillac dealership. If beyond this radius, we will arrange to have your car towed to the nearest Cadillac dealership. Each technician travels with a specially equipped service vehicle complete with the necessary Cadillac parts and tools required to handle most roadside repairs.

Services Not Included in Roadside Service

- Impound towing caused by violation of any laws.
- Legal fines.
- Mounting, dismounting, or changing of snow tires, chains, or other traction devices.

Service is not provided if a vehicle is in an area that is not accessible to the service vehicle or is not a regularly traveled or maintained public road, which includes ice and winter roads. Off-road use is not covered.

Services Specific to Canadian-Purchased Vehicles

- **Fuel delivery:** Reimbursement is up to 7 liters. Diesel fuel delivery may be restricted. Propane and other fuels are not provided through this service.
- **Lock-Out Service:** Vehicle registration is required.

- **Trip Interruption Benefits and Service:** Pre-authorization, original detailed receipts, and a copy of the repair orders are required. Once authorization has been received, the Roadside Service advisor will help you make arrangements and explain how to receive payment.
- **Alternative Service:** If assistance cannot be provided right away, the Roadside Service advisor may give you permission to get local emergency road service. You will receive payment, up to \$100, after sending the original receipt to Roadside Service. Mechanical failures may be covered, however any cost for parts and labor for repairs not covered by the warranty are the owner responsibility.

Scheduling Service Appointments

When the vehicle requires warranty service, contact your dealer and request an appointment. By scheduling a service appointment and advising the service consultant of your transportation needs, your dealer can help minimize your inconvenience.

If the vehicle cannot be scheduled into the service department immediately, keep driving it until it can be scheduled for service, unless, of course, the problem is safety related. If it is, please call your dealership, let them know this, and ask for instructions.

If your dealer requests you to bring the vehicle for service, you are urged to do so as early in the work day as possible to allow for same-day repair.

Courtesy Transportation Program

To enhance your ownership experience, we and our participating dealers are proud to offer Courtesy Transportation, a customer support program for vehicles with the Bumper-to-Bumper (Base Warranty Coverage period in Canada), extended powertrain, and/or hybrid-specific warranties in both the U.S. and Canada.

Several Courtesy Transportation options are available to assist in reducing inconvenience when warranty repairs are required.

Courtesy Transportation is not a part of the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. A separate booklet entitled "Limited Warranty and Owner Assistance Information" furnished with each new vehicle provides detailed warranty coverage information.

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Transportation Options

Warranty service can generally be completed while you wait. However, if you are unable to do so, your dealer may offer the following transportation options:

Shuttle Service

This includes one-way or round-trip shuttle service within reasonable time and distance parameters of your dealer's area.

Public Transportation or Fuel Reimbursement

If overnight warranty repairs are needed, and public transportation is used, the expense must be supported by original receipts and within the maximum amount allowed by GM for shuttle service. If U.S. customers arrange their own transportation, limited reimbursement for reasonable fuel expenses may be available. Claim amounts should reflect actual costs

and be supported by original receipts. See your dealer for information.

Courtesy Rental Vehicle

For an overnight warranty repair, the dealer may provide an available courtesy rental vehicle or provide for reimbursement of a rental vehicle. Reimbursement is limited and must be supported by original receipts as well as a signed and completed rental agreement and meet state/provincial, local, and rental vehicle provider requirements.

Requirements vary and may include minimum age requirements, insurance coverage, credit card, etc. Additional fees such as fuel usage charges, taxes, levies, usage fees, excessive mileage, or rental usage beyond the completion of the repair are also your responsibility.

It may not be possible to provide a like vehicle as a courtesy rental.

Additional Program Information

All program options, such as shuttle service, may not be available at every dealer. Contact your dealer for specific availability.

General Motors reserves the right to unilaterally modify, change, or discontinue Courtesy Transportation at any time and to resolve all questions of claim eligibility pursuant to the terms and conditions described herein at its sole discretion.

Collision Damage Repair

If the vehicle is involved in a collision and it is damaged, have the damage repaired by a qualified technician using the proper equipment and quality replacement parts. Poorly performed collision repairs diminish the vehicle resale value, and safety performance can be compromised in subsequent collisions.

Collision Parts

Genuine GM Collision parts are new parts made with the same materials and construction methods as the parts with which the vehicle was originally built. Genuine GM Collision parts are the best choice to ensure that the vehicle's designed appearance, durability, and safety are preserved. The use of Genuine GM parts can help maintain the GM New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

Recycled original equipment parts may also be used for repair. These parts are typically removed from vehicles that were total losses in prior crashes. In most cases, the parts being recycled are from undamaged sections of the vehicle. A recycled original equipment GM part may be an acceptable choice to maintain the vehicle's originally designed appearance and safety performance; however, the history of these parts is not known. Such parts are not covered by the GM New

Vehicle Limited Warranty, and any related failures are not covered by that warranty.

Aftermarket collision parts are also available. These are made by companies other than GM and may not have been tested for the vehicle. As a result, these parts may fit poorly, exhibit premature durability/corrosion problems, and may not perform properly in subsequent collisions. Aftermarket parts are not covered by the GM New Vehicle Limited Warranty, and any vehicle failure related to such parts is not covered by that warranty.

Repair Facility

GM also recommends that you choose a collision repair facility that meets your needs before you ever need collision repairs. Your dealer may have a collision repair center with GM-trained technicians and state-of-the-art equipment, or be able to recommend a collision repair

center that has GM-trained technicians and comparable equipment.

Insuring the Vehicle

Protect your investment in the GM vehicle with comprehensive and collision insurance coverage. There are significant differences in the quality of coverage afforded by various insurance policy terms. Many insurance policies provide reduced protection to the GM vehicle by limiting compensation for damage repairs by using aftermarket collision parts. Some insurance companies will not specify aftermarket collision parts. When purchasing insurance, we recommend that you ensure that the vehicle will be repaired with GM original equipment collision parts. If such insurance coverage is not available from your current insurance carrier, consider switching to another insurance carrier.

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If the vehicle is leased, the leasing company may require you to have insurance that ensures repairs with Genuine GM Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) parts or Genuine Manufacturer replacement parts. Read the lease carefully, as you may be charged at the end of the lease for poor quality repairs.

If a Crash Occurs

If there has been an injury, call emergency services for help. Do not leave the scene of a crash until all matters have been taken care of. Move the vehicle only if its position puts you in danger, or you are instructed to move it by a police officer.

Give only the necessary information to police and other parties involved in the crash.

For emergency towing see *Roadside Service on page 13-5*.

Gather the following information:

- Driver name, address, and telephone number.

- Driver license number.
- Owner name, address, and telephone number.
- Vehicle license plate number.
- Vehicle make, model, and model year.
- Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).
- Insurance company and policy number.
- General description of the damage to the other vehicle.

Choose a reputable repair facility that uses quality replacement parts. See “Collision Parts” earlier in this section.

If the airbag has inflated, see *What Will You See after an Airbag Inflates? on page 3-21*.

Managing the Vehicle Damage Repair Process

In the event that the vehicle requires damage repairs, GM recommends that you take an active role in its

repair. If you have a pre-determined repair facility of choice, take the vehicle there, or have it towed there. Specify to the facility that any required replacement collision parts be original equipment parts, either new Genuine GM parts or recycled original GM parts. Remember, recycled parts will not be covered by the GM vehicle warranty.

Insurance pays the bill for the repair, but you must live with the repair. Depending on your policy limits, your insurance company may initially value the repair using aftermarket parts. Discuss this with the repair professional, and insist on Genuine GM parts. Remember, if the vehicle is leased, you may be obligated to have the vehicle repaired with Genuine GM parts, even if your insurance coverage does not pay the full cost.

If another party's insurance company is paying for the repairs, you are not obligated to accept a repair valuation based on that insurance company's collision policy

repair limits, as you have no contractual limits with that company. In such cases, you can have control of the repair and parts choices as long as the cost stays within reasonable limits.

Service Publications Ordering Information

Service Manuals

Service Manuals have the diagnosis and repair information on the engines, transmission, axle, suspension, brakes, electrical, steering, body, etc.

Service Bulletins

Service Bulletins give additional technical service information needed to knowledgeable service General Motors cars and trucks. Each bulletin contains instructions to assist in the diagnosis and service of the vehicle.

Owner Information

Owner publications are written specifically for owners and intended to provide basic operational information about the vehicle. The Owner Manual includes the Maintenance Schedule for all models.

In-Portfolio: Includes a Portfolio, Owner Manual, and Warranty Manual.

RETAIL SELL PRICE: \$35.00 – \$40.00 (U.S.) plus handling and shipping fees.

Without Pouch: Owner Manual only.

RETAIL SELL PRICE:
\$25.00 (U.S.) plus handling and shipping fees.

Current and Past Models

Technical Service Bulletins and Manuals are available for current and past model GM vehicles.

ORDER TOLL FREE:
1-800-551-4123 Monday – Friday
8:00 AM – 6:00 PM Eastern Time

For Credit Card Orders Only (VISA-MasterCard-Discover), see Helm, Inc. at: www.helminc.com.

Or write to:

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

Prices are subject to change without notice and without incurring obligation. Allow ample time for delivery.

All listed prices are quoted in U.S. funds. Make checks payable in U.S. funds.

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)

RFID technology is used in some vehicles for functions such as tire pressure monitoring and ignition system security, as well as in connection with conveniences such as Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitters for remote door locking/unlocking and starting, and

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in-vehicle transmitters for garage door openers. RFID technology in GM vehicles does not use or record personal information or link with any other GM system containing personal information.

Radio Frequency Statement

This vehicle has systems that operate on a radio frequency that complies with Part 15/Part 18 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules and with Industry Canada Standards RSS-GEN/210/220/310.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. The device may not cause harmful interference.
2. The device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Changes or modifications to any of these systems by other than an authorized service facility could void authorization to use this equipment.

Reporting Safety Defects

Reporting Safety Defects to the United States Government

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying General Motors.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or General Motors.

To contact NHTSA, you may call the Vehicle Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-888-327-4236 (TTY: 1-800-424-9153); go to <http://www.safercar.gov>; or write to:

Administrator, NHTSA
1200 New Jersey Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20590

You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from <http://www.safercar.gov>.

Reporting Safety Defects to the Canadian Government

If you live in Canada, and you believe that the vehicle has a safety defect, notify Transport Canada immediately, and notify General Motors of Canada Limited. Call Transport Canada at 1-800-333-0510 or write to:

Transport Canada
Road Safety Branch
80 rue Noel
Gatineau , QC J8Z 0A1

Reporting Safety Defects to General Motors

In addition to notifying NHTSA (or Transport Canada) in a situation like this, notify General Motors.

Call 1-800-458-8006, or write:

Cadillac Customer Assistance
Center
Cadillac Motor Car Division
P.O. Box 33169
Detroit , MI 48232-5169

In Canada, call 1-888-446-2000,
or write:

Canadian Cadillac Customer Care
Centre, Mail Code: CA1-163-005
General Motors of Canada Limited
1908 Colonel Sam Drive
Oshawa , Ontario L1H 8P7

Vehicle Data Recording and Privacy

The vehicle has a number of computers that record information about the vehicle's performance and how it is driven. For example, the vehicle uses computer modules to monitor and control engine and transmission performance, to monitor the conditions for airbag deployment and deploy them in a crash, and, if equipped, to provide antilock braking to help the driver control the vehicle. These modules may store data to help the dealer technician service the vehicle. Some modules may also store data about how the vehicle is operated, such as rate of fuel consumption or average speed. These modules may retain personal preferences, such as radio presets, seat positions, and temperature settings.

Event Data Recorders

This vehicle is equipped with an event data recorder (EDR). The main purpose of an EDR is to record, in certain crash or near crash-like situations, such as an air bag deployment or hitting a road obstacle, data that will assist in understanding how a vehicle's systems performed. The EDR is designed to record data related to vehicle dynamics and safety systems for a short period of time, typically 30 seconds or less. The EDR in this vehicle is designed to record such data as:

- How various systems in your vehicle were operating;
- Whether or not the driver and passenger safety belts were buckled/fastened;
- How far (if at all) the driver was depressing the accelerator and/or brake pedal; and,
- How fast the vehicle was traveling.

These data can help provide a better understanding of the circumstances in which crashes and injuries occur. NOTE: EDR data are recorded by your vehicle only if a non-trivial crash situation occurs; no data are recorded by the EDR under normal driving conditions and no personal data (e.g., name, gender, age, and crash location) are recorded. However, other parties, such as law enforcement, could combine the EDR data with the type of personally identifying data routinely acquired during a crash investigation.

To read data recorded by an EDR, special equipment is required, and access to the vehicle or the EDR is needed. In addition to the vehicle manufacturer, other parties, such as law enforcement, that have the special equipment, can read the information if they have access to the vehicle or the EDR.

GM will not access this data or share it with others except: with the consent of the vehicle owner or,

if the vehicle is leased, with the consent of the lessee; in response to an official request by police or similar government office; as part of GM's defense of litigation through the discovery process; or, as required by law. Data that GM collects or receives may also be used for GM research needs or may be made available to others for research purposes, where a need is shown and the data is not tied to a specific vehicle or vehicle owner.

OnStar®

If the vehicle is equipped with OnStar® and has an active subscription, additional data may be collected through the OnStar system. This includes information about the vehicle's operation; collisions involving the vehicle; the use of the vehicle and its features; and, in certain situations, the location and approximate GPS speed of the vehicle. Refer to the OnStar Terms and Conditions and Privacy Statement on the OnStar website.

Navigation System

If the vehicle is equipped with a navigation system, use of the system may result in the storage of destinations, addresses, telephone numbers, and other trip information. See the navigation manual for information on stored data and for deletion instructions.

OnStar

OnStar Overview

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OnStar Overview



 Voice Command Button

 Blue OnStar Button

 Emergency Button

This vehicle may be equipped with a comprehensive, in-vehicle system that can connect to a live OnStar Advisor for Emergency, Security, Navigation, Connection, and Diagnostic Services. OnStar services may require a paid subscription. OnStar requires the vehicle battery and electrical system, cellular service, and GPS satellite signals to be available and operating. OnStar acts as a link to existing public emergency service providers. OnStar may collect information about you and your

vehicle, including location information. See OnStar's Terms and Conditions and Privacy Statement for more details including system limitations at www.onstar.com (U.S.) or www.onstar.ca (Canada).

The OnStar system status light is next to the OnStar buttons. If the status light is:

- Solid Green: System is on.
- Flashing Green: On a call.
- Red: Indicates a problem.
- Off: System is off. Press the blue OnStar button twice to speak with an OnStar Advisor.

Press  or call 1-888-4-ONSTAR (1-888-466-7827) to speak to an Advisor.

Press  to:

- Make a call, end a call, or answer an incoming call.
- Give OnStar Hands-Free Calling voice commands.

14-2 OnStar

- Give OnStar Turn-by-Turn Navigation voice commands. Requires a specific OnStar subscription plan.
- Obtain the WiFi network name, or Service Set Identifier or SSID, and passphrase (if equipped).

Press  to connect to a live Advisor to:

- Verify account information or update contact information.
- Get driving directions. Requires a specific OnStar subscription plan.
- Receive On-Demand Diagnostics for a check of the vehicle's key operating systems.
- Receive Roadside Assistance.
- Manage WiFi Settings (if equipped).

Press  to get a priority connection to an OnStar Emergency Advisor available 24/7 to:

- Get help for an emergency.
- Be a Good Samaritan or respond to an AMBER Alert.
- Get assistance in severe weather or other crisis and evacuation routes.

OnStar Services

Emergency

With Automatic Crash Response, the OnStar system can automatically connect to an OnStar Emergency Advisor. The built-in system can automatically connect to help in certain crashes.

Press  to connect to an OnStar Emergency Advisor. GPS technology is used to identify the vehicle location and can provide important information to emergency personnel. OnStar Emergency Advisors are trained to provide assistance and link to existing public emergency service providers in emergency situations.

With OnStar Crisis Assist, specially trained Crisis Advisors are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to provide a central point of contact, assistance, and information if a crisis occurs.

Security

OnStar provides services including Stolen Vehicle Assistance, Remote Ignition Block, and Roadside Assistance, if equipped. OnStar can unlock the vehicle doors remotely, if equipped with automatic door locks, and can help police locate the vehicle if it is stolen.

Navigation

OnStar navigation requires a specific OnStar subscription plan.

Press  to receive directions or have them sent to the vehicle navigation screen, if equipped. Destinations can also be forwarded to the vehicle from MapQuest.com.

Turn-by-Turn Navigation

1. Press  to connect to a live Advisor.
2. Request directions.
3. Directions are downloaded to the vehicle.

4. Follow the voice-guided commands.

Using Voice Commands During a Planned Route

Cancel Route

1. Press . System responds: "OnStar ready," then a tone. Say "Cancel route." System responds: "Do you want to cancel directions?"
2. Say "Yes." System responds: "OK, request completed, thank you, goodbye."

Route Preview

1. Press . System responds: "OnStar ready," then a tone.
2. Say "Route preview." System responds with the next three maneuvers.

Repeat

1. Press . System responds: "OnStar ready," then a tone.

2. Say "Repeat." System responds with the last direction given, then responds with "OnStar ready," then a tone.

Get My Destination

1. Press . System responds: "OnStar ready," then a tone.
2. Say "Get my destination." System responds with the address and the distance to the destination, then responds with "OnStar ready," then a tone.

Other Navigation Services Available from OnStar

OnStar eNav: Subscribers can send destinations from MapQuest.com to the vehicle Turn-by-Turn Navigation or screen-based navigation system (if equipped). When ready, the directions will be downloaded to the vehicle.

Destination Download: Press , then request the Advisor to download directions to the

navigation system in the vehicle (if equipped). After the call ends, press the "Go" button on the navigation screen to begin driving directions.

If directions are downloaded to the navigation system, the route can only be canceled through the navigation system.

Destinations can also be downloaded on the go. For information about eNav or Destination Download, see www.onstar.com (U.S.) or www.onstar.ca (Canada).

Connections

The required specific OnStar subscription plan includes the services that follow to help customers stay connected.

For coverage maps, see www.onstar.com (U.S.) or www.onstar.ca (Canada).

WiFi Connectivity (If Equipped)

The vehicle has a WiFi hotspot that provides a high-speed, wireless Internet connection to connect multiple mobile devices (data plan required).

1. To retrieve WiFi hotspot information, press  and select or say "WiFi settings."
2. The WiFi settings will display the WiFi network name/SSID, passphrase, and level of encryption.
3. To change the SSID or passphrase, press  or call 1-888-4-ONSTAR to connect with an Advisor.

OnStar RemoteLink[®] Mobile App (If Equipped)

Download the OnStar RemoteLink mobile app to select Apple[®], Android[™], and BlackBerry[®] or Windows 7 or 8 mobile devices. From the mobile device, check the vehicle's fuel level, oil life, or tire

pressure (if the vehicle is equipped with the tire pressure monitoring system); or activate remote horn and lights. Also remote start the vehicle (if factory equipped) or unlock the doors from anywhere with a wireless connection (if equipped with automatic locks). With a required specific OnStar subscription plan, a destination can be sent to the vehicle. For OnStar RemoteLink information and compatibility, see www.onstar.com (U.S.) or www.onstar.ca (Canada).

OnStar RemoteLink[®] Key Fob Services

This feature is included for five years and allows for remote door lock/unlock (if equipped with automatic locks), remote start (if factory equipped), or activation of horn and lights from anywhere with a wireless signal. Download the app and start using it any time during the trial period to get started.

OnStar Hands-Free Calling

This service allows calls to be made and received from the vehicle.

To Make a Call

1. Press . System responds: "OnStar ready."
2. Say "Call." System responds: "Please say the name or number to call."
3. Say the entire number without pausing, including a "1" and the area code. System responds: "OK calling."

Calling 911 Emergency

1. Press . System responds: "OnStar Ready," followed by a tone.
2. Say "Call." System responds: "Please say the name or number to call."
3. Say "911" without pausing. System responds: "911."

4. Say "Call." System responds: "OK, dialing 911."

Retrieve My Number

1. Press . System responds: "OnStar ready."
2. Say "My number." System responds: "Your OnStar Hands-Free Calling number is," then says the number.

End a Call

Press . System responds: "Call ended."

Store a Name Tag for Speed Dialing

1. Press . System responds: "OnStar ready."
2. Say "Store." System responds: "Please say the number you would like to store."
3. Say the entire number without pausing. System responds: "Please say the name tag."

4. Pick a name tag. System responds: "About to store <name tag>. Does that sound OK?"
5. Say "Yes" or say "No" to try again. System responds: "OK, storing <name tag>."

Place a Call Using a Stored Number

1. Press . System responds: "OnStar ready."
2. Say "Call <name tag>." System responds: "OK, calling <name tag>."

Verify Minutes and Expiration

Press  and say "Minutes" then "Verify" to check how many minutes remain and their expiration date.

Vehicle Diagnostics

OnStar Vehicle Diagnostics can perform a vehicle check every month. It will check the engine, transmission, antilock brakes, and other major vehicle systems. It also

checks the tire pressures, if the vehicle is equipped with the Tire Pressure Monitoring System. If an On-Demand Diagnostics check is needed, press , and an Advisor can run a check.

OnStar Additional Information

Transferring Service

Press  to request account transfer eligibility information. The Advisor can assist in canceling or removing account information.

Selling/Transferring the Vehicle

Call 1-888-4-ONSTAR immediately to terminate your OnStar services if the vehicle is disposed of, sold, transferred, or if the lease ends.

Reactivation for Subsequent Owners

Press  and follow the prompts to speak to an Advisor as soon as possible. The Advisor will update vehicle records and explain the OnStar service options available.

How OnStar Service Works

Automatic Crash Response, Emergency Services, Crisis Assist, Stolen Vehicle Assistance, Vehicle Diagnostics, Remote Door Unlock, Roadside Assistance, Turn-by-Turn Navigation, and Hands-Free Calling are available on most vehicles. Not all OnStar services are available everywhere or on all vehicles. For more information, a full description of OnStar services, system limitations, and OnStar terms and conditions:

- Call 1-888-4-ONSTAR (1-888-466-7827).
- See www.onstar.com (U.S.).
- See www.onstar.ca (Canada).
- Call TTY 1-877-248-2080.
- Press  to speak with an Advisor.

OnStar services cannot work unless the vehicle is in a place where OnStar has an agreement with a wireless service provider for service

in that area. The wireless service provider must also have coverage, network capacity, reception, and technology compatible with OnStar services. Service involving location information about the vehicle cannot work unless GPS signals are available, unobstructed, and compatible with the OnStar hardware. OnStar services may not work if the OnStar equipment is not properly installed or it has not been properly maintained. If equipment or software is added, connected, or modified, OnStar services may not work. Other problems beyond the control of OnStar may prevent service such as hills, tall buildings, tunnels, weather, electrical system design and architecture of the vehicle, damage to the vehicle in a crash, or wireless phone network congestion or jamming.

See *Radio Frequency Statement on page 13-12*.

Services for People with Disabilities

Advisors provide services to help subscribers with physical disabilities and medical conditions.

Press  for help with:

- Locating a gas station with an attendant to pump gas.
- Finding a hotel, restaurant, etc., that meets accessibility needs.
- Providing directions to the closest hospital or pharmacy in urgent situations.

TTY Users

OnStar has the ability to communicate to deaf, hard-of-hearing, or speech-impaired customers while in the vehicle. The available dealer-installed TTY system can provide in-vehicle access to all of the OnStar services, except Virtual Advisor and OnStar Turn-by-Turn Navigation.

OnStar Personal Identification Number (PIN)

A PIN is needed to access some of the OnStar services, like Remote Door Unlock and Stolen Vehicle Assistance. The PIN will need to be changed the first time when speaking with an Advisor. To change the OnStar PIN, contact an OnStar Advisor by pressing  or calling 1-888-4-ONSTAR.

Warranty

OnStar equipment may be warranted as part of the vehicle warranty.

Languages

The vehicle can be programmed to respond in multiple languages.

Press  and ask for an Advisor. Advisors are available in English, Spanish, and French. Available languages may vary by country.

Potential Issues

OnStar cannot perform Remote Door Unlock or Stolen Vehicle Assistance after the vehicle has been off continuously for five days. After five days, OnStar can contact Roadside Assistance and a locksmith to help gain access to the vehicle.

Global Positioning System (GPS)

- Obstruction of the GPS can occur in a large city with tall buildings; in parking garages; around airports; in tunnels, underpasses; or in an area with very dense trees. If GPS signals are not available, the OnStar system should still operate to call OnStar. However, OnStar could have difficulty identifying the exact location.
- In emergency situations, OnStar can use the last stored GPS location to send to emergency responders.

A temporary loss of GPS can cause loss of the ability to send a Turn-by-Turn Navigation route. The Advisor may give a verbal route or may ask for a call back after the vehicle is driven into an open area.

Cellular and GPS Antennas

Do not place items over or near the antenna to prevent blocking cellular and GPS signal reception. Cellular reception is required for OnStar to send remote signals to the vehicle.

Unable to Connect to OnStar Message

If there is limited cellular coverage or the cellular network has reached maximum capacity, this message may come on. Press  to try the call again or try again after driving a few miles into another cellular area.

Vehicle and Power Issues

OnStar services require a vehicle electrical system, wireless service, and GPS satellite technologies to be available and operating for features

to function properly. These systems may not operate if the battery is discharged or disconnected.

Add-on Electrical Equipment

The OnStar system is integrated into the electrical architecture of the vehicle. Do not add any electrical equipment. See *Add-On Electrical Equipment on page 9-47*. Added electrical equipment may interfere with the operation of the OnStar system and cause it to not operate.

Privacy

The complete OnStar Privacy Statement may be found at www.onstar.com (U.S.), or www.onstar.ca (Canada). We recommend that you review it. If you have any questions, call 1-888-4-ONSTAR (1-888-466-7827) or press  to speak with an Advisor. Users of wireless communications are cautioned that the privacy of any information sent via wireless cellular communications cannot be assured. Third parties

may unlawfully intercept or access transmissions and private communications without consent.

OnStar - libcurl and unzip acknowledgments

Certain OnStar components include libcurl and unzip software. Below are the notices and licenses associated with this software:

libcurl:

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unzip:

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