Thank you for obtaining a detailed inspection report!

This guide will help you understand the current state of your motor vehicle. The inspection report is divided into 7 parts.

1. Primary Vehicle Details
2. Exterior Lighting
3. Tires
4. Engine Bay / Fluids
5. Important instrument cluster indicator lamps
6. Visual inspection
7. On Board Diagnostics (OBD) Scan Report

Let's see how to interpret the results and take care for each section.

Section 1 Primary Vehicle Details

This section includes basic information of your motor vehicle such as the license plate registration number, make, model and year of manufacture.

The start and end times of the inspection is also included.

Section 2 Exterior Lighting

Lighting is of utmost importance when it comes to a motor vehicle. Proper function of lights is a vital safety feature that saves lives on the road.

In this inspection, proper function of each important lamp that is legally required is checked thoroughly for defects.

A result of “Good” indicates that it is good to go and functions properly.

A result of “Faulty” indicates that it is not up to the standards of does not function as intended. See Comments for more information on the severity of the fault.

A result of “Not available” means the type of lamp is not installed at the factory for the motor vehicle.

Section 3 Tires

Tire condition is a very important aspect when it comes to the safety of handling and driving an automobile on the road as well as the pedestrians.

The inspection has checked the wear pattern, tread level as well as the expiry date of each tire.

3.1 Wear Pattern

A bad wear pattern of a tire often indicates an underlying cause of mechanical failure. A few examples are,

- Bad wheel alignment.
- Faulty wheel bearings.
- Improper tire air pressure.
- Failed or failing suspension components.
- Improper or lack of tire rotation in service intervals.

3.2 Tread level

Tires are made of rubber and wears out over time. The tread level or depth decreases over time as the vehicle travels and reaches a point of level where driving with that type of tread level is hazardous.

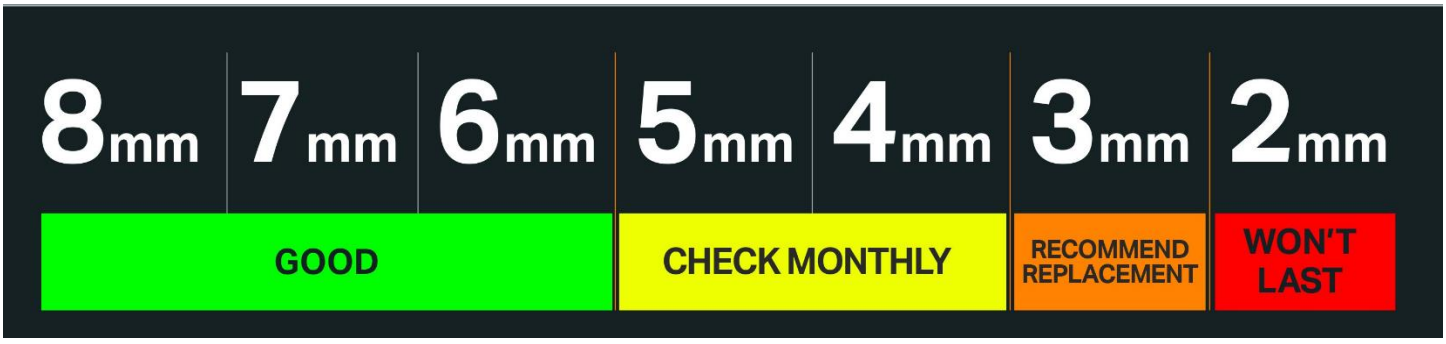
If your result is “~25%” the depth is less than 4 millimeters.

Keep an eye on the tires and plan on buying a new set.

Tires are only changed as pairs, and it is best to replace all 4 at once. However, replacing only the front or rear pair is fine if the other two are in good condition. It is strongly recommended NOT to only replace a single tire.

If your result is “~50-75%” or “~100%” the depth is more than 5 millimeters.

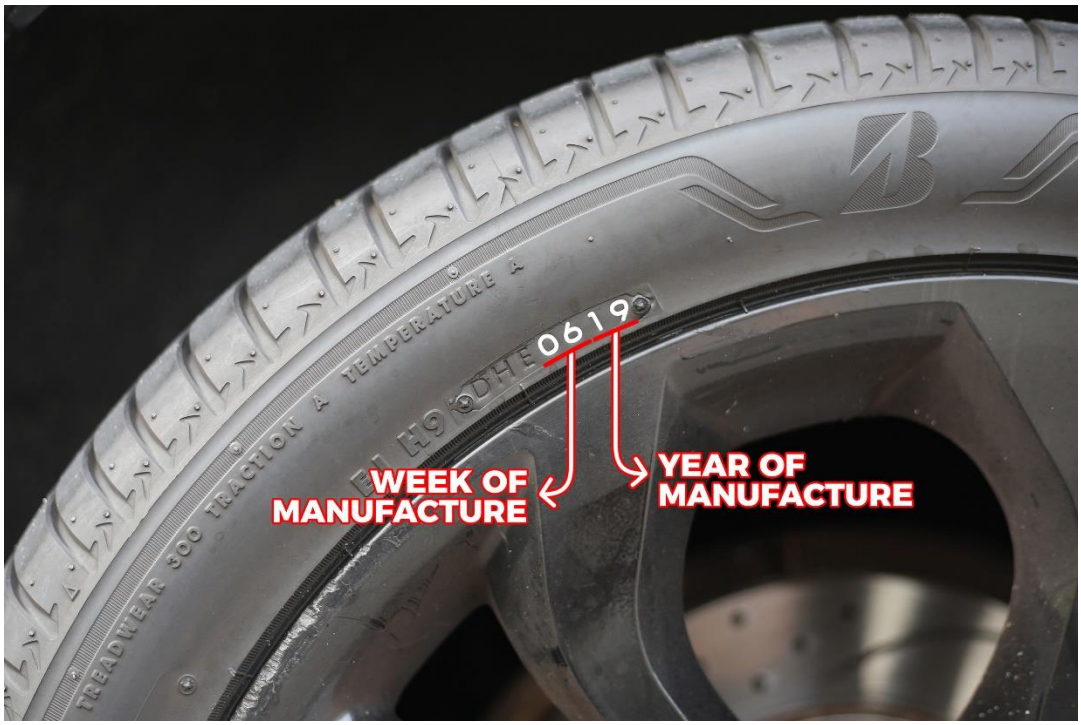
There is no issue, periodically check your tire pressure at an interval of about once per 2 months or so.



3.3 Expiry

An often overlooked, but a vital piece of information of any tire is its age.

A date code is stamped in every tire during manufacturing to indicate its age to any user at any time.



Most manufacturers recommend replacing the tires after 5-6 years of age.

The performance characteristics are not guaranteed after that age, and after 10 years it is said the tire is no longer suitable for the road and should be discarded, regardless of tread wear level.

If your result is “Expired” consider visiting your tire dealer and further examining the condition of your tires to make sure it is still suitable for the road.

4 Engine Bay / Fluids

Vital mechanical and electrical items are checked in this under the hood inspection.

Main lubrication fluids and hydraulic fluids are also inspected.

You should only be concerned if you have a result with “Needs attention”

Refer the comments to see the severity of the fault and consider visiting your mechanic or dealer regarding the issue for further investigation.

5 Important instrument cluster indicator lamps

The instrument cluster indicates any fault that occurs in the car. If the electrical system detects any failures, it notifies the driver via the indication lamps.

However, this indicator system itself can fail. If left unfixed, it could lead to major failures and inconveniences as the driver is not being notified.

The inspection has looked over five major indicator lamps for their proper operation.

“Lights up when ignition is ON” column should be ticked “Yes”. It is because every car has an indicator lamp test in the ON position, before starting the vehicle.

“Lights up when engine is ON” column should be ticked “No”. If all the systems have no faults, the lights must go out after starting. If they persist, further diagnosis may be required.

6 Visual inspection

The exterior of the vehicle is inspected for dents, scratches, and panel misalignments.

Majority of these are not safety critical but a lot of damage to metal may require attention as it may speed up rusting of the body.

7 On Board Diagnostics (OBD) Scan Report

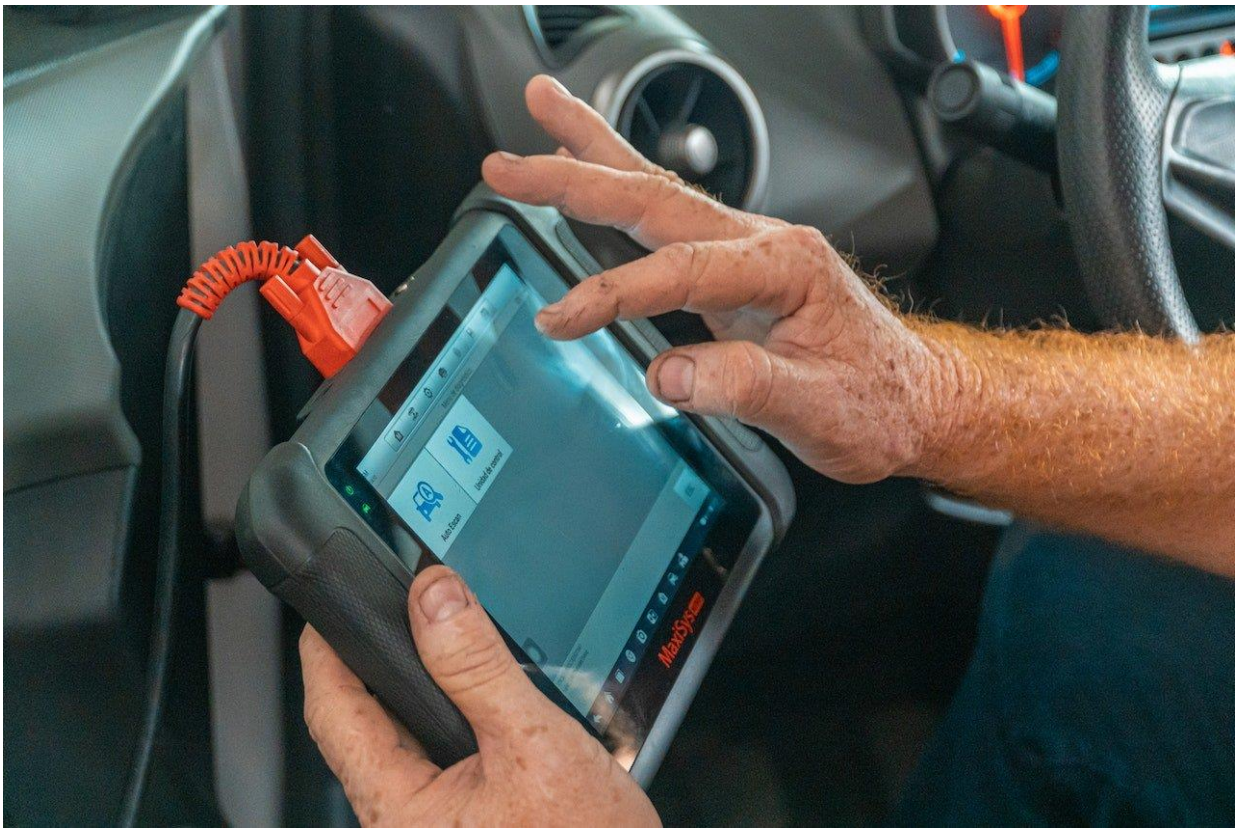
After the year 1996, countries around the world started mandating a standard system where the mechanics can see the overall electrical functionality of a car.

A modern automobile has hundreds of sensors, actuators, and circuit boards. If one were to fail, it would be impossible to find the fault within a reasonable amount of time.

OBD Protocol (On Board Diagnostics) came to be as the answer to the above situation.

In this inspection, your car was scanned by a professional level scanner to find faults within the electrical system.

You should only worry about this if the “Number of fault codes stored” is higher than 0.



Most of the time a car can show a fault for minor issues like a discharged battery, tire pressure monitoring system faults, or an issue with the radio or the air conditioner. Those are not considered as safety critical, and the vehicle can be driven but the issues must be rectified in a reasonable amount of time.

However, emissions systems and critical safety items can show a fault and it must be addressed as soon as possible.

See comments to check whether the fault is serious or not.

The severity column has 3 levels,

Low – Fault in a non-safety critical item, car can be driven, but should repair in the meantime to avoid inconvenience in the future.

Medium – Fault in powertrain or other mechanical item, safety critical in some cases. Must be addressed quickly to avoid further damage.

High – Major fault within the system, car should not be driven, danger to driver or the mechanical systems of the vehicle.

Thank You!

Happy & Safe Motoring