

 **HYUNDAI**
Technical Service Bulletin

GROUP BODY	NUMBER 25-BD-012H
DATE NOVEMBER 2025	MODEL(S) ALL

SUBJECT: INFORMATION FOR LAMP CONDENSATION

This TSB supersedes 23-BD-002H to update the Warranty Information on page 1, add parts information for headlamp desiccant on page 2, and update the Condensation Repair Flowchart on page 4.

Description: This bulletin provides information regarding condensation related to the accumulated moisture in the headlamp, rear combination lamp, daytime running lamp (DRL), or fog lamp. This TSB illustrates the various causes of condensation inside the lamp assembly.

Lamp assembly replacement is NOT necessary in most cases. This condition can be eliminated by turning on the lamps with the engine running for several minutes or during normal driving operation.



Applicable Vehicles: All

NOTICE

To avoid any potential damage to IONIQ vehicles, IONIQ repairs can only be performed at IONIQ certified dealers.

Warranty Information:

NOTE 1: Normal warranty applies for any lamp assembly with condensation. If a lamp desiccant/moisture absorbent pack is replaced, file the warranty claim with the desiccant/moisture absorbent pack as the replacement part and the lamp assembly as the causal part. See the previous page for the referenced headlamp/sub-assembly or desiccant/moisture absorbent pack part prefix. Do **NOT** use the lamp assembly for the replacement part.

NOTE 2: The incident parts are subject to callback through the normal Warranty Technical Center (WTC) parts return process.

Parts Information:

Model	Part Name	Part Number	Remarks
All	Desiccant/Moisture Absorbent Pack	92125-*****	Order the correct part number from parts catalog for each specific model

Service Procedure:**DIGITAL DOCUMENTATION**

This TSB includes Repair justification photos. Refer to the latest Warranty Digital Documentation Policy for requirements.

NOTICE

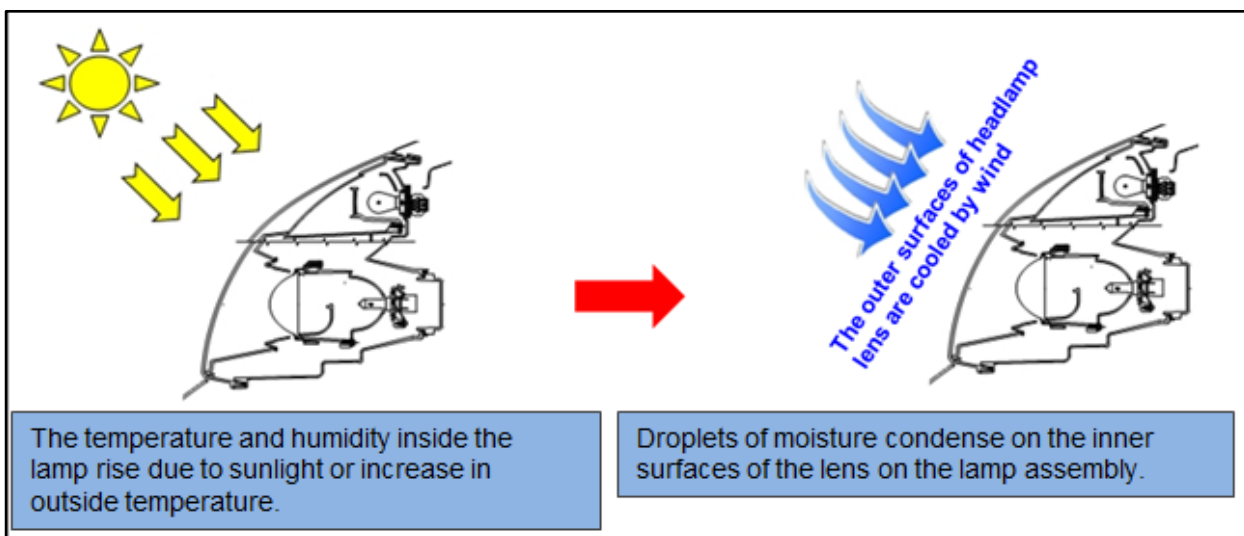
Applying the recommended torque to all fasteners is essential to reduce potential issues from occurring after the service procedure.

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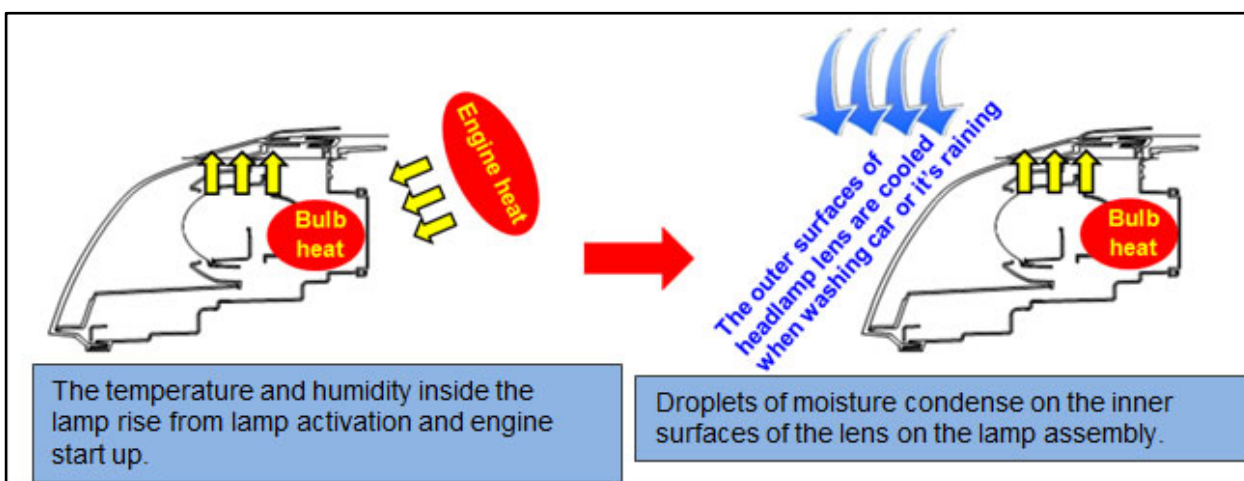
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A. Causes of Lamp Condensation

1. Natural Condensation



2. Condensation from Engine Startup



i Information

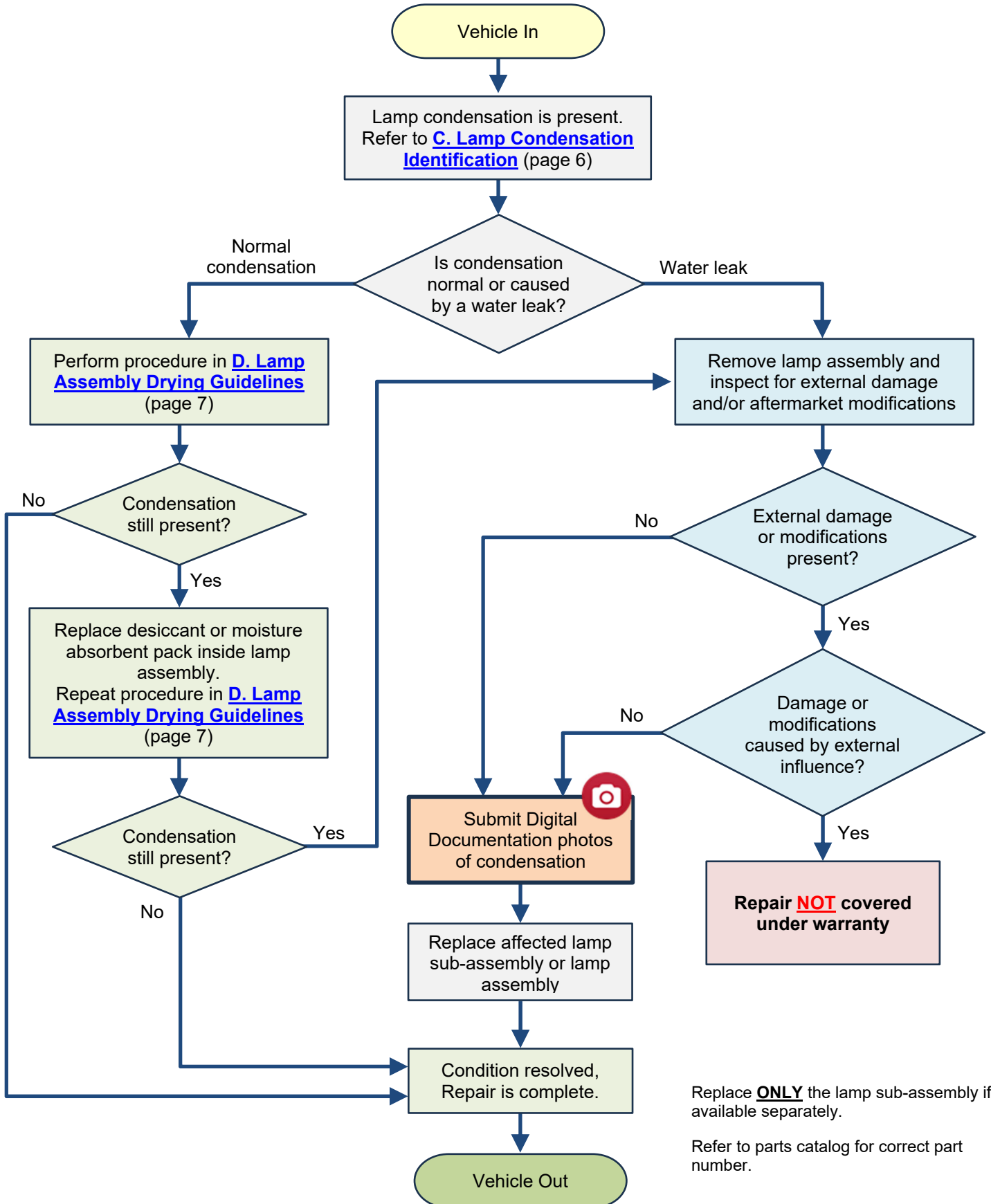
The amount and location of condensation will vary based on environmental factors and vehicle usage conditions (lamp usage, driving time and/or distance, etc.).

Condensation may occur on only one side of the vehicle if it is parked in a certain position that exposes one side to direct sunlight while the other side is in shade.

A similar example of the natural occurrence of condensation is windshield fogging. During cold temperatures, the warm air inside the cabin may condense on the windshield if it has enough moisture. This occurs because the warm air is cooled down past its dew point as it flows over the cold windshield surface.

The dew point is the temperature at which the air is unable to “hold” any more water vapor. The water vapor in the air will begin to condense into liquid droplets (dew) if the air is cooled down past its dew point.

B. Condensation Repair Flowchart



Replace **ONLY** the lamp sub-assembly if available separately.

Refer to parts catalog for correct part number.

C. Lamp Condensation Identification1. Normal Condensation:

Condensation occurring inside the lamp assembly after rain or a car wash cycle is considered a natural occurrence. Condensation can also occur after the vehicle is parked outside during cold temperatures. This condition occurs when water vapor inside the lamp assembly is exposed to temperature variations.

This condensation is **NORMAL** and replacement is **NOT** REQUIRED.

i Information

Refer to [B. Condensation Repair Flowchart](#) on page 4 for service procedures to remove normal condensation.

Normal Condensation in the Lamp2. Water Leak:

If water is collecting at the bottom of the lamp assembly, water streaks are present, or the condensation remains after the lamps have been on for **30 minutes** or more, there may be a water leak in the assembly. The leak may be caused by a poor seal between the lamp housing and lens, cracks in the lamp assembly, or poor fitment.

The condition should be diagnosed and repaired as necessary.

Water Collecting Inside the Lamp

D. Lamp Assembly Drying Guidelines

1. Ensure that the vehicle is parked in a well-ventilated area and that the dust cap(s) have been removed prior to drying the lamp assembly.
2. Certain lamp assemblies may have **two** dust caps. Remove both dust caps if applicable.
3. To avoid battery discharge, the engine must be running while the lamps are **ON**.
4. Allow the vehicle to idle for **30 minutes** with the engine running and lamps turned **ON** for the condensation and moisture to evaporate.
5. Reinstall the dust cap(s) after drying the lamp assembly.
6. If condensation still remains, replace the lamp dessicant or moisture absorbent pack, if equipped, and repeat the lamp assembly drying procedure again.

Example Location of Dust Cap

