

Battery Drain Check

Check

NOTE: No factory-equipped vehicle should have more than a 50 mA (0.050 amp) draw. Check for current drains on the battery in excess of 50 mA (0.050 amp) with all the electrical accessories off and the vehicle at rest for at least 40 minutes. Current drains can be tested with the following procedure.

NOTE: Many electronic modules draw 10 mA (0.010 amp) or more continuously.

NOTE: Typically, a drain of approximately 1 amp is attributed to an engine compartment lamp, glove compartment lamp or interior lamp staying on continually. Other component failures or wiring shorts are located by selectively pulling fuses to pinpoint the location of the current drain. When the current drain is found, the meter reading falls to an acceptable level.

NOTE: To accurately test the drain on a battery, an in-line ammeter must be used between the negative battery post and its respective cable. Use of a test lamp or voltmeter is not an accurate method.

1. If equipped, disable the approach detection feature.
2. Make sure the junction box(es)/fuse panel(s) are accessible without turning on the interior lights or the underhood lights.
3. Drive the vehicle for at least 5 minutes over 48 km/h (30 mph) to activate the vehicle systems.
4. Allow the vehicle to sit with the ignition off for at least 40 minutes to allow the modules to time out/power down.
5. Connect a fused jumper wire (30A) between the negative battery cable and the negative battery post to prevent modules from resetting.
6. Disconnect the negative battery cable from the negative battery post without breaking the connection of the fused jumper wire.
7. **NOTE:** It is very important that continuity is not broken between the battery and the negative

battery cable when connecting the meter. If this happens, repeat the time out/power down procedure.

NOTE: *The meter must be capable of reading milliamps and should have a 10 amp capability.*

Connect a meter between the negative battery cable terminal and the negative battery post.

8. **NOTE:** *If the meter settings need to be switched or the test leads need to be moved to another jack, reinstall the fused jumper wire to avoid breaking continuity.*

Remove the fused jumper wire.

9. Note the amperage draw. Draw varies from vehicle to vehicle depending on the equipment package. Compare to a similar vehicle for reference.
10. **NOTE:** *If the vehicle sits for an extended period of time and the battery drains, there is the possibility of a control module staying alive and not going into sleep mode. If a control module stays alive, it can result in battery drain. If a control module is suspected, isolate individual modules by disconnecting them one at a time and note if the excessive draw goes away.*

NOTE: *For vehicles equipped with aftermarket equipment containing electrical connections, disconnect the aftermarket to factory connections to isolate the body from the chassis.*

If the current draw is excessive, remove the fuses from the BJB one at a time and note the current drop. When the current level drops to an acceptable level after removing a fuse, the circuit containing the excessive draw has been located. The excessive draw can be isolated by continuing to pull subsystem fuses. Do not reinstall the fuses until testing is finished. To correctly isolate each of the circuits, all of the fuses may need to be removed, then install one fuse and note the amperage draw, remove the fuse and install the next fuse. Continue this process with each fuse.

11. Once the main circuit is identified, continue to remove the fuses from the BCM one at a time and note the current reading. Do not reinstall the fuses until testing is finished. To correctly isolate each of the circuits, all of the fuses may need to be removed, then install one fuse and note the amperage draw, remove the fuse and install the next fuse. Continue this process with each fuse.
12. Check the Wiring Diagrams manual for any circuits that run from the battery without passing through the BJB or the BCM. If the current draw is still excessive, disconnect these circuits until the draw is found. Also, disconnect the generator electrical connections and retest if the draw cannot be located. The generator may be internally shorted, causing the current drain.

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