

Off-Season Storage

- If possible, remove the battery from the vehicle.
- **CLEANING:** Clean the battery and terminals using a solution of baking soda and water to neutralize any electrolyte on the battery case making sure that nothing enters the battery during cleaning. You can also use this same solution to clean the battery compartment of the vehicle. Rinse with clean water and dry thoroughly.
- **INSPECT FOR DAMAGE:** After the battery is cleaned, inspect for signs of damage or extraordinary wear that may have occurred while in service. If you have any concerns about the condition of the battery, you should seek the advice of a mechanic or a battery specialist.

Conventional batteries:

- **check the electrolyte levels in each cell.**

The level of electrolyte must be maintained above the minimum and at or below the maximum level markings on the side of the battery. Check electrolyte levels only on a level surface. If the electrolyte level is below the minimum level mark, carefully add distilled water, avoiding overfill. Once the levels are adjusted, replace the vent caps and charge the battery according to the requirements in the battery owner's manual.

Premium AGM batteries, or those referred to as "maintenance-free":

- **do not require electrolyte level maintenance and** must never be opened once in service or permanent damage and battery failure will occur. As with conventional batteries, once you have cleaned and inspected the battery, charge it per the manufacturer's instructions.

- **STORAGE:** Once the battery is at a full state of charge, store it in a cool dry area away from children and pets. Select a location which allows access to the battery so the state of charge can be determined, or simply attach a battery charger/maintainer to it.
- **CHARGING:** Charge the battery every month if stored at temperatures below 60° F. If stored in a warm area (above 60° F), charge every two weeks.

