RAM

2012

OWNER'S MANUAL
SUPPLEMENT

RAM TRUCK
1500/2500/3500
COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS

VEHICLES SOLD IN CANADA

With respect to any Vehicles Sold in Canada, the name Chrysler Group LLC shall be deemed to be deleted and the name Chrysler Canada Inc. used in substitution therefore.

DRIVING AND ALCOHOL

Drunken driving is one of the most frequent causes of accidents.

Your driving ability can be seriously impaired with blood alcohol levels far below the legal minimum. If you are drinking, don't drive. Ride with a designated non-drinking driver, call a cab, a friend, or use public transportation.

WARNING!

Driving after drinking can lead to an accident. Your perceptions are less sharp, your reflexes are slower, and your judgment is impaired when you have been drinking. Never drink and then drive.

This manual illustrates and describes the operation of features and equipment that are either standard or optional on this vehicle. This manual may also include a description of features and equipment that are no longer available or were not ordered on this vehicle. Please disregard any features and equipment described in this manual that are not on this vehicle.

Chrysler Group LLC reserves the right to make changes in design and specifications, and/or make additions to or improvements to its products without imposing any obligation upon itself to install them on products previously manufactured.

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INTRODUCTION

This booklet is a supplement to the Ram Truck Gas 2500 Owner's Manual. It contains information relative to the Compressed Natural Gas equipment installed on this vehicle by the manufacturer. You are urged to read this publication and the Owner's Manual carefully.

Following the instructions and recommendations provided herein will help assure safe and reliable operation of your vehicle. After you have read the booklet it should be stored in the vehicle for convenient reference and remain with the vehicle when sold.

THINGS TO KNOW BEFORE STARTING YOUR VEHICLE

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Your vehicle is designed to operate on gasoline or Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). Compressed Natural Gas is made up primarily of methane and is in a gaseous state at all times.

The manufacturer's built vehicles equipped with compressed natural gas fueled engines are identified by the character T in the eighth (engine) position of the Vehicle Identification Number (V.I.N.)

SAFETY WARNINGS

Natural gas is safe and reliable, when used properly. For safe operation of your vehicle, observe the following precautions:

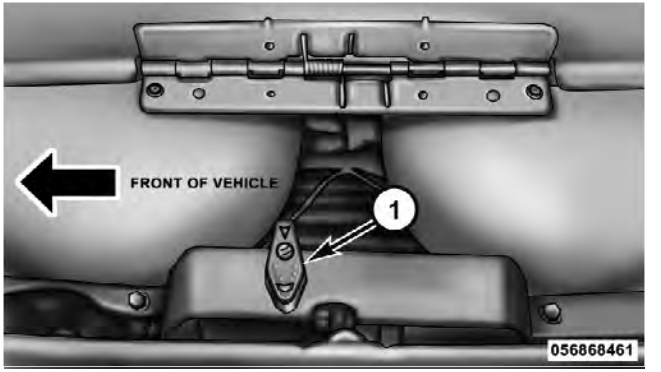
- Your vehicle fuel system has a maximum capacity of 3,600 pounds per square inch gauge (24.8 MPa) compensated to a temperature of 70° F (21° C). The vehicle should only be filled from refueling equipment incorporating temperature compensation to 70° F (21° C). Exceeding the fuel system capacity may result in fuel system damage and possibly cause injury.
- Do not attempt to force open or tamper with the fuel fill receptacle. A sudden release of natural gas may occur, possibly causing injury.
- Natural gas contains an odorant additive and persistent natural gas odor may indicate a leak. If a persistent natural odor is detected, the cause should be located and corrected immediately by a qualified technician.
- Do not park or service your vehicle near any source of excessive heat or open flame. Never use a paint oven to cure any paint repairs. The natural gas storage containers on this vehicle are equipped with pressure relief devices which vent at 230° F (110° C).
- Do not paint or under coat any natural gas fuel system components.

- Unlike gasoline, a compressed natural gas fuel system is under pressure even when the engine is not running. To avoid risk of personal injury, any repair to the fuel system should be performed by a qualified technician.
- Natural gas vapors at atmospheric pressure are lighter than air and will rise and disperse in open areas. In enclosed areas, natural gas vapor may collect and form a combustible mixture. If the vehicle is routinely placed in an enclosed area, the area should be provided with adequate ventilation and/or a natural gas detection system. For long term storage, the manual shutoff valve and individual container valves should be closed.
- When a vehicle is involved in an accident which has or may have caused damage to the natural gas fuel system, the system must be inspected and pressure tested by a qualified technician before returning the vehicle to service.
- Any fuel system component, including the containers, that has been subjected to fire may not be returned to service due to reduced pressure capability.

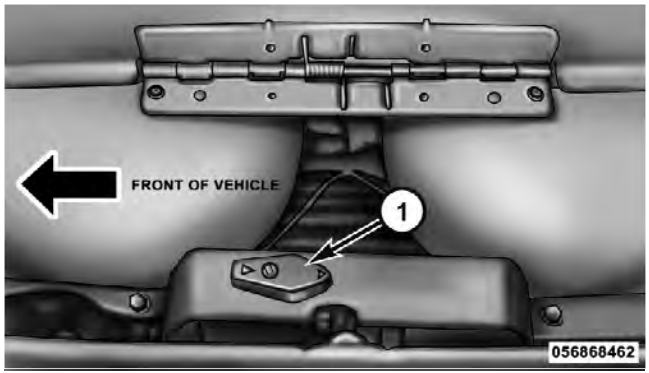
MANUAL SHUT OFF VALVE

The manual one-quarter turn shut off valve is located inside the protective cover for the tanks. It's location is identified by a label on the top of the cover. This valve isolates the fuel containers from the rest of the fuel system.

Manual Shut Off Valve Access Door



1 — Valve Off



1 — Valve On

UNDERSTANDING YOUR INSTRUMENT PANEL

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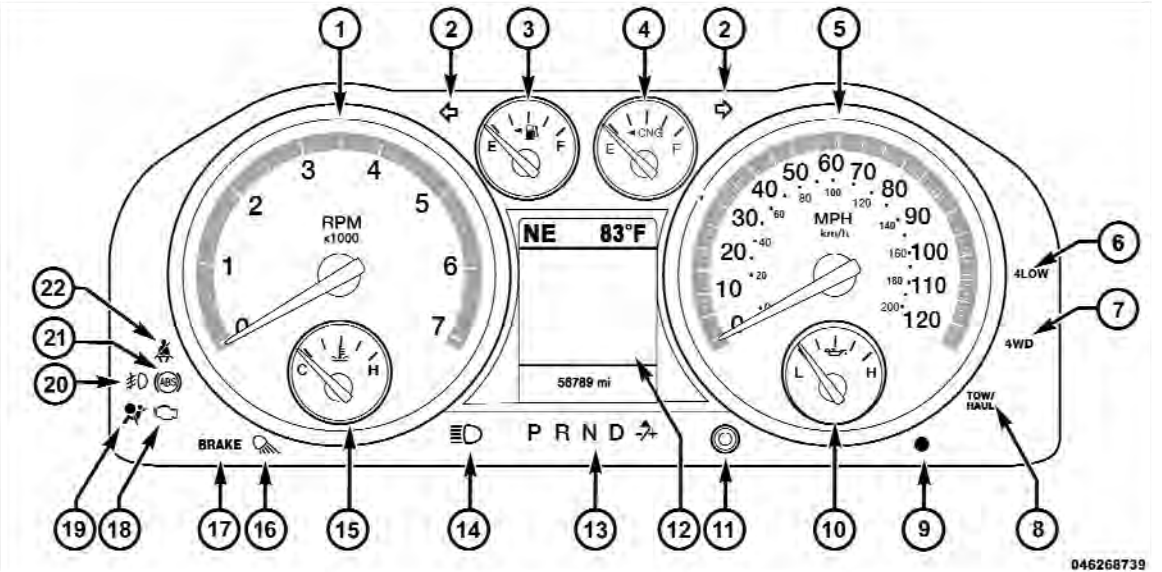
INSTRUMENT CLUSTER



INSTRUMENT CLUSTER DESCRIPTIONS

1. Tachometer
The tachometer indicates engine speed in Revolutions Per Minute (RPM x 1000).

CAUTION!

Do not operate the engine with the tachometer pointer at high RPM for extended periods. Engine damage may occur.

2. Turn Signal Indicators
The arrow will flash with the exterior turn signal when the turn signal lever is operated.

NOTE:
- A continuous chime will sound if the vehicle is driven more than 1 mile (1.6 km) with either turn signal on.
- Check for an inoperative outside light bulb if either indicator remains on and does not flash, or flashes at a rapid rate.

3. Fuel Gauge
Shows level of fuel in tank when ignition switch is in the ON/RUN position.

CAUTION!

Vehicle operation with an empty gasoline tank may affect ability to start the engine and drivability, especially when operating in cold weather.

4. CNG Gauge
Shows level of CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) in the tanks when ignition switch is in the ON/RUN position.

NOTE: Depending on operating/weather conditions the CNG gauge may fluctuate.

5. Speedometer

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

6. 4 LOW

This light alerts the driver that the vehicle is in the four-wheel drive LOW mode. The front and rear driveshafts are mechanically locked together forcing the front and rear wheels to rotate at the same speed. Low range provides a greater gear reduction ratio to provide increased torque at the wheels.

For further information on four-wheel drive operation and proper use, refer to "Four-Wheel Drive Operation — If Equipped" in "Starting And Operating in your Owner's Manual".

7. 4WD Indicator

This light indicates the vehicle is in four-wheel drive and 4LOCK. 4WD allows all four wheels to receive torque from the engine simultaneously.

8. TOW/HAUL

The TOW HAUL button is located on the center stack upper switch bank. This light will illuminate when TOW HAUL mode is selected.

9. Vehicle Security Light — If Equipped

This light will flash at a fast rate for approximately 15 seconds, when the vehicle security alarm is arming, and then will flash slowly until the vehicle is disarmed.

10. Oil Pressure Gauge

The pointer should always indicate some oil pressure when the engine is running. A continuous high or low reading under normal driving conditions may indicate a lubrication system malfunction. Immediate service should be obtained from an authorized dealer.

11. Odometer/Trip Odometer Button/ECO (Fuel Saver Indicator) Button — If Equipped

Press this button to toggle between the odometer display, trip odometer display or the "ECO" display in the base cluster. Holding the button in resets the trip odometer reading when in trip mode.

If equipped with Electronic Vehicle Information Center (EVIC) the "ECO" message will be displayed in the EVIC display in the instrument cluster. Refer to "Electronic Vehicle Information Center (EVIC) — If Equipped" in your Owner's Manual for further information.

12. Odometer Display / Electronic Vehicle Information Center (EVIC) Display Area — If Equipped

Odometer Display

The odometer display shows the total distance the vehicle has been driven. U.S. Federal regulations require that upon transfer of vehicle ownership, the seller certify to the purchaser the correct mileage that the vehicle has been driven. If your odometer needs to be repaired or serviced, the repair technician should leave the odometer reading the same as it was before the repair or service. If s/he cannot do so, then the odometer must be set at zero, and a sticker must be placed in the door jamb stating what the mileage was before the repair or service. It is a good idea for you to make a record of the odometer reading before the repair/service, so that you can be sure that it is properly reset, or that the door jamb sticker is accurate if the odometer must be reset at zero.

The two trip odometers show individual trip mileage. To switch from odometer to trip odometers, press and release the TRIP ODOMETER button.

To reset a trip odometer, display the desired trip odometer to be reset then push and hold the button for approximately two seconds until the display resets.

Vehicle Odometer Messages
When the appropriate conditions exist, the following messages will display in the odometer:

ECO . . . . . Fuel Saver Indicator Off
ECO-ON . . . . . Fuel Saver Indicator On
noFUSE . . . . . Fuse Fault
LoW tirE . . . . . Tire Pressure Low
CHANgE OIL. . . . . Oil Change Required
ESCOFF . . . . . Electronic Stability Control Off
gASCAP . . . . . Gas Cap Loose
HOTOIL . . . . . Engine Oil Too Hot
LoCOOL. . . . . Low Engine Coolant

NOTE: There is also an engine hour function. This indicates the total number of hours the engine has been running. To display the engine hours on the base cluster, perform the following: Place the ignition in the ON/RUN, but do not start the engine. With the odometer value displayed, hold the TRIP button down for a period of six seconds. The odometer will change to trip value first, then it will display the engine hour value. The engine hours will be displayed for a period of 30 seconds until the ignition is turned OFF or the engine is started.

If equipped, some of the above warnings will be displayed in the Electronic Vehicle Information Center (EVIC) in the instrument cluster. Refer to "Electronic Vehicle Information Center (EVIC) — If Equipped" in your Owner's Manual for further information.

ECO / ECO-ON (Fuel Saver Indicator) — If Equipped
The ECO-ON indicator will illuminate when you are driving in a fuel efficient manner and can be used to

modify driving habits in order to increase fuel economy. The ECO display will toggle between ECO and ECO-ON depending on driving habits and vehicle usage. Press the Odometer / Trip Odometer / ECO (Fuel Saver Indicator) button to change the display from odometer to either of the two trip odometer settings or the "ECO" display.

LoW tirE

When the appropriate condition exists, the odometer display will toggle between Lo and tirE for three cycles.

noFUSE

If the vehicle diagnostic system determines that the Ignition Off Draw (IOD) fuse is improperly installed, or damaged, a "noFUSE" message will display in the odometer display area. For further information on fuses and fuse locations refer to "Fuses" in "Maintaining Your Vehicle in your Owner's Manual".

CHANgE OIL

Your vehicle is equipped with an engine oil change indicator system. The **CHANgE OIL** message will flash in the instrument cluster odometer for approximately 12 seconds after a single chime has sounded to indicate the next scheduled oil change interval. The engine oil change indicator system is duty cycle-based, which means the engine oil change interval may fluctuate dependent upon your personal driving style.

Unless reset, this message will continue to display each time you turn the ignition switch to the ON/RUN position. To turn off the message temporarily, press and release the Trip Odometer button on the instrument cluster. To reset the oil change indicator system (after performing the scheduled maintenance), refer to the following procedure:

1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON/RUN position **(do not start the engine).**

2. Fully depress the accelerator pedal slowly three times within 10 seconds.

3. Turn the ignition switch to the OFF/LOCK position.

NOTE: If the indicator message illuminates when you start the vehicle, the oil change indicator system did not reset. If necessary, repeat this procedure.

13. Shift Lever Indicator

The Shift Lever Indicator is self-contained within the instrument cluster. It displays the gear position of the automatic transmission.

NOTE: In vehicles with 4.7L or 5.7L engines, the highest available transmission gear is displayed in the lower right corner of the Electronic Vehicle Information Center (EVIC) whenever the Electronic Range Select (ERS) feature is active. Use the +/- selector on the shift lever to activate ERS. Refer to "Automatic Transmission" in "Starting And Operating" in your Owner's Manual for further information.

14. High Beam Indicator

This indicator shows that headlights are on high beam. Push the multifunction lever forward to switch the headlights to high beam, and pull toward yourself (normal position) to return to low beam.

15. Temperature Gauge

The temperature gauge shows engine coolant temperature. Any reading within the normal range indicates that the engine cooling system is operating satisfactorily.

The gauge pointer will likely indicate a higher temperature when driving in hot weather, up mountain grades, or when towing a trailer. It should not be allowed to exceed the upper limits of the normal operating range.

CAUTION!

Driving with a hot engine cooling system could damage your vehicle. If the temperature gauge reads "H" pull over and stop the vehicle. Idle the vehicle with the air conditioner turned off until the pointer drops back into the normal range. If the pointer remains on the "H" and you hear continuous chimes, turn the engine off immediately and call an authorized dealership for service.

WARNING!

A hot engine cooling system is dangerous. You or others could be badly burned by steam or boiling coolant. You may want to call an authorized dealership for service if your vehicle overheats. If you decide to look under the hood yourself, see "Maintaining Your Vehicle". Follow the warnings under the Cooling System Pressure Cap paragraph.

16. Cargo Light

The cargo light will illuminate when the cargo light is activated by pressing the cargo light button on the headlight switch.

17. Brake Warning Light

BRAKE

This light monitors various brake functions, including brake fluid level and parking brake application. If the brake light turns on it may indicate that the parking brake is applied, that the brake fluid level is low, or that there is a problem with the Anti-lock Brake System reservoir.

If the light remains on when the parking brake has been disengaged, and the fluid level is at the full mark on the master cylinder reservoir, it indicates a possible brake hydraulic system malfunction or that a problem with the Brake Booster has been detected by the Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) / Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system. In this case, the light will remain on until the condition

has been corrected. If the problem is related to the brake booster, the ABS pump will run when applying the brake and a brake pedal pulsation may be felt during each stop.

The dual brake system provides a reserve braking capacity in the event of a failure to a portion of the hydraulic system. A leak in either half of the dual brake system is indicated by the Brake Warning Light, which will turn on when the brake fluid level in the master cylinder has dropped below a specified level.

The light will remain on until the cause is corrected.

NOTE: The light may flash momentarily during sharp cornering maneuvers, which change fluid level conditions. The vehicle should have service performed, and the brake fluid level checked.

If brake failure is indicated, immediate repair is necessary.

WARNING!

Driving a vehicle with the red brake light on is dangerous. Part of the brake system may have failed. It will take longer to stop the vehicle. You could have a collision. Have the vehicle checked immediately.

Vehicles equipped with the ABS, are also equipped with Electronic Brake Force Distribution (EBD). In the event of an EBD failure, the Brake Warning Light will turn on along with the ABS Light. Immediate repair to the ABS system is required.

Operation of the Brake Warning Light can be checked by turning the ignition switch from the OFF position to the ON/RUN position. The light should illuminate for approximately two seconds. The light should then turn off unless the parking brake is applied or a brake fault is detected. If the light does not illuminate, have the light inspected by an authorized dealer.

The light also will turn on when the parking brake is applied with the ignition switch in the ON/RUN position.

NOTE: This light shows only that the parking brake is applied. It does not show the degree of brake application.

18. Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL)

The Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL) is part of an onboard diagnostic (OBDII) system which monitors the emissions and engine control system. If the vehicle is ready for emissions testing, the light will come on when the ignition is first turned on and remain on, as a bulb check, until the engine is started. If the vehicle is not ready for emissions testing the light will come on when the ignition is first turned on and remain on for 15 seconds, then blink for 5 seconds, and remain on until the vehicle is started. If the bulb does not come on during starting, have the condition investigated promptly.

If this light comes on and remains on while driving, it suggests a potential engine control problem and the need for system service.

Although your vehicle will usually be drivable and not need towing, see your authorized dealer for service as soon as possible.

CAUTION!

Prolonged driving with the MIL on could cause damage to the engine control system. It also could affect fuel economy and drivability. If the MIL is flashing, severe catalytic converter damage and power loss will soon occur. Immediate service is required.

WARNING!

A malfunctioning catalytic converter, as referenced above, can reach higher temperatures than in normal operating conditions. This can cause a fire if you drive slowly or park over flammable substances such as dry plants, wood, cardboard, etc. This could result in death or serious injury to the driver, occupants or others.

19. Air Bag Warning Light

This light will turn on for four to eight seconds as a bulb check when the ignition switch is first turned to ON/RUN. If the light is either not on during starting, stays on, or turns on while driving, have the system inspected at an authorized dealer as soon as possible. Refer to "Occupant Restraints" in "Things To Know Before Starting Your Vehicle" in your Owner's Manual for further information.

20. Front Fog Light Indicator — If Equipped

This indicator will illuminate when the front fog lights are on.

21. Anti-Lock Brake (ABS) Light

This light monitors the Anti-lock Brake System (ABS). The light will turn on when the ignition switch is turned to the ON/RUN position and may stay on for as long as four seconds.

If the ABS light remains on or turns on while driving, it indicates that the anti-lock portion of the brake system is not functioning and that service is required. However, the conventional brake system will continue to operate normally if the BRAKE warning light is not on.

If the ABS light is on, the brake system should be serviced as soon as possible to restore the benefits of anti-lock brakes. If the ABS light does not turn on when the ignition switch is turned to the ON/RUN position, have the light inspected by an authorized dealer.

22. Seat Belt Reminder Light

When the ignition switch is first turned to ON/RUN, this light will turn on for four to eight seconds as a bulb check. During the bulb check, if the driver's seat belt is unbuckled, a chime will sound. After the bulb check or when driving, if the driver's seat belt remains unbuckled, the seat belt reminder light will flash or remain on continuously. Refer to "Occupant Restraints" in "Things To Know Before Starting Your Vehicle" in your Owner's Manual for further information.

STARTING AND OPERATING

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STARTING PROCEDURES

Your vehicle uses the same starting procedures as described in the Dodge Ram 1500/2500/3500 Owner's Manual. No special starting instructions are required.

FUEL REQUIREMENTS

United States

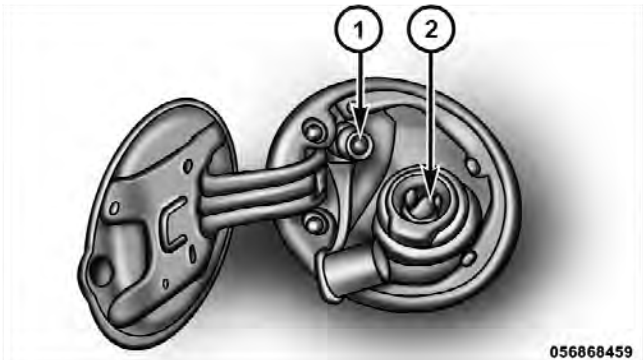
Use only natural gas which meets the requirements for gas quality as specified in National Fire Protection Association NFPA52 and American National Standard ANSI/AGA NGV2. Use of natural gas that does not meet these requirements may result in starting and driveability problems and damage to critical fuel system components.

Canada

Use only natural gas which meets the requirements for gas quality as specified in Canadian Standards Association (CSA) B51–M1991 G4.1.2 or SAE J1616. Use of natural gas that does not meet these requirements may result in starting and driveability problems and damage to critical fuel system components.

ADDING FUEL

The NGV 1 fuel fill receptacle is mounted in the standard location behind the fuel filler door. Only a compatible fill nozzle as specified on the label inside the fuel filler door may be used to fuel these vehicles. Fueling your natural gas powered vehicle can only be performed at locations specially equipped to refuel natural gas vehicles.



1 — NVG 1 Receptacle 2 — Fuel Filling Receptacle

WARNING!

- **Do not attempt to force open or tamper with the fuel fill receptacle. A sudden release of natural gas may occur, possibly causing injury.**
- **Your vehicle fuel system has a maximum capacity of 3600 pounds per square inch gauge (24.8 MPa) compensated to a temperature of 70°F (21°C). Exceeding the fuel system capacity may result in fuel system damage and possibly cause injury.**
- **Your vehicle should not be fueled if damage to the container has occurred. The damaged container should be retested and inspected as per the Maintenance section prior to be being placed back into service.**

NOTE: The fuel containers must be visually inspected every 36 months or 36,000 miles whichever comes first,

for damage and deterioration from the date of manufacture. The fuel containers expire and must be removed from service after fifteen years from the date of manufacture. A label on the fuel container states the first container inspection and container expiration date. Refer to “Maintaining Your Vehicle” in your Owner’s Manual for additional details on retesting.

TRAILER TOWING

NOTE: This vehicle is not compatible with gooseneck/fifth-wheel trailers.

Refer to “Trailer Towing” in “Starting And Operating” in your Owner’s Manual for further information.

MAINTAINING YOUR VEHICLE

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MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Container Inspection And Testing

Inspection
It is recommended that the fuel system components be inspected periodically for leaks and/or excessive wear.

Container Retest Requirements (United States)
Each CNG fuel container must be visually inspected after a motor vehicle accident or fire and at least every 36 months or 36,000 miles, whichever comes first, for damage and deterioration, in accordance with Motor Vehicle Safety Standard number 304 compressed natural gas fuel containers.

The inspection shall be performed only by a qualified person in accordance with the container manufacturers established reinspection criteria and the appropriate Compressed Gas Association, Inc. guideline. Retest markings must be stamped on the container neck or marked on a label securely affixed to the container and overcoated with epoxy near the original test date. Reheat treatment or repair of rejected containers is not authorized.

The fuel containers expire and must be removed from service fifteen years from the date of manufacture. A label on the fuel container states the first container inspection date and container expiration date.

If there is a question about the proper reinspection of the CNG fuel container, contact the manufacturer as identified on the container label.

Container Retest Requirements (Canada)
Each container must be requalified by inspection or testing after a motor vehicle accident and at least every 36 months or 57 000 km whichever comes first, or at the time of any reinstallation in accordance with Canadian Standards Association B51–97, Part 2.

Retest dates must be stamped on the exposed metallic surface of the container neck or marked on a label securely affixed to the container and overcoated with epoxy near the original test date. Reheat treatment or repair of rejected containers is not authorized.

The fuel containers expire and must be removed from service fifteen years from the date of manufacture. A label on the fuel container states the first container inspection date and container expiration date.

It is recommended that the fuel system components be inspected periodically for leaks and/or excessive wear.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES

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MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Required Maintenance Intervals

Every 16,000 Miles (26,000 km)

- Drain and replace the CNG high pressure filter element.

Every 36,000 Miles (57,000 km)

- Inspect each CNG fuel container. Each container must be requalified and inspected every 36 months or 36,000 Mile, whichever comes first.

Refer to “Maintenance Schedules” in your Owner’s Manual for the complete maintenance schedule..

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INSTALLATION OF RADIO TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT

Special design considerations are incorporated into this vehicle's electronic system to provide immunity to radio frequency signals. Mobile two-way radios and telephone equipment must be installed properly by trained personnel. The following must be observed during installation.

The positive power connection should be made directly to the battery and fused as close to the battery as possible. The negative power connection should be made to body sheet metal adjacent to the negative battery connection. This connection should not be fused.

Antennas for two-way radios should be mounted on the roof or the rear area of the vehicle. Care should be used in mounting antennas with magnet bases. Magnets may affect the accuracy or operation of the compass on vehicles so equipped.

The antenna cable should be as short as practical and routed away from the vehicle wiring when possible. Use only fully shielded coaxial cable.

Carefully match the antenna and cable to the radio to ensure a low Standing Wave Ratio (SWR).

Mobile radio equipment with output power greater than normal may require special precautions.

All installations should be checked for possible interference between the communications equipment and the vehicle's electronic systems.

RAM SERVICE

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