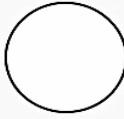


Color Coding of Dashboard Warning Lights

Color	Meaning	Examples	Action & Seriousness
 Red	Critical Warning / Immediate Attention Required	Brake system, engine overheat, oil pressure, airbag, battery	 Stop the vehicle immediately and investigate. Risk of damage or safety hazard.
 Yellow / Amber	Caution / Check Soon	Check engine, ABS, tire pressure, traction control, low fuel	 Safe to drive short distance , but get it inspected soon to avoid bigger issues.
 Green	System Active / Information	Cruise control on, lights on, ECO mode	 No action needed , just indicates a feature is active.
 White	General Information / Suggestion	Shift reminder, lane departure ready, headlight suggestion	 Optional action , often advisory for comfort or efficiency.
 Blue	High Beam or Coolant Cold	High beam on, cold engine (some models)	 No danger , just a status indicator — be aware of your lights.

Summary: Color vs. Urgency

-  **Red = Immediate STOP & fix — safety or damage risk**
-  **Yellow = Prompt attention needed — plan repair**
-   **Green/White = Info only — no action**
-  **Blue = Indicator — just be aware**

Color	Meaning	Examples	Seriousness
	Critical Warning / Immediate Attention Required	Brake system, engine overheat, oil pressure, airbag, battery	 STOP the vehicle immediately and investigate. Risk of damage or safety hazard.
	Caution / Check Soon	Check engine, ABS, tire pressure, traction control, low fuel	 Safe to drive short distance, but get it inspected soon to avoid bigger issues.
	System Active / Information	Cruise control on, lights on, ECO mode	
	General Information / Suggestion	Shift reminder, lane departure ready, headlight suggestion	 Optional action.. often advisory for comfort or efficiency.
	High Beam or Coolant Cold	High beam or cold engine (some models)	



This is the **Brake Warning Light**, displayed in red.

What It Means:

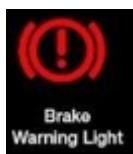
This light signals a **critical issue with the braking system** or that the **parking brake is engaged**. If it stays on while driving, it indicates a **potentially dangerous condition**.

Possible Faults:

1. **Parking Brake is Engaged**
 2. **Low Brake Fluid Level**
 3. **Worn Brake Pads**
 4. **Hydraulic Pressure Loss in Brake Lines**
 5. **ABS Malfunction (in some cases, it shares the alert)**
 6. **Sensor or Electrical Fault in Brake Warning System**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **First, Check if Parking Brake is Disengaged:**
 - Fully release the handbrake or foot-operated parking brake.
2. **Check Brake Fluid Level:**
 - Refill with manufacturer-recommended fluid if it's low.
 - If fluid is repeatedly low, check for leaks.
3. **Do Not Drive if the Light Remains On:**
 - Driving with a faulty brake system is extremely risky.
 - Call for roadside assistance or have the vehicle towed to a workshop.
4. **Brake Pad Inspection:**
 - Worn pads may also trigger this warning—inspect or replace if needed.
5. **Diagnostic Scan:**
 - If no physical issue is visible, use a scan tool to check for sensor faults or pressure imbalance codes.



This is another **Brake Warning Light**, represented by a red exclamation mark (!) inside a circle with brackets.

What It Means:

This symbol is a **critical brake system warning**. It may indicate:

1. **Parking brake is still engaged**
 2. **Low brake fluid**
 3. **Hydraulic brake system failure**
 4. **Brake pad wear (in some vehicles)**
 5. **ABS issue if shown in combination with ABS light**
-

Possible Faults:

- Brake fluid leak or low level
 - Faulty brake master cylinder
 - Worn brake pads or rotors
 - Brake system sensor failure
 - Fault in electronic brake distribution (EBD) or brake assist
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Ensure the Parking Brake is Fully Released**
 - If it's even slightly engaged, this light may stay on.
2. **Check Brake Fluid Level**
 - Top up if low using the correct type.
 - If it's unusually low, **there may be a leak**—inspect immediately.
3. **Inspect Brake Pads and Lines**
 - Worn-out pads or damaged lines can reduce braking power.
4. **Do Not Drive if Light Stays On**
 - Pull over safely.
 - Call a tow truck or roadside assistance—**driving is unsafe** if the braking system is compromised.
5. **Visit a Workshop Immediately**
 - A full brake inspection with a scan tool is required.



This is the **Electric Parking Brake (EPB) Light**, often shown as "PARK" in red.

What It Means:

The **red "PARK" warning** indicates that the **Electric Parking Brake is currently engaged**, or there is a **malfunction** in the EPB system.

Possible Faults:

1. **EPB is Activated** – Normal when parked.
 2. **Failure in EPB Actuator or Motor**
 3. **Low Battery Voltage Preventing Release**
 4. **Faulty Brake Switch or Sensor**
 5. **Electrical or wiring issue**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Before Driving:**
 - Ensure the electric parking brake is **fully released**. Some vehicles may auto-release when accelerating, but not all.
2. **If It Does Not Release:**
 - **Do not attempt to drive**, as it may damage the braking system or reduce control.
3. **Restart the Vehicle:**
 - A quick system reset may resolve temporary glitches.
4. **Check for Battery Health:**
 - Weak batteries may prevent EPB from operating properly.
5. **Visit a Technician or Service Center:**
 - A diagnostic tool is needed to inspect the EPB system components and error codes.



This symbol is the **Electric Parking Brake (EPB) Light**, typically shown as a red “P” inside a circle with brackets.

What It Means:

This light indicates that:

- The **Electric Parking Brake is currently engaged** (normal when parked),
OR
 - There is a **fault in the EPB system** (if flashing or stays on when driving).
-

Possible Faults:

1. **EPB is stuck or won't release**
 2. **Low battery voltage affecting EPB operation**
 3. **Faulty EPB switch or actuator motor**
 4. **Electronic Control Unit (ECU) error**
 5. **Wiring or sensor malfunction**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Ensure EPB is Fully Released**
 - If the light remains **solid red** while driving, try releasing the parking brake manually or via the control switch.
2. **Do Not Drive with EPB Engaged**
 - Driving with an active EPB can damage the brake system.
3. **Restart the Vehicle**
 - A simple restart may clear temporary glitches in the EPB system.
4. **Check Battery Health**
 - A weak or failing battery may cause EPB malfunctions.
5. **Get a Diagnostic Scan**
 - If the light stays on or flashes, have the system checked with an OBD-II scanner at a certified workshop.



This is the **Battery Warning Light** symbol, typically shown as a red battery icon.

What It Means:

The battery warning light indicates that the **vehicle's charging system is not functioning properly**. While the engine is running, this light means the **battery is not being charged**.

Possible Faults:

1. **Faulty alternator**
 2. **Loose or corroded battery terminals**
 3. **Broken serpentine belt (that drives the alternator)**
 4. **Weak or dead battery**
 5. **Wiring or fuse issues in the charging system**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Turn Off All Non-Essential Electrical Loads**
 - AC, infotainment, lights (if safe), heated seats, etc., to conserve power.
 2. **Do Not Turn Off the Engine**
 - If the engine is running, keep it on and drive to the nearest workshop. Restarting may not be possible if the battery dies.
 3. **Check Battery Terminals**
 - If you're familiar, inspect for corrosion or loose connections.
 4. **Visit a Workshop Immediately**
 - A mechanic can test the alternator, battery voltage, and overall charging system to identify the issue.
-

This warning is serious: **if the charging system fails completely, the engine will eventually stall due to lack of electrical power.**



This is the **Seat Belt Warning Light**, shown as a red icon of a seated person with a seatbelt.

What It Means:

This light indicates that the **driver or front passenger seatbelt is not fastened** while the vehicle is in motion. In many vehicles, it may also apply to rear seat belts and be accompanied by a chime or buzzer.

Possible Faults:

1. **Seatbelt not fastened properly**
 2. **Faulty seatbelt buckle or sensor**
 3. **Weight on the seat (e.g., a bag) triggering the sensor**
 4. **Wiring issue in the seatbelt system**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Fasten the Seatbelt Properly**
 - Make sure the belt clicks securely into the buckle.
 2. **Check All Occupied Seats**
 - Ensure every passenger's belt is fastened, especially if the vehicle has individual sensors.
 3. **Remove Heavy Items from Seats**
 - Avoid placing bags or other objects on empty seats, which can trigger the sensor.
 4. **If the Light Stays On When Belts Are Fastened:**
 - There may be a **faulty seatbelt sensor or buckle switch**—have it checked by a technician.
-

Important Reminder:

Driving without wearing a seatbelt is **illegal and extremely dangerous**. This warning light is a vital safety feature and should never be ignored.



This is the **Airbag Warning Light**, represented by a red icon showing a seated figure with a circle (airbag) deploying in front.

What It Means:

This light indicates a **fault in the airbag system or the Supplemental Restraint System (SRS)**. When this light is on, one or more airbags **may not deploy** in the event of an accident — or could deploy **unexpectedly**.

Possible Faults:

1. **Faulty airbag sensor or module**
 2. **Disconnection in airbag wiring (often under the seat)**
 3. **Seatbelt pretensioner fault (part of the SRS)**
 4. **Water damage or corrosion in airbag system**
 5. **Aftermarket steering wheels or accessories interfering with system**
 6. **Battery voltage issues or recent disconnection**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Do Not Ignore the Light**
 - It means your airbags **may not protect you in a crash**.
2. **Avoid DIY Repairs**
 - Airbag systems are sensitive and dangerous if tampered with.
3. **Get a Diagnostic Scan**
 - A technician can read fault codes from the SRS module to identify the issue.
4. **Check Seat Connections**

- If recently cleaned under the seats, a loose wire may trigger the warning.
-

Important Note:

Driving with a faulty airbag system is a serious safety risk. Immediate inspection is recommended to ensure occupant protection in case of a collision.



This is the **Engine Oil Warning Light**, typically shown as a red oil can symbol.

What It Means:

This warning indicates **low oil pressure** in the engine, which is a **critical issue**. It could mean there's **not enough oil** or the **oil isn't circulating properly**.

Possible Faults:

1. **Low engine oil level**
 2. **Oil pump failure**
 3. **Clogged oil filter**
 4. **Oil pressure sensor malfunction**
 5. **Internal engine wear or damage**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Stop the Engine Immediately**
 - Continuing to drive with this light on can cause severe engine damage or complete engine failure.
2. **Check Oil Level**
 - After the engine cools, check and top up oil if it's low. Use the correct grade recommended in the vehicle manual.
3. **Look for Leaks**
 - Check underneath the car for oil puddles or around the engine bay.
4. **Do Not Ignore**

- Even if oil level is normal, the light can still mean **loss of pressure**—which is dangerous.

5. Tow the Vehicle if Needed

- If the light stays on after topping up oil, tow it to a workshop for inspection.



Important: Driving even a few kilometers with low oil pressure can cause **irreversible engine damage**. Always treat this warning as **urgent**.



This is the **Engine Temperature Warning Light**, shown as a red thermometer symbol submerged in water.



What It Means:

This light indicates that the **engine is overheating** — the coolant temperature is above the safe limit.

⚠ Possible Faults:

1. **Low coolant level**
 2. **Coolant leak (radiator, hoses, water pump)**
 3. **Faulty thermostat**
 4. **Malfunctioning radiator fan**
 5. **Blocked radiator or cooling passages**
 6. **Water pump failure**
 7. **Blown head gasket (in severe cases)**
-

✓ Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Stop the Vehicle Immediately**
 - Pull over safely and switch off the engine to prevent damage.
2. **Do Not Open the Radiator Cap While Hot**
 - Wait for the engine to cool down fully to avoid burns from pressurized coolant.
3. **Check Coolant Level**
 - Refill with the proper coolant if it's low. If unavailable, clean water can be used as a temporary measure.
4. **Inspect for Leaks or Fan Malfunction**

- Look for coolant dripping and confirm if the radiator fan activates when the engine is hot.

5. Call for Towing if Needed

- Driving an overheating engine can lead to catastrophic damage (warped head, seized engine).
-



Reminder: Never ignore this light. An overheating engine can result in repairs costing thousands if not addressed promptly.



This is the **Reduced Engine Power Warning Light**, often shown as a red engine icon with a downward arrow inside.



What It Means:

This warning indicates the vehicle has entered “**limp mode**” or **reduced power mode** due to a **critical engine or transmission fault**. The system limits power to protect the engine from damage.



Possible Faults:

1. Throttle body or throttle position sensor malfunction
 2. Faulty accelerator pedal sensor
 3. Mass airflow (MAF) or manifold pressure (MAP) sensor issue
 4. Transmission control system fault
 5. Electrical or wiring problem in engine control
 6. ECU software glitch or failure
-



Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. Drive Cautiously to a Safe Location
 - Acceleration and speed will be limited. Avoid highways or overtaking.
2. Restart the Engine
 - A temporary glitch may clear upon restarting the vehicle. However, the fault often returns.
3. Avoid Heavy Loads or Hills

- Reduced power may make climbing hills or carrying loads dangerous.

4. Visit a Workshop Immediately

- A full diagnostic scan is required to pinpoint the fault code (usually P1516, P2135, etc.).
-



Note: Driving for extended periods in this mode can cause further damage or leave you stranded.



This is the **Power Steering Warning Light**, typically shown as a red steering wheel icon with an exclamation mark.



What It Means:

This light indicates a **problem with the power steering system** — either **hydraulic** or **electric**, depending on the vehicle type. When this light is on, steering assistance may be **reduced or completely lost**, making the wheel harder to turn.



Possible Faults:

1. **Low power steering fluid** (for hydraulic systems)
 2. **Leak in power steering hose or pump**
 3. **Electric power steering (EPS) motor failure**
 4. **Faulty steering angle sensor**
 5. **Blown fuse or electrical fault in EPS system**
 6. **Battery or alternator issue affecting EPS function**
-



Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Drive Carefully**
 - Steering may become stiff, especially at low speeds or when parking.
2. **Check Power Steering Fluid (if applicable)**
 - Top up if low, but if fluid drops again, a **leak** may be present.
3. **Restart the Vehicle**

- In electric systems, a temporary glitch might be cleared with a reset.

4. Avoid Tight Maneuvers

- Turning the wheel fully left/right can stress the system further.

5. Visit a Workshop Immediately

- Have a professional scan the vehicle and inspect mechanical/electrical components.
-



Note: Sudden loss of power steering, especially while turning, can be dangerous. Immediate inspection is advised.



This is the **Security Indicator Light**, usually depicted as a red car with a padlock.



What It Means:

This light is part of the **vehicle's anti-theft or immobilizer system**. It blinks or stays on depending on the vehicle's status:

- **Blinking (when car is off):** Normal — the security system is **armed**.
 - **Solid or Blinking (when ignition is ON or engine cranks but doesn't start):** There's a **problem with the security or immobilizer system**.
-

⚠ Possible Faults:

1. **Unrecognized or damaged key (transponder not detected)**
 2. **Faulty immobilizer system**
 3. **Malfunctioning key reader or antenna**
 4. **Dead key fob battery (in keyless entry systems)**
 5. **ECU communication error**
-

✓ Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. Use the Original Programmed Key

- If using a duplicate, try the original key or spare key.

2. Replace Key Fob Battery

- For push-start cars, a weak fob battery can cause detection issues.

3. Avoid Forcing the Ignition

- Doing so can trigger a lockout or extended security delay.

4. Lock & Unlock the Car Again

- Sometimes cycling the lock using the remote can reset the system.

5. Call Authorized Service if the Light Stays On

- The system may need to be reprogrammed or reset using a scan tool.
-

 **Important:** If this light is active during starting attempts, the engine **may crank but not start**, as the system disables fuel or ignition to prevent theft.



This is the **Transmission Warning Light**, typically shown as a gear with an exclamation mark inside.

What It Means:

This light indicates a **problem in the transmission system**—manual or automatic. The transmission may not be operating correctly, which can lead to poor performance or damage if ignored.

Possible Faults:

1. **Low or degraded transmission fluid**
 2. **Overheating of the transmission**
 3. **Faulty transmission sensors (speed, pressure, etc.)**
 4. **Clutch or solenoid failure (in automatic/dual-clutch systems)**
 5. **ECU/TCM (Transmission Control Module) error**
 6. **Wiring issues or internal mechanical faults**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. Drive Gently or Stop Driving

- If the vehicle feels sluggish, jerky, or stuck in a gear, reduce load and avoid driving long distances.

2. Check Transmission Fluid Level (if accessible)

- Low or dirty fluid can trigger warnings—top up or replace if required.
3. **Avoid Heavy Acceleration or Towing**
- Strain on a faulty transmission can cause more damage.
4. **Let the Transmission Cool**
- If overheating is suspected, stop and allow the vehicle to cool.
5. **Have a Workshop Perform a Diagnostic Scan**
- Fault codes will reveal whether the issue is mechanical or electronic.
-

⚠ Warning: Prolonged driving with a transmission fault can lead to **expensive repairs or complete failure**.



This is the **Master Warning Light**, shown as a red triangle with an exclamation mark inside.

What It Means:

This light indicates a **general system warning**. It is often accompanied by a **message on the instrument cluster display**, which provides more detail about the specific issue.

⚠ Possible Faults:

The Master Warning Light can be triggered by various conditions, such as:

1. **Low washer fluid**
 2. **Low fuel**
 3. **Key not detected (for push-start vehicles)**
 4. **Door/bonnet/trunk open**
 5. **Tire pressure warning (TPMS)**
 6. **Scheduled service reminder**
 7. **Malfunction in safety or driving assistance systems (ADAS, lane assist, etc.)**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Check the Instrument Panel or Infotainment Display**

- Look for a specific message or symbol that explains the warning.
2. **Do a Quick Walk-Around Check**
- Ensure all doors are closed, tires look properly inflated, and no fluid is leaking.
3. **Check Fuel, Washer Fluid, and Battery Status**
4. **Do Not Ignore**
- Even if the issue seems minor, some alerts escalate into serious problems if left unchecked.
5. **Visit a Workshop if Unclear or Persistent**
- A diagnostic scan can help identify hidden system alerts not visible on the dashboard.
-

! **Important:** The Master Warning Light is a **catch-all alert** — it means something requires your attention, even if the car is still drivable.



This is the **Electronic Throttle Control (ETC) Warning Light**, often displayed as a red lightning bolt between two reversed parentheses.

🔍 What It Means:

This light indicates a problem with the **electronic throttle system**—the system that controls engine acceleration using sensors and actuators, instead of a traditional throttle cable.

⚠ Possible Faults:

1. **Throttle body malfunction**
 2. **Faulty throttle position sensor**
 3. **Defective accelerator pedal sensor**
 4. **Electronic Control Unit (ECU) glitch**
 5. **Wiring issues or poor electrical connections**
-

✓ Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Do Not Press the Pedal Aggressively**
 - The vehicle may enter **limp mode**, limiting speed and power for safety.

2. **Restart the Engine**
 - Sometimes this resets the ETC system if the error was temporary.
 3. **Avoid Long-Distance or Highway Driving**
 - Sudden loss of acceleration could be dangerous.
 4. **Scan for Fault Codes (DTCs)**
 - A workshop can identify the exact component causing the issue using an OBD-II scanner.
 5. **Have the Vehicle Serviced Promptly**
 - Ignoring this light could result in erratic engine performance or stalling.
-

! **Important:** If the light flashes or the engine hesitates severely, **stop driving and seek immediate service**, as the car may soon become undrivable.



This is the **A/T Oil Temp Warning Light**, indicating **Automatic Transmission Oil Overheating**.

🔍 What It Means:

This warning shows that the **automatic transmission fluid (ATF)** temperature is too high. Overheated ATF loses its ability to lubricate and protect the transmission, which can lead to serious damage.

⚠ Possible Causes:

1. **Aggressive driving or towing heavy loads**
 2. **Low or old transmission fluid**
 3. **Blocked or damaged transmission cooler**
 4. **Faulty transmission oil temperature sensor**
 5. **Malfunctioning torque converter or internal clutch slipping**
-

✓ Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Stop the Vehicle Immediately**
 - Pull over to a safe location and let the engine idle in **P (Park)** or **N (Neutral)** to cool the fluid.
2. **Avoid Towing or Heavy Acceleration**

- These add excessive heat to the transmission system.
3. **Check ATF Level and Condition**
- If accessible, check for burnt smell or discoloration (dark brown/black).
4. **Allow the System to Cool Fully**
- Do not resume driving until the light turns off.
5. **Have the Transmission Inspected**
- Visit a workshop to check fluid levels, cooler efficiency, and scan for fault codes.
-

 **Important:** Driving with overheated transmission oil can lead to **total transmission failure**, which is very expensive to repair.



This is the **Car on Lift Warning Light**, also known as the **Service Vehicle Soon** or **Vehicle Check Light**, depending on the car model.

What It Means:

This symbol doesn't literally mean the vehicle is on a lift—it signals that your car **requires maintenance, inspection, or there's a detected fault** that isn't severe enough for a check engine light.

Possible Faults:

1. **Pending service or inspection due**
 2. **Minor drivetrain or suspension fault**
 3. **Electronic system (ABS, TPMS, ESC, etc.) issue**
 4. **Sensor malfunction (wheel speed, ride height, etc.)**
 5. **Diagnostic Trouble Codes (DTCs) stored in the system**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Check the Instrument Cluster Message**
 - Some vehicles will display a specific note like "Service Required" or "Suspension System Fault."

2. Avoid High-Speed Driving or Harsh Conditions

- Until the cause is known, avoid putting extra strain on the vehicle.

3. Schedule a Diagnostic Scan

- A workshop can retrieve fault codes and identify whether the issue is safety-related or maintenance-related.

4. Do Not Ignore

- Even if performance seems normal, continued driving without inspection may worsen the condition or risk safety systems failing.
-

 **Important:** This light often appears in vehicles with **adaptive suspension, air ride systems, or electronic drivetrain components**, and may suggest a **pre-failure warning**.



This is the **Drive System Malfunction Light**, typically seen in vehicles with complex powertrains such as **AWD, 4WD, or hybrid systems**.

What It Means:

This light indicates a **malfunction in the drivetrain or propulsion system**. It can refer to issues in components responsible for delivering power to the wheels — such as the transmission, driveshaft, differential, or hybrid drive units.

Possible Faults:

1. **Transmission or gear selector fault**
 2. **All-Wheel Drive (AWD) or 4WD system error**
 3. **Motor-generator or hybrid battery malfunction (in hybrid/EVs)**
 4. **Faulty driveshaft or CV joint sensor**
 5. **Control unit or CAN communication error between drivetrain modules**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. Do Not Drive Aggressively

- Limit acceleration, high speeds, and rough terrain until diagnosed.

2. Observe for Other Symptoms

- Warning messages like “Drivetrain Malfunction,” jerky shifting, loss of power, or strange noises.
3. **Restart the Vehicle**
- Sometimes, the light clears temporarily if the issue is minor or due to a sensor glitch.
4. **Get a Full Diagnostic Scan Immediately**
- Necessary to identify the specific system/component at fault.
5. **If in Limp Mode** (reduced power):
- Avoid long-distance driving. Go to the nearest service center.
-

⚠ Note: In BMWs and other premium vehicles, this often relates to the **engine-transmission coordination**, and should not be ignored — continuing to drive can lead to **severe mechanical or electronic damage**.



This is the **Distance Warning Light**, also known as the **Forward Collision Warning (FCW)** or **Proximity Alert Light**.

🔍 What It Means:

This warning indicates that your vehicle is **too close to the car ahead**, or a **potential front-end collision** is detected by the forward radar/camera system. It's part of the **ADAS (Advanced Driver Assistance System)**.

⚠ Possible Causes:

1. **Following another vehicle too closely**
 2. **Sudden deceleration of the vehicle ahead**
 3. **Radar or camera sensor obstruction (mud, snow, or misalignment)**
 4. **System calibration issue**
 5. **Fault in the forward collision system**
-

✓ Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Maintain Safe Distance**
 - Increase the gap between your vehicle and the one ahead, especially at high speeds or in traffic.
2. **Do Not Ignore**

- If you frequently see this warning, it indicates risky driving behavior or a sensor issue.

3. Clean Radar/Camera Sensors

- Check the front grille, bumper, and windshield area where sensors are usually placed.

4. Get System Diagnosed if Light Stays On

- A persistent warning may mean the system isn't functioning correctly and may not alert or brake in an emergency.

5. Avoid Tailgating or Sudden Lane Changes

- These may falsely trigger or confuse the system.
-



Important: In some vehicles, this system can apply automatic emergency braking (AEB). Always address the warning to ensure driver-assist systems are working properly.



This is the **Audi Pre Sense Warning Light**, used in Audi vehicles equipped with the **Pre Sense system** — an advanced driver assistance feature for accident prevention.



What It Means:

This light indicates that the **Audi Pre Sense system has detected a potential collision risk**, or that it has **intervened** (e.g., tightening seatbelts, closing windows, or preparing brakes).

It may also remain lit if there's a **malfunction in the Pre Sense system**.



Possible Causes:

1. **Vehicle ahead is too close or braking suddenly**
 2. **Driver not reacting to an obstacle or approaching too fast**
 3. **Sensor or radar obstruction (mud, snow, dirt)**
 4. **Camera/radar calibration issue**
 5. **Fault in the Pre Sense control module**
-



Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Drive Defensively**

- Maintain a safe following distance and avoid sudden braking or acceleration.
2. **Check Sensor Areas**
- Clean the front camera (windshield) and radar (grille) areas. Ensure nothing is blocking them.
3. **Restart the Vehicle**
- Sometimes the warning clears if no collision risk is present anymore.
4. **If Warning Persists, Scan the System**
- A diagnostic scan will reveal if a component in the Pre Sense system is malfunctioning.
5. **Avoid Aggressive Driving**
- The system is designed to assist, not replace attentive driving.
-

 **Note:** Pre Sense can trigger automatic emergency actions (e.g., light braking), so it's critical to **keep the system functional** for safety.



This is the **Shift Lock Warning Light**, commonly found in vehicles with automatic transmissions.

 **What It Means:**

This light indicates a **problem with the shift lock system**, which is designed to **prevent the gear lever from moving out of 'P' (Park)** unless the brake pedal is pressed.

 **Possible Causes:**

1. **Brake pedal not pressed while trying to shift**
 2. **Faulty shift lock solenoid**
 3. **Blown brake light fuse or bulb**
 4. **Faulty brake pedal switch**
 5. **Low battery voltage affecting electronic locks**
-

 **Precautions and Actions to Take:**

1. **Press the Brake Pedal Firmly**
 - Always ensure the brake pedal is pressed fully before shifting out of Park.

2. Check for Brake Light Operation

- If brake lights don't come on, the switch or fuse may be faulty, which also prevents shifting.

3. Use the Shift Lock Override

- Most cars have a manual override (small slot near the gear lever). Use the key or tool to release it temporarily.

4. Avoid Forcing the Gear Lever

- This can damage the mechanism or cause transmission issues.

5. Have the System Checked Promptly

- If this warning appears frequently, get the brake switch and shift lock solenoid inspected.
-



Note: This system is a safety feature to prevent unintended vehicle movement, especially when parked on an incline.



This is the **Approach Control Warning Light**, commonly found in vehicles equipped with **adaptive cruise control (ACC)** or **forward collision warning systems**.



What It Means:

This light warns the driver that the **vehicle is rapidly approaching an object or another car ahead** and immediate attention is needed. It is part of the **pre-collision or proximity alert system**.



Possible Causes:

1. **Following a vehicle too closely**
 2. **Sudden deceleration of the vehicle ahead**
 3. **Malfunction or misalignment in radar/camera sensors**
 4. **Dirty or blocked forward-facing sensors**
 5. **System calibration error or software fault**
-



Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Reduce Speed Immediately**

- Maintain a safe following distance and be alert for sudden stops.
2. **Clean Front Sensors**
- Ensure radar and camera units (typically behind the front grille or windshield) are not obscured by dirt, snow, or stickers.
3. **Avoid Aggressive Driving or Tailgating**
- This system is designed to help prevent rear-end collisions; let it assist you.
4. **Restart the Vehicle if the Warning Persists**
- Temporary errors can sometimes be reset.
5. **Visit a Service Center if Warning Stays On**
- A diagnostic scan will identify if there's a sensor, wiring, or software issue.
-

 **Important:** If ignored, this warning can escalate into **automatic emergency braking (AEB)** activation. Regular maintenance of ADAS components is crucial for safe driving.



This is the **Door Open Indicator**, typically shown as a red top-down view of a car with one or more doors open.

 **What It Means:**

This light appears when **one or more doors (including the hood or trunk)** are not fully closed. It's a **safety warning** to prevent driving with improperly shut doors.

 **Possible Causes:**

1. **One or more doors are ajar**
 2. **Faulty door sensor or switch**
 3. **Misaligned or damaged door latch**
 4. **Wiring issue to the door module**
 5. **Trunk or hood not closed properly**
-

 **Precautions and Actions to Take:**

1. **Check All Doors**

- Open and firmly reclose all doors, trunk, and hood.
2. **Check for Items Blocking Closure**
- Seat belts, bags, or cargo can prevent proper door latching.
3. **Avoid Driving Until the Warning Disappears**
- Driving with a door ajar is dangerous and may disable interior lights or set off alarms.
4. **If the Warning Stays On Despite All Doors Closed**
- Have a technician inspect the **door switch or sensor system**.
-

 **Note:** Some cars will not allow you to lock or start the vehicle properly if this light remains on. Also, prolonged interior light activation (due to this warning) can drain the battery.



This is the **Hood Open Warning Light**, usually shown as a red car with the hood raised.

 **What It Means:**

This warning indicates that the **vehicle's hood (bonnet)** is **not securely closed**. It is a safety alert to prevent the hood from flying open while driving, which can block your view and cause an accident.

 **Possible Causes:**

1. **Hood not fully latched**
 2. **Hood latch or cable misaligned or damaged**
 3. **Faulty hood sensor**
 4. **Obstruction preventing full closure (tools, rag, etc.)**
 5. **Electrical issue with the hood switch or wiring**
-

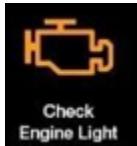
 **Precautions and Actions to Take:**

1. **Stop the Vehicle Safely**
 - Pull over and **recheck the hood** to ensure it is properly latched.

2. **Push the Hood Down Firmly Until You Hear a Click**
 - Sometimes, the hood appears closed but isn't locked in place.
 3. **Do Not Drive Until the Light Turns Off**
 - Driving with an unlatched hood is extremely dangerous at high speeds.
 4. **Inspect the Latch Area**
 - Remove any debris or tools that may block proper closure.
 5. **If the Warning Persists Despite Proper Closure**
 - Have the **hood sensor or latch switch** inspected by a technician.
-



Tip: Some luxury cars won't allow you to use certain driving modes or lock the vehicle if this light remains on.



This is the **Check Engine Light (CEL)**, also known as the **Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL)**. It's one of the most common and important dashboard warnings.



What It Means:
This light indicates a **problem with the engine or emissions system**. It can be **minor (like a loose fuel cap)** or **serious (like a failing catalytic converter or engine misfire)**.



1. **Loose or faulty fuel cap**
 2. **Oxygen sensor failure**
 3. **Mass airflow (MAF) sensor issue**
 4. **Ignition coil or spark plug failure**
 5. **Catalytic converter problem**
 6. **EVAP leak (evaporative emissions control system)**
 7. **ECU software or wiring issues**
-



Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Check the Gas Cap First**

- Ensure the fuel cap is tight and properly sealed. A loose cap can trigger the light.

2. Observe Engine Behavior

- If the light is **steady**, the issue is usually not urgent, but should be checked soon.
- If the light is **flashing**, it indicates a **severe misfire** — **stop driving immediately** to prevent engine damage.

3. Avoid Hard Driving or High Loads

- Drive gently and avoid hills or towing until the issue is diagnosed.

4. Get an OBD-II Scan

- Any workshop can scan the system and retrieve a fault code (like P0301, P0420, etc.) to identify the cause.
-

⚠ Note: While your car may seem to run fine, ignoring this light can lead to **reduced fuel efficiency, failed emissions test, or expensive repairs** later.



This is the **ABS Warning Light**, indicating a fault in the **Anti-lock Braking System**.

🔍 What It Means:

The ABS system prevents wheel lockup during emergency braking, improving vehicle control. When this light comes on, it means the **ABS is not functioning properly** — though standard braking is still available.

⚠ Possible Faults:

1. **Faulty ABS wheel speed sensor**
 2. **Damaged tone ring or sensor wiring**
 3. **Low brake fluid level**
 4. **Malfunctioning ABS control module**
 5. **Blown ABS fuse or relay**
-

✓ Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. Drive Cautiously

- You can still brake, but without ABS you may **lose steering control during hard or slippery braking**.

2. **Avoid Sudden Stops on Wet or Uneven Surfaces**
 - Be extra cautious in rain, sand, or gravel.
 3. **Check Brake Fluid Level**
 - Low fluid can sometimes trigger ABS warnings.
 4. **Scan for Diagnostic Trouble Codes (DTCs)**
 - A technician can pinpoint which sensor or component failed.
 5. **Do Not Ignore**
 - ABS is a critical safety system, especially in emergency situations.
-

 **Note:** ABS failure doesn't affect normal braking, but **increases risk of skidding under hard braking**. The sooner it's inspected, the safer you are.



This is the **ABS Warning Light**, typically shown as "**ABS**" enclosed in a circle with brackets.

 **What It Means:**

This light indicates that the **Anti-lock Braking System (ABS)** has a **fault and is disabled**. Your **standard brakes will still work**, but **ABS will not engage** during hard or emergency braking.

 **Possible Faults:**

1. **Faulty wheel speed sensor**
 2. **Broken or dirty tone ring**
 3. **Damaged wiring or corroded sensor connectors**
 4. **Low brake fluid level**
 5. **Blown fuse or ABS control module failure**
-

 **Precautions and Actions to Take:**

1. **Drive with Caution**

- Braking is still functional, but without ABS you can **skid during hard braking**, especially on slippery surfaces.
2. **Avoid Emergency Maneuvers**
 - Keep extra distance from other vehicles and avoid fast braking.
 3. **Check Brake Fluid Level**
 - Top it up if it's low, but look for leaks if the level drops again.
 4. **Get a Diagnostic Scan**
 - A technician can read ABS fault codes (like C0035, C0040) to locate the problem.
 5. **Repair Promptly**
 - While not immediately dangerous, driving without ABS increases the risk during sudden stops.
-



Note: In some cars, ABS issues may also disable related features like **traction control (TCS)** or **stability control (ESC)**.



This is the **TPMS Warning Light**, which stands for **Tire Pressure Monitoring System**.



What It Means:

This light indicates that **one or more of your tires is significantly underinflated** or overinflated — or that the TPMS system has a fault and cannot monitor tire pressure accurately.



Possible Faults:

1. **Low tire pressure in one or more tires**
 2. **Overinflated tire**
 3. **Faulty or dead TPMS sensor (battery failure inside sensor)**
 4. **Interference or communication error between TPMS sensor and control module**
 5. **Tire recently changed without TPMS reset/relearn**
-



Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Check All Tire Pressures**

- Inflate each tire to the manufacturer's recommended PSI (found on the driver's door frame or owner's manual).

2. Inspect for Punctures or Leaks

- A sudden drop in pressure could be due to a nail or valve stem leak.

3. Reset the TPMS

- After correcting pressure, many vehicles require a TPMS reset via the dashboard or infotainment system.

4. Don't Ignore the Warning

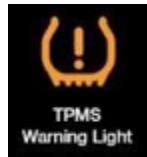
- Driving with incorrect tire pressure can cause:
 - Uneven tire wear
 - Poor fuel economy
 - Reduced handling and braking
 - Risk of tire blowout

5. If Light Flashes Then Stays On

- This typically means a **system malfunction**, not just low pressure. Have it scanned for diagnostic trouble codes.
-



Tip: TPMS is a **crucial safety feature** that helps prevent tire-related accidents.



This is another version of the **TPMS (Tire Pressure Monitoring System) Warning Light**, depicted as a **horseshoe-shaped symbol with an exclamation mark inside**.



What It Means:

This warning appears when **one or more tires are significantly underinflated or the TPMS system itself has malfunctioned**.



Possible Causes:

1. **Low tire pressure**
 2. **Sudden temperature drop affecting air pressure**
 3. **Flat tire or slow leak**
 4. **Faulty TPMS sensor or dead battery in sensor**
 5. **TPMS not reset after tire change or rotation**
-

 **Precautions and Actions to Take:**

1. **Check Tire Pressures Immediately**
 - Inflate all tires to the correct PSI, including the spare if it has a sensor.
 2. **Inspect Tires for Damage or Punctures**
 - Look for nails, sidewall damage, or leaking valves.
 3. **Reset the TPMS**
 - Most vehicles require manual resetting after adjusting tire pressure.
 4. **If the Light Flashes Then Stays On**
 - Indicates a **system fault** — get the TPMS scanned for error codes.
 5. **Do Not Ignore**
 - Underinflated tires increase the risk of blowouts, reduce braking ability, and worsen fuel economy.
-

 **Tip:** Proper tire inflation improves safety, ride quality, and fuel efficiency.



This is the **Low Fuel Warning Light**, represented by a fuel pump icon and often accompanied by a “LOW FUEL” message.

 **What It Means:**

This light comes on when your vehicle's **fuel level is critically low**, typically when there's less than **10–15% of fuel remaining** in the tank.

 **Possible Causes:**

1. **Low fuel level (normal)**
 2. **Faulty fuel level sensor (if warning shows with full tank)**
 3. **Fuel tank or line leak (rare but serious)**
 4. **Delayed response from the fuel gauge system**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. Refuel as Soon as Possible

- Continuing to drive may result in the engine stalling due to lack of fuel.

2. Avoid Driving on Low Fuel Frequently

- It can cause debris from the bottom of the tank to clog the fuel filter or damage the fuel pump.

3. Monitor Fuel Gauge Accuracy

- If the light appears despite having fuel, the level sensor may be faulty and needs checking.

4. Use High-Quality Fuel

- Prevents buildup of contaminants that can damage fuel system components.
-

 **Tip:** Most vehicles still have a range of **30–80 km** once the low fuel light comes on, but this varies by model and driving conditions.



This is the **Windshield Wiper Fluid Warning Light**, often shown as a **windshield icon with a water spray**.

What It Means:

This warning light indicates that the **windshield washer fluid reservoir is low or empty**. It alerts you that you won't be able to spray washer fluid to clean the windshield.

Possible Causes:

1. **Low or empty washer fluid tank**
 2. **Leaking washer fluid reservoir or hose**
 3. **Clogged or frozen washer nozzles (in cold climates)**
 4. **Faulty washer fluid level sensor**
-

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. Refill the Washer Fluid Reservoir

- Use windshield washer fluid (not plain water) for best results—especially in cold weather.
2. **Avoid Driving in Dusty or Rainy Conditions Without Fluid**
- A dirty windshield can reduce visibility and pose a serious safety risk.
3. **Check for Leaks**
- If the fluid runs out quickly after refilling, inspect for leaks around the tank or hoses.
4. **Inspect Spray Nozzles**
- Ensure they aren't clogged or misaligned.
-



Note: This light is **not critical**, but maintaining washer fluid is essential for safe driving — especially on highways, during rainy seasons, or in dusty areas.



This is the **Traction Control System (TCS) OFF Indicator**, commonly displayed as a **car with squiggly skid marks and the word “OFF”**.



What It Means:

This light shows that the **traction control system has been manually turned off** — or, in some cases, it's off due to a system fault. TCS helps prevent wheel spin during acceleration by reducing engine power or applying brakes to individual wheels.



Possible Causes:

1. **TCS button pressed manually**
 2. **Fault in ABS or wheel speed sensors (which TCS relies on)**
 3. **Traction control system malfunction**
 4. **Low battery voltage or blown fuse**
-



Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Drive Cautiously on Slippery Roads**

- Without TCS, your car is more likely to skid in rain, snow, or gravel.
2. **Try Re-Enabling the System**
- Press the TCS button again (usually marked with the same icon). If it doesn't turn back on, there may be a fault.
3. **Scan for Diagnostic Trouble Codes (DTCs)**
- If the system won't activate, have a technician check for ABS or traction-related faults.
4. **Do Not Ignore If the Light Stays On Unexpectedly**
- TCS is a safety feature designed to assist during loss of traction, especially during acceleration or sharp cornering.
-

 **Note:** It's okay to turn off TCS in rare situations (e.g., getting unstuck from snow or sand), but it should be **ON** during **normal driving** for safety.



This is the **Electronic Stability Control (ESC) Indicator Light**, commonly represented by a **car with wavy skid marks beneath it**.

What It Means:

This light signals that the **ESC system is active** (momentarily during slippery conditions), or that there's a **fault or it has been turned off** if it stays on continuously.

ESC helps keep the vehicle stable and under control by automatically applying brakes to individual wheels during oversteer or understeer.

Possible Causes:

1. **Normal system activation on slippery roads** (light flashes)
 2. **Manual deactivation by driver**
 3. **Faulty wheel speed sensor**
 4. **Issue with the ABS system (ESC depends on it)**
 5. **Malfunction in the ESC control unit or wiring**
-

 **Precautions and Actions to Take:**

1. **If Light Flashes Briefly**
 - The system is functioning correctly and helping maintain traction.
 2. **If Light Stays On Constantly**
 - ESC is disabled due to a fault or manual override. Drive with caution — especially in rain, snow, or curves.
 3. **Avoid Aggressive Steering or High Speeds**
 - Stability may be reduced, especially in emergency maneuvers.
 4. **Have the Vehicle Scanned**
 - A diagnostic scan will help identify sensor or control unit issues.
-

 **Important:** ESC is a **critical safety feature** that helps prevent skidding and rollovers. Have it inspected promptly if the warning remains on.



This is the **Master Warning Light**, typically shown as an amber or yellow triangle with an exclamation mark inside.

 **What It Means:**

This light indicates that the vehicle has **detected one or more warning conditions** that require the driver's attention. It's a **general alert** that may be accompanied by a **message or additional icon** on the dashboard or infotainment screen.

 **Possible Causes:**

1. **Low fuel**
2. **Low washer fluid**
3. **Door, hood, or trunk ajar**
4. **Tire pressure warning**
5. **Maintenance/service reminder**
6. **Key fob battery low or not detected**

7. Minor electrical faults or sensor alerts

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Check the Multi-Information Display (MID)**
 - Your dashboard will usually show a **message or icon** explaining what triggered the warning.
 2. **Do a Quick Visual Inspection**
 - Ensure all doors, hood, and trunk are closed; check tire pressures and fuel level.
 3. **Do Not Ignore the Light**
 - Even if the car seems fine, the issue could worsen if left unaddressed.
 4. **Consult the Owner's Manual or Workshop**
 - Especially if no message appears or the light stays on continuously.
-

 **Note:** While not always urgent, the Master Warning Light should **prompt you to investigate promptly** — it may be a small issue now, but could lead to a bigger one.



This is the **Service Requirement Light**, also known as the **Maintenance Reminder Light**.

What It Means:

This light indicates that your vehicle is **due for scheduled maintenance** or that the system has **detected a non-critical issue** that requires inspection soon. It's a **proactive reminder**, not an emergency alert.

Possible Causes:

1. **Scheduled service due** (based on mileage or time)
2. **Oil change required**
3. **Brake pad inspection or replacement**
4. **Fluid top-ups needed (coolant, brake, washer, etc.)**
5. **Filter replacements (air, cabin, fuel)**
6. **Battery or tire check**

7. Minor diagnostic trouble codes (non-critical)

Precautions and Actions to Take:

1. **Check Vehicle Display or Service Menu**
 - Most vehicles display specific messages like "Oil Change Due" or "Brake Service Required."
 2. **Schedule Service Appointment Promptly**
 - Prevents minor issues from becoming major repairs.
 3. **Avoid Resetting the Light Without Service**
 - Only reset the indicator after maintenance is properly completed.
 4. **Use OBD-II Scanner (if needed)**
 - To verify if the alert is from routine service or a minor system fault.
-

 **Note:** Ignoring this light for too long can lead to **worn components, reduced fuel efficiency, or performance issues.**



This is the **Bulb Failure Indicator Light**, typically displayed as a lightbulb icon with an exclamation mark in the center.

What It Means:

This light indicates that **one or more external light bulbs** (headlight, taillight, brake light, indicator, etc.) have **failed or are malfunctioning**. It's a safety and compliance warning.

Possible Causes:

1. **Burned-out bulb**
2. **Loose or corroded bulb socket**
3. **Blown fuse related to lighting**
4. **Wiring issues**
5. **Faulty bulb failure detection sensor/module**

 **Precautions and Actions to Take:**

1. **Check All External Lights**
 - Walk around the car and activate headlights, brake lights, turn signals, reverse lights, and hazard lights to identify the faulty one.
 2. **Replace Any Burned-Out Bulbs Promptly**
 - Use the correct wattage and type to avoid warning reactivation.
 3. **Avoid Driving Without Key Lights**
 - Driving without functional brake or indicator lights is dangerous and illegal in most regions.
 4. **If All Bulbs Are Working But Light Persists**
 - There may be a fault in the detection circuit—have a technician inspect it.
-



Tip: Regularly check lights even without a warning. Some older models may not detect all bulb failures.



This is the **EPB (Electronic Parking Brake) Warning Light**, indicating the status or malfunction of your vehicle's electronic parking brake system.

 **What It Means:**

- If the light is **solid**, the **electronic parking brake is engaged** (normal when parked).
 - If it **flashes or remains on while driving**, it may indicate a **fault or failure in the EPB system**.
-

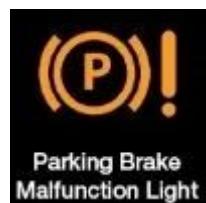
 **Possible Causes:**

1. **Parking brake is still applied**
2. **Faulty EPB actuator or motor**
3. **Worn brake pads triggering EPB system fault**
4. **Electrical issues (fuse, wiring, control unit)**
5. **Low battery voltage affecting brake release**
6. **Software malfunction in the EPB module**

 **Precautions and Actions to Take:**

1. **Ensure the Parking Brake is Released**
 - Try manually disengaging the EPB using the switch or brake pedal (varies by model).
 2. **Avoid Driving With EPB Engaged**
 - Driving with the EPB active can damage the brake system and reduce vehicle control.
 3. **Restart the Vehicle**
 - In some cases, rebooting the system clears a temporary fault.
 4. **Check Battery Health**
 - A weak or failing battery can interfere with EPB operation.
 5. **Visit a Workshop Immediately**
 - A diagnostic scan is required to determine whether it's a mechanical or electronic issue.
-

 **Important:** The EPB controls your vehicle's ability to park safely. A failure could mean the brake won't engage or release, creating **serious safety concerns** on inclines or during emergency stops.



This is the **Parking Brake Malfunction Light**, typically represented by a “P” in a circle with an exclamation mark **beside it** in orange or red.

 **What It Means:**

This light indicates a **problem with the parking brake system**, whether it's **manual or electronic (EPB)**. It may also appear if the brake is **engaged improperly** or **cannot be released** due to a fault.

 **Possible Causes:**

1. **Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) failure**
2. **Worn or seized parking brake actuator**
3. **Low battery voltage affecting EPB**
4. **Sensor or wiring fault**
5. **Manual parking brake not fully released**
6. **Brake fluid level too low (shared warning system in some models)**

 **Precautions and Actions to Take:**

1. **Check if the Parking Brake Is Engaged**
 - Fully release it before driving. If stuck, don't force the lever/button.
 2. **Do Not Drive With the Brake Applied**
 - This can damage the braking system and reduce performance.
 3. **Restart the Car**
 - A reset can sometimes clear minor electronic faults.
 4. **Check Battery Health**
 - Weak voltage may cause EPB or actuator failures.
 5. **Have the System Scanned**
 - A diagnostic tool can detect faults in the parking brake or brake control unit.
-

 **Warning:** A faulty parking brake can prevent the car from holding position when parked — especially risky on slopes or inclines.



This is the **SPORT Mode Indicator Light**, shown when the vehicle's **Sport mode** is activated.

 **What It Means:**

SPORT mode adjusts the car's **performance settings** to deliver a more dynamic and responsive driving experience. This can include:

- Sharper throttle response
 - Higher shift points in automatic transmissions
 - Tighter steering or suspension (in adaptive systems)
-

 **Is There a Fault?**

 **No fault** — this is an **informational light**, not a warning. It confirms that SPORT mode is **intentionally activated**.

 **Precautions and Best Practices:**

1. **Use SPORT Mode When Appropriate**

- Ideal for highway merging, overtaking, spirited driving, or hilly terrain.
- Not ideal for city traffic or wet/slippery roads due to increased throttle sensitivity.

2. **Fuel Economy Will Decrease**

- SPORT mode generally consumes more fuel.

3. **Turn It Off for Everyday Driving**

- Use **NORMAL** or **ECO mode** for smoother, more efficient operation during daily use.

4. **Watch for Traction on Slick Roads**

- SPORT mode reduces traction control intervention in some cars, which may increase wheel spin.
-

 **Note:** If this light stays on and cannot be turned off, there may be a **fault in the drive mode selector or ECU**, and you should have it scanned.



 **Indicator: Blind Spot Monitoring Indicator**

 **What it Means:**

This light indicates that the **Blind Spot Monitoring (BSM)** system is active and has detected a vehicle or object in your **blind spot**—the area not visible through your side mirrors.

 **Precaution to Take:**

- **Do NOT change lanes** when this indicator is lit or flashing.
 - **Check your mirrors and shoulder** before merging, even if the system doesn't alert.
 - Always treat it as an **assistive tool**, not a substitute for driver awareness.
-

 **Possible Faults if Indicator Stays On:**

1. **Faulty radar sensor or camera** (usually in rear bumper or side mirror).
2. **Sensor obstruction** (dirt, ice, snow, or stickers).
3. **System calibration issue** after a minor collision or body work.
4. **Electrical or software malfunction.**

 Solution: If it remains lit even when the blind spot is clear, **visit a service center** for diagnostic and recalibration.



 **Indicator: Pre-Sense System Warning (Audi / VW)**

 **What it Means:**

This warning relates to the **Audi Pre-Sense system**, a **collision avoidance safety feature**. It activates when the system detects a potential front-end collision and prepares the vehicle (tightens seatbelts, primes brakes, etc.).

 **Precaution to Take:**

- **Drive cautiously** and **maintain a safe distance** from the vehicle ahead.
 - Be ready to brake manually, even if automatic braking is enabled.
 - If the light comes on and stays on, **do not rely** on the system—its function may be limited or disabled.
-

⚠ Possible Faults if the Indicator Stays On:

1. **Dirty or blocked front sensors/camera** (often behind the windshield or grille).
2. **Sensor calibration error** (after windshield replacement, bumper repair, or alignment issues).
3. **Software malfunction or fault in the control module.**
4. **Low system voltage** or battery-related issue.

 Solution: If the light persists, **have the system scanned** at an authorized service center to restore full Pre-Sense functionality.



💡 Indicator: Forward Emergency Braking (FEB) Warning Light

 **What it Means:**

This symbol indicates the status of the **Forward Emergency Braking** system, which automatically applies the brakes if a collision with a vehicle or obstacle ahead is imminent.

 **Precaution to Take:**

- **Immediately reduce speed** and maintain a safe following distance.
- **Do not rely solely on this system**—always stay alert.
- If the warning appears **frequently without reason**, get the system checked.

⚠ Possible Faults if the Light Stays On or Flashes:

1. **Blocked radar or camera sensor** (e.g., dirt, ice, or stickers on the bumper or windshield).
2. **Camera misalignment** (after windshield or bumper replacement).
3. **Software or sensor malfunction.**
4. **Low battery voltage or electrical issue.**

 **Recommended Action:** Clean sensor areas and restart the car. If the light remains, have the system **diagnosed and recalibrated by a qualified technician.**



 **Indicator: Forward Emergency Braking (FEB) OFF Warning Light**

 **What it Means:**

This light indicates that the **Forward Emergency Braking system has been turned OFF**, either manually by the driver or due to a system fault.

 **Precaution to Take:**

- **Drive with extra caution**, as the automatic braking assist is **disabled**.
- Maintain a **longer following distance** from the vehicle ahead.

- If you **did not turn it off**, check vehicle settings or consult the owner's manual to re-enable it.
-

⚠ Possible Faults if You Cannot Turn It Back On:

1. **Sensor obstruction** (dirt, snow, or stickers on bumper/windshield).
2. **Camera or radar malfunction.**
3. **System fault or software error.**
4. **Vehicle battery or voltage issue.**

 **Action Required:** If the system won't reactivate, **visit a certified service center** for diagnostics. Safe operation of the vehicle is compromised without this safety feature.



 **Indicator: Safety Support Indicator**

 **What it Means:**

This icon represents the **Safety Support System**, a group of advanced driver assistance features like:

- Collision Mitigation Braking System (CMBS)
- Lane Keeping Assist
- Adaptive Cruise Control
- Traffic Sign Recognition

- Road Departure Mitigation

When this light turns on or flashes, it indicates:

- The system is **active**, or
 - There's a **malfunction** or one/more functions are **temporarily disabled**.
-

 **Precaution to Take:**

- **Check for notifications** in the driver information display.
 - Drive cautiously and **do not rely on automatic assistance**.
 - **Manually verify surroundings** when changing lanes or braking.
-

 **Possible Faults if Light Stays On:**

1. **Dirty or obstructed sensors/cameras** (often at the windshield, front grille, or bumpers).
2. **Faulty or misaligned radar/camera module**.
3. **Low visibility conditions** (heavy rain, fog, direct sunlight).
4. **System calibration needed** (after windshield replacement, body work, etc.).
5. **Software or ECU fault**.

 **Solution:** Clean sensors and restart the vehicle. If the issue persists, visit a service center for a system scan and calibration.



 **Indicator: Distance Warning Light**

 **What it Means:**

This light is triggered by the **Forward Collision Warning (FCW)** or **Distance Monitoring System**. It activates when your vehicle is **too close** to the vehicle ahead and there's a **risk of collision** due to insufficient following distance.

 **Precaution to Take:**

- **Immediately increase the distance** between your car and the one in front.

- Reduce your speed and **avoid aggressive driving**.
 - Keep your attention on the road, especially in traffic or highway conditions.
-

⚠ Possible Faults if the Light Stays On:

1. **Dirty or obstructed forward sensors or cameras.**
2. **Radar misalignment** (after an accident, bumper repair, etc.).
3. **Faulty sensor or module.**
4. **System not calibrated properly.**

 **Action:** Clean the sensor area and restart the vehicle. If the alert remains, visit a service center for a detailed diagnostic and sensor alignment.



 **Indicator: Lane Departure Warning Light**

 **What it Means:**

This light indicates that the **Lane Departure Warning (LDW)** system has detected your vehicle is **unintentionally drifting out of its lane** without using a turn signal.

 **Precaution to Take:**

- **Hold the steering wheel firmly** and guide the vehicle back into the correct lane.

- Always **use turn signals** when changing lanes.
 - Stay focused and avoid distractions like mobile phones or drowsy driving.
-

 **Possible Faults if the Light Stays On or Doesn't Work:**

1. **Camera visibility issue** (dirt, rain, snow, or fog on the windshield).
2. **Camera misalignment** (after windshield replacement or accident).
3. **Lane markings are not detected** (worn or unclear road markings).
4. **System deactivation** or software glitch.

 **Action:** Clean the windshield around the camera area and restart the vehicle. If the warning remains, get the system checked and recalibrated at a service center.



 **Indicator: Parking System Indicator**

 **What it Means:**

This light signals that the **parking assist system** (e.g., front/rear parking sensors or Park Assist feature) is **active**, **temporarily disabled**, or **malfunctioing**—depending on whether it appears **steady or flashing**.

 **Precaution to Take:**

- When parking, **check surroundings manually**—don't rely entirely on the system.
 - If the indicator stays on **after shifting out of reverse**, it may signal a **fault**.
 - Use **mirrors and caution**, especially in tight spots.
-

⚠ Possible Faults if Light Stays On:

1. **Blocked or dirty parking sensors** (mud, ice, or dust on bumpers).
2. **Sensor damage** due to minor impact or corrosion.
3. **Wiring or connection issue** with sensor modules.
4. **Control unit error** or system configuration problem.

 **Action:** Clean the sensors. If the light persists, have the system **diagnosed at a service center** to avoid false alerts or sensor failure during parking.



 **Indicator: Rear Automatic Braking Light**

 **What it Means:**

This warning light indicates the **Rear Automatic Braking (RAB)** system is **active** or has detected an obstacle behind the vehicle. It can automatically apply brakes to **prevent a rear collision** while reversing.

 **Precaution to Take:**

- **Slow down when reversing**, especially in tight or crowded areas.
 - **Check mirrors and rear camera manually**, don't rely solely on sensors.
 - If the system brakes suddenly, it likely detected an object or person—**verify before continuing**.
-

 **Possible Faults if the Light Stays On or System Fails:**

1. **Obstructed or dirty rear sensors/cameras** (mud, snow, tape, etc.).
2. **Sensor misalignment** or damage (often from minor rear impacts).
3. **System turned off manually or deactivated by fault**.
4. **Control unit or software error**.

 **Action:** Clean the rear sensors/camera area and restart the vehicle. If the indicator remains on or the system malfunctions, **have it checked and recalibrated** at a service center.



 **Indicator: All Wheel Drive (AWD) Indicator Light**

 **Meaning:**

This light indicates the status of your vehicle's **All Wheel Drive (AWD)** system. It typically lights up:

- When AWD is **actively engaged**.
 - Or when there is a **malfunction** in the AWD system (especially if it stays on or flashes).
-

 **Precautions:**

- **If the light turns on briefly when starting the car:** It's normal – the system is doing a self-check.
 - **If the light stays ON or flashes while driving:**
 - **Drive cautiously**—AWD system may be partially or fully deactivated.
 - **Avoid rough terrain or slippery conditions** where AWD is needed.
-

 **Possible Faults:**

- Faulty **AWD control module** or **sensor malfunction**.
 - **Low or contaminated differential/transfer case fluid**.
 - Mechanical issues in **drivetrain components** (e.g., transfer case, driveshaft, or axles).
 - **Overheating** of the AWD system due to excessive use or off-road driving.
-

 **Recommended Action:**

- **Stop the vehicle safely** if you're off-road or in challenging terrain.
- **Check owner's manual** for specific meanings for your vehicle model.
- **Visit a certified mechanic** or service center to scan for AWD fault codes.



 **Indicator: All Wheel Drive Lock Indicator**

 **Meaning:**

This light indicates that the **All Wheel Drive (AWD) Lock Mode** is activated. In this mode, the system distributes power equally to all four wheels, improving traction in **off-road, snowy, or muddy** conditions.

 **Precautions:**

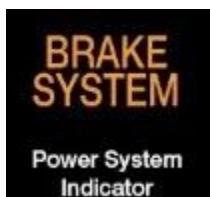
- **Only use AWD Lock on low-traction surfaces like:**
 - Mud
 - Snow
 - Loose gravel
 - Sand
 - **Avoid sharp turns** on dry pavement – it may cause drivetrain binding or damage.
 - **Do not exceed recommended speeds** while in AWD Lock (check vehicle manual).
-

 **Possible Faults (if light stays ON or flashes abnormally):**

- Malfunction in **AWD control unit**.
 - Faulty **lock switch or sensors**.
 - Mechanical issues in **differential or transfer case**.
 - Software glitch in **vehicle's AWD system**.
-

 **Recommended Action:**

- Deactivate **AWD Lock** once back on normal roads.
- If the light doesn't turn off, **restart the vehicle**.
- If issue persists or light flashes, **visit a service center** to diagnose the AWD system.



 **Indicator: Brake System / Power Brake Warning Light**

 **Meaning:**

This warning appears when there's a **serious issue in the brake system**. It may indicate:

- Low brake fluid
 - Fault in power-assisted braking (brake booster)
 - Malfunction in the electronic braking system
 - Parking brake engaged (in some vehicles)
-

 **Precautions:**

- **Stop the vehicle immediately in a safe location.**
 - **Do not continue driving**, especially at high speeds.
 - **Check if the parking brake is engaged.**
 - If not, this may be a **critical hydraulic or electronic brake failure**.
-

 **Possible Faults:**

- **Low brake fluid** level due to leak or worn pads
 - Faulty **brake booster** or **master cylinder**
 - Malfunction in **ABS/ESC modules**
 - Sensor or wiring issues related to brake system monitoring
-

 **Recommended Action:**

1. **Check brake fluid level** under the hood – top up if low (use only recommended fluid).
 2. **Inspect for visible leaks** near the wheels or under the car.
 3. **Call for roadside assistance** or tow the vehicle to a certified repair center.
 4. **Do not drive** unless issue is resolved – brake failure can lead to **accidents**.
-



 **Indicator: Electric Vehicle System Light**

 **Meaning:**

This warning light appears in **hybrid or electric vehicles (EVs)** and signals a **fault in the electric drivetrain system**, which includes:

- Battery management system (BMS)
- Electric motor or inverter
- High-voltage circuits or connections

It's similar to the "**Check Engine**" light for EVs.

 **Precautions:**

- **Do not continue driving** if the vehicle shows signs of reduced power, unusual noises, or jerking.
 - **Avoid high-speed driving or steep inclines** until the issue is diagnosed.
 - If it turns red or flashes, **stop the vehicle immediately** and call for service.
-

 **Possible Faults:**

- Faulty **battery pack, inverter, or motor controller**
 - Overheating or **cooling system malfunction** for battery/e-motor
 - **Wiring or connector faults** in high-voltage circuits
 - **Software fault** in the EV system control module
-

 **Recommended Action:**

1. **Turn off and restart the vehicle** — the system may reset if it's a minor glitch.
2. If the light **persists**, take the vehicle to an **authorized EV service center**.
3. **Do not attempt to open or service high-voltage components** yourself — they can be dangerous.
4. **Log fault codes** with a diagnostic tool for accurate troubleshooting.



 **Indicator: Keyless Access System Warning Light**

 **Meaning:**

This light indicates an issue with the **keyless entry or start system**. The vehicle is not detecting the smart key or there's a malfunction in the access/start system.

Precautions:

- **Do not turn off the engine** while driving — it might not restart.
 - **Check if the key fob is inside the vehicle** or within range.
 - **Avoid parking in areas with electronic interference** (like near strong radio towers or other keyless systems).
-

Possible Faults:

- Weak or dead **key fob battery**
 - Faulty **keyless receiver** or antenna
 - Interference from **other electronic devices**
 - Key fob not programmed or paired properly
 - **System malfunction** in Body Control Module (BCM)
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Replace the key fob battery** if it's weak.
2. Try **using the backup key method** (usually placing it near a marked spot like the start button).
3. If problem persists:
 - Try **spare key fob** (if available).
 - Visit an **authorized service center** to reprogram or repair the keyless system.



Indicator: Maintenance Minder Indicator

Meaning:

This light is a **reminder from the vehicle's onboard system** that **scheduled maintenance is due**. It does **not** indicate a fault — it's a proactive service notification.

Precautions:

- This is **not an emergency** warning.
 - **Check your owner's manual or dashboard message** (e.g., A1, B2, etc.) to see what service is required — such as oil change, air filter, brake inspection, etc.
 - **Do not ignore it for long**, as skipping routine maintenance can lead to larger problems later.
-

Common Maintenance Tasks Triggering This Light:

- **Engine oil and filter change**
 - **Tire rotation**
 - **Brake inspection**
 - **Fluid top-ups or replacements** (coolant, transmission, brake)
 - **Air filter or spark plug replacement**
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Check the maintenance code** shown in the vehicle's display (example: A1, B3).
2. **Schedule service** as per the recommended interval.
3. After service, ensure the technician **resets the maintenance minder light**.



Indicator: Maintenance Required Reminder (MAINT REQD)

Meaning:

The "MAINT REQD" light is a **service reminder**, commonly found in Toyota, Lexus, and some other vehicles. It alerts you that **routine scheduled maintenance**—usually an **oil change**—is due based on mileage, **not** a detected fault.

Precautions:

- It's **safe to drive**, but **don't ignore it** for too long.
 - It's a **pre-set interval alert**, often set to appear every **5,000 km or miles**.
 - **No urgent action** is required unless the vehicle is showing other warning lights or symptoms.
-

Possible Maintenance Needed:

- **Engine oil and oil filter replacement**
 - **Tire rotation**
 - **Fluid level checks**
 - **Basic inspection of brakes, belts, lights, etc.**
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Refer to the vehicle's manual** or onboard service screen for the exact service due.
2. **Schedule a service appointment** for routine maintenance.
3. After service, ask the technician to **reset the MAINT REQD light**.
 - (This can also be done manually via the odometer button sequence in most vehicles.)



 **Indicator: Service Vehicle Soon Light**

Meaning:

The **Service Vehicle Soon** light is a **general maintenance or fault warning**, often related to **non-engine systems** like:

- Lighting/electrical systems
- Safety features (e.g., airbags, ABS)
- Transmission or drivetrain issues
- Emissions or sensor faults

Unlike the **Check Engine Light**, this is usually more vehicle-system focused (not engine-specific).

Precautions:

- **Do not ignore**—it means attention is required soon.
 - **Drive with caution** and avoid long trips until the issue is diagnosed.
 - If you notice **other symptoms** (noisy transmission, safety systems disabled, etc.), **seek immediate inspection**.
-

Possible Faults:

- **Faulty sensors** (e.g., wheel speed sensor, ABS sensor)
 - **Burnt-out light bulbs** or **headlight failure**
 - **Battery voltage issues**
 - **Fault in safety systems** (airbag, traction control, etc.)
 - Software issues in **Body Control Module (BCM)**
-

Recommended Action:

1. Use a **diagnostic scanner** (OBD-II) to read the trouble codes.
2. Check basic systems: **lights, battery, tire pressure, etc.**
3. **Schedule inspection at a service center** to identify and resolve the issue.
4. **Do not delay repair**, as the issue may escalate or affect vehicle safety.



Indicator: Cargo Light

Meaning:

This light indicates that the **cargo area light** (usually in pickup trucks or SUVs) is **turned on**. It helps illuminate the **truck bed or rear storage area** for better visibility.

Precautions:

- If not needed, **turn it off manually** to avoid battery drain.
 - Be mindful when loading/unloading in dark environments – ensure the light provides enough visibility for safety.
 - If the light doesn't turn off after closing doors or tailgate, it may stay on **unintentionally**, draining the battery.
-

Possible Faults (if the light stays on or doesn't work):

- **Faulty cargo light switch**
 - **Door/tailgate sensor malfunction**
 - **Blown cargo light bulb**
 - **Wiring issue** or short circuit in the light circuit
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Manually switch off** the cargo light after use.
2. If the light **stays on** unexpectedly, check the **tailgate sensor or switch**.
3. Replace the **bulb or fuse** if the light doesn't turn on when expected.
4. Visit a technician if **electrical troubleshooting** is needed.



💡 Indicator: Transmission Warning Light

✓ Meaning:

This light signals a **problem with the transmission system**, which can affect how the vehicle shifts gears or handles power delivery. It may come on due to:

- Transmission overheating
 - Shift control fault
 - Fluid pressure or temperature issue
 - Electrical fault in the transmission control unit (TCU)
-

⚠ Precautions:

- **Avoid high speeds or heavy loads** (e.g., towing).
 - **Stop driving immediately** if you feel jerking, slipping, or delayed shifting.
 - **Use limp mode cautiously** if the vehicle limits speed — it's designed to protect the transmission.
 - Check if the **transmission fluid is low** or smells burnt (if accessible).
-

🔧 Possible Faults:

- **Low or degraded transmission fluid**
 - **Torque converter or shift solenoid** malfunction
 - **Faulty speed sensor or TCU software**
 - Overheating due to clogged **cooler lines**
 - Mechanical wear or failure inside the gearbox
-

🛠 Recommended Action:

1. **Stop the vehicle safely** and let the transmission cool down.
2. **Check fluid level and condition** if possible (color should be red/pink, not brown or burnt).
3. Use an **OBD-II scanner** to read transmission-related fault codes.
4. Visit a **transmission specialist** or authorized service center for diagnosis.



Indicator: Hill Start Assist Warning Light

Meaning:

This warning light indicates a **problem with the Hill Start Assist (HSA) system**, which prevents your vehicle from rolling backward when starting on an incline. Normally, the system holds the brake for a few seconds when you move your foot from the brake to the accelerator.

Precautions:

- **Be extra cautious on slopes**—you may roll backward when starting.
 - Use the **handbrake/manual brake assist** on hills until the system is repaired.
 - Avoid abrupt starts on inclines to prevent accidents or stalling.
-

Possible Faults:

- **Faulty brake pressure sensor**
 - **Wheel speed sensor issue**
 - Malfunction in the **ABS or ESC system** (which HSA relies on)
 - Low brake fluid or hydraulic pressure problems
 - **Software glitch** in the vehicle's stability control module
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Drive with caution** on hills — treat the vehicle as if it doesn't have Hill Start Assist.
2. If the light stays on continuously, **have the system scanned for error codes**.
3. Visit a service center to check the **brake and stability control systems**.
4. Ensure **no warning lights for ABS or ESC** are also on, as they are often linked.



Electric Power
Steering Light

⚠ Indicator: Electric Power Steering (EPS) Warning Light

✓ Meaning:

This light indicates a **malfunction in the Electric Power Steering (EPS)** system. EPS uses an electric motor instead of hydraulic components to assist steering. When this light is on, the **power assist may be reduced or lost**.

⚠ Precautions:

- **Steering may feel heavy or stiff**, especially at low speeds.
 - **Avoid driving at high speeds** if steering becomes difficult.
 - **Do not ignore this warning**—steering issues can affect safety.
 - If the light turns on while driving, proceed to a safe location and **restart the vehicle** to see if it clears.
-

🔧 Possible Faults:

- Faulty **electric steering motor**
 - Issue with **steering angle or torque sensor**
 - Blown **EPS fuse** or poor electrical connection
 - Battery voltage irregularities or **low voltage** from the alternator
 - **EPS control module malfunction**
-

✖ Recommended Action:

1. **Turn off and restart the engine**—the system may reset if it's a temporary glitch.
2. If the light remains on, **avoid long-distance driving**.
3. **Scan the system for error codes** using a diagnostic tool.
4. Visit a **qualified technician or service center** to inspect and repair the EPS system.



● **Indicator: Auto Hold Indicator**

✓ **Meaning:**

The **Auto Hold** system automatically keeps the vehicle **stationary after braking**, even when you release the brake pedal — useful in stop-and-go traffic or on slopes. This green light means **Auto Hold is active and functioning correctly**.

⚠ **Precautions:**

- **Always press the accelerator gently** when moving off, as the system will release the brake automatically.
 - **Do not rely on Auto Hold on steep inclines** if you notice any delay in response.
 - **Watch for amber/yellow Auto Hold indicators** — those may suggest a malfunction.
-

🔧 **Possible Faults (only if the light turns amber or flashes):**

- **Malfunction in brake sensors** or control unit
 - **Low brake fluid** or worn brake pads
 - **Faulty wheel speed or parking brake sensors**
 - Software issue in **Auto Hold control module**
-

✗ **Recommended Action (if abnormal behavior is observed):**

1. **Turn off and restart** the vehicle to see if the system resets.
2. **Check brake system health** — fluid level, pad wear, sensor integrity.
3. If the Auto Hold light turns **amber or flashes**, consult your **vehicle manual** or visit a **qualified technician**.



Auto Hold
Indicator

● **Indicator: Auto Hold Active Light (Green "A" with Brackets)**

✓ **Meaning:**

This green symbol means the **Auto Hold system is actively holding the vehicle in place**—typically at a stoplight or in traffic. It keeps the brakes engaged even when your foot is off the brake pedal, preventing the car from rolling.

⚠ **Precautions:**

- **Press the accelerator smoothly** when moving off — Auto Hold will release the brakes automatically.
 - **Stay alert** if driving on slopes or in reverse — ensure the system disengages correctly.
 - **Do not exit the vehicle** while Auto Hold is active — the system is meant for short stops, not parking.
-

🔧 **Possible Faults (only if light turns amber, red, or flashes):**

- **Brake pressure or sensor malfunction**
 - **Faulty parking brake actuator**
 - **Low brake fluid** or worn pads
 - Electrical issue in **Auto Hold control system**
-

✖ **Recommended Action (if fault occurs):**

1. Restart the vehicle — minor glitches may clear.
2. Check **brake system condition** (pads, fluid).
3. If an amber or red Auto Hold warning appears, **scan for diagnostic codes** and visit a certified service center.



Indicator: Turn Signal Indicator

Meaning:

This green flashing light indicates that the **left or right turn signal is activated**, or that the **hazard lights** (both indicators) are on.

- **Left arrow blinks:** Left turn signal is active.
 - **Right arrow blinks:** Right turn signal is active.
 - **Both blink together:** Hazard warning lights are active.
-

Precautions:

- **Always use the turn signal** before changing lanes or turning to inform other drivers.
 - Ensure the signal **automatically cancels** after completing the turn — manually switch it off if it doesn't.
 - **Avoid driving with the signal on unintentionally**, as it confuses other drivers.
-

Possible Faults:

- If the signal blinks **very fast**, it usually indicates a **burned-out bulb**.
 - If it **stays on without blinking**, there may be a **relay or fuse issue**.
 - No response when activating the stalk? Possible **switch, wiring, or fuse fault**.
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Check all indicator bulbs** (front, rear, and sides).
2. Replace any **blown bulbs** immediately.
3. If blinking is abnormal or non-functional, inspect the **flasher relay and fuses**.
4. Consult a technician if electrical issues are suspected.



Indicator: Parking Lights Indicator

Meaning:

This green indicator shows that the **parking lights (side/position lights)** are turned on. These lights are used to **make your vehicle visible when parked** at night or in low-light conditions without using full headlights.

Precautions:

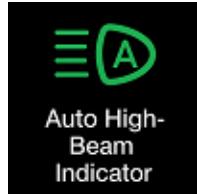
- **Do not leave parking lights on for long periods** when the engine is off—this can **drain the battery**.
 - Use only when required — such as **parking on narrow roads** at night or in foggy conditions.
 - Ensure **headlights are also turned on** if you're driving in the dark, as parking lights alone are **not sufficient for visibility**.
-

Possible Faults:

- **Blown parking light bulb**
 - **Faulty light switch or wiring**
 - **Indicator stuck on** due to a short circuit or malfunction in the light control module
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Check all exterior lights** to ensure they're functioning.
2. Replace any **burnt-out bulbs** promptly.
3. If the light stays on even when the switch is off, consult a technician to check for **electrical faults**.



Auto High-
Beam
Indicator

● **Indicator: Auto High-Beam Indicator**

Meaning:

This green indicator light shows that the **Auto High-Beam Assist** system is activated. It automatically switches between **high beam and low beam headlights** depending on traffic and lighting conditions, helping improve visibility while avoiding glare to other drivers.

Precautions:

- Ensure the **camera/sensor on the windshield** is clean — dirt or damage can prevent proper functioning.
 - Be ready to **manually override** the system if it fails to dim the high beams in time.
 - Auto High-Beam works best in **low-speed or rural driving conditions**, not always ideal for urban areas with lots of lights.
-

Possible Faults (if the light turns amber or flashes):

- **Malfunctioning front camera or sensor**
 - **Blocked or dirty windshield area** near the sensor
 - **System calibration issue**
 - **Fault in lighting control module**
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Clean the area near the rearview mirror** (where the sensor is usually located).
2. If the system malfunctions:
 - **Restart the vehicle**
 - **Manually switch to low beam** if needed
3. If warning persists, have the system **diagnosed by a technician** using a scan tool.



Indicator: ECO Mode Indicator

Meaning:

This green **ECO** indicator light shows that **Eco Mode** is active. Eco Mode adjusts throttle response, gear shifts, and sometimes air conditioning output to **maximize fuel efficiency** and promote eco-friendly driving.

Precautions:

- **Ideal for city or highway cruising**, but may reduce performance during acceleration.
 - **Avoid using ECO Mode** in situations requiring quick power delivery, such as:
 - Merging onto highways
 - Overtaking
 - Steep hill climbs
 - Remember that **Eco Mode doesn't fix fuel economy issues** caused by mechanical faults or bad driving habits.
-

Possible Faults (if light behaves abnormally):

- If ECO light **doesn't turn on or off** as expected:
 - Fault in **Eco Mode switch** or wiring
 - Software issue in the **engine control unit (ECU)**
 - If performance is poor even when Eco Mode is off:
 - Possible issue with **throttle body, fuel system, or transmission settings**
-

Recommended Action:

1. Use **Eco Mode** for regular, fuel-conscious driving.
2. If the light **malfunctions**, consult your mechanic to check for ECU or switch issues.

3. Always monitor if the vehicle's performance feels **unusually sluggish**—Eco Mode should reduce power *gently*, not drastically.



Indicator: Cruise Control Indicator

Meaning:

This green icon indicates that the **Cruise Control system** is active and ready to maintain the set speed. It helps the driver keep a **constant speed without pressing the accelerator**, ideal for long highway drives.

Precautions:

- **Use only on highways or low-traffic roads.**
- **Do not use in traffic, rain, snow, or steep terrain**—it may cause delayed braking or acceleration.
- Always be ready to **brake or cancel manually** if traffic conditions change.
- **Cruise Control will cancel automatically** if:
 - You press the brake or clutch
 - There's a fault in the system

Possible Faults:

- **Cruise control won't engage:**
 - Faulty **brake pedal switch**
 - **Clutch switch** issue (manual transmission)
 - Speed sensor or control module malfunction
- **Set speed not maintained:**
 - Throttle actuator issue
 - Vacuum leak (for older systems)
 - Software/ECU fault

Recommended Action:

1. Confirm that cruise control is enabled and speed is properly set.
2. If it fails to activate or cuts off repeatedly, **have the system scanned** for faults.
3. Check for related warning lights (e.g. **ABS**, **brake**, or **engine**) that may disable cruise control.



Indicator: Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) Indicator

Meaning:

This green light shows that **Adaptive Cruise Control** is **active**. ACC not only maintains your set speed like traditional cruise control, but also **automatically adjusts your speed** to keep a **safe following distance** from the vehicle ahead using radar or camera sensors.

Precautions:

- **Use only on open highways or consistent-speed roads.**
 - **Do not rely solely on ACC** in traffic, during rain, fog, or poor visibility.
 - Be prepared to **brake or take over** if the system doesn't react quickly enough.
 - Make sure the **radar sensor and camera** (often near the front grille or windshield) are clean and unobstructed.
-

Possible Faults:

- **Sensor obstruction** due to mud, snow, or heavy rain
 - **Faulty radar or front camera module**
 - Malfunction in **brake control or throttle system**
 - Software issues in the **cruise control module**
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Clean the front sensors** and windshield if ACC isn't working.
2. If the system **fails to activate or suddenly deactivates**, check for warning messages or system alerts.

3. Run a **diagnostic scan** for ACC, camera, or radar-related error codes.
4. Have it checked by a **qualified technician** if warnings persist.



 **Indicator: Auto Start-Stop Indicator**

 **Meaning:**

This green light indicates that the **Auto Start-Stop system** is **active**. It automatically shuts off the engine when the vehicle is stopped (e.g., at traffic lights) and restarts it when you release the brake or engage the clutch. This feature helps to **reduce fuel consumption and emissions**.

 **Precautions:**

- Ensure your **foot remains on the brake** during stops for the system to work.
- In **heavy traffic**, be ready for a slight delay when the engine restarts.
- The system may **not activate** if:
 - Battery charge is low
 - Engine or cabin temperature is outside the optimal range
 - The hood is open or seatbelt is unfastened

 **Possible Faults (if the light turns yellow or is not functioning):**

- **Battery health is low** or sensor detects insufficient charge
 - **Faulty brake or clutch sensor**
 - Issues with **engine temperature, starter motor, or control module**
 - **Start-Stop button or switch malfunction**
-

 **Recommended Action:**

1. **Drive normally** – the system will manage itself under proper conditions.
2. If it stops working unexpectedly, **check for a yellow or amber warning**.
3. **Have your battery and sensors tested** if the system fails frequently.
4. Visit a **service center** if faults persist or other warning lights accompany the issue.



● **Indicator: Tow Mode Indicator**

✓ **Meaning:**

This green **TOW** light indicates that **Tow/Haul Mode** is engaged. It adjusts the vehicle's **transmission shift points**, **throttle sensitivity**, and **engine braking** to enhance performance and safety when **towing a trailer** or **carrying a heavy load**.

⚠ **Precautions:**

- **Only use Tow Mode** when pulling heavy loads or trailers.
 - **Turn it off** when driving normally to **avoid reduced fuel efficiency** and **unnecessary transmission wear**.
 - Ensure **proper trailer connection and lighting** before towing.
 - Always confirm the **vehicle's tow capacity** to prevent drivetrain damage.
-

🔧 **Possible Faults (if the light flashes or won't engage):**

- **Faulty tow/haul mode switch**
 - Malfunction in the **transmission control module**
 - **Load sensor** or wiring issue
 - Incorrect software response in the **ECU**
-

✖ **Recommended Action:**

1. Use **Tow Mode only when required**, especially on hills or during highway towing.
2. If the light fails to turn off or flashes:

- **Restart the vehicle**
 - **Inspect the trailer wiring and tow switch**
3. If issue persists, **visit a service center** to inspect the transmission and towing system.



● **Indicator: Front Fog Light Indicator**

Meaning:

This green light shows that the **front fog lights** are turned on. Fog lights are designed to improve visibility in **dense fog, heavy rain, snow, or dust**, projecting a **low, wide beam** aimed at the ground to reduce glare.

Precautions:

- **Use only in low-visibility conditions** — using them in clear weather can **dazzle other drivers** and is illegal in some regions.
 - **Switch them off when visibility improves** to avoid unnecessary distraction or power use.
 - Make sure to use **low beam headlights** in combination, as required by many vehicle systems.
-

Possible Faults (if the indicator doesn't work properly):

- **Burnt-out fog light bulb**
 - **Faulty fog light switch or relay**
 - **Wiring or fuse issue**
 - **Malfunction in the light control module**
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Check if the fog lights turn on physically** when the indicator is lit.
2. Inspect and **replace bulbs or fuses** if needed.
3. If the light doesn't appear even when fog lights are on, have the **switch or wiring checked** by a technician.



Rear Fog
Light Indicator

● Indicator: Rear Fog Light Indicator

Meaning:

This green (or sometimes amber) light shows that the **rear fog lights** are turned on. Rear fog lights are brighter than regular tail lights and are designed to **make your vehicle more visible from behind** in conditions like **thick fog, heavy rain, or snow.**

Precautions:

- **Use only in poor visibility conditions** — rear fog lights are very bright and can **dazzle drivers behind you** if used unnecessarily.
 - **Turn off immediately** once visibility improves.
 - In many countries, **improper use** of rear fog lights is **illegal** and can result in fines.
-

Possible Faults:

- **Burned-out rear fog light bulb**
 - **Faulty fog light switch**
 - **Fuse or relay issues**
 - Wiring fault or malfunction in the **lighting control module**
-

Recommended Action:

1. Verify if the rear fog light **physically illuminates** when the symbol is active.
2. Replace **bulbs or fuses** if the light doesn't work.
3. If the indicator remains on even when turned off, have the **switch or electrical system checked**.



Indicator: Individual Mode Indicator

Meaning:

This light indicates that the "**Individual**" driving mode is currently active. Found in premium vehicles (like Audi, BMW, Mercedes-Benz), this mode allows the **driver to customize driving settings** to their preference — such as:

- Engine and throttle response
 - Steering feel
 - Suspension stiffness
 - Transmission behavior
-

Precautions:

- Ensure settings in Individual Mode are appropriate for **road conditions and driving style**.
 - Avoid using overly aggressive settings (e.g., stiff suspension or sporty throttle) in **wet or slippery conditions**.
 - Double-check **brake assist or traction control** settings if you've customized them — turning them off may reduce safety.
-

Possible Faults (if the mode fails to engage or shows errors):

- Fault in the **Drive Mode Selector Module**
 - **Software configuration glitch**
 - Incompatible settings causing **drivetrain warning lights**
 - Communication failure between **ECU, transmission, and suspension control systems**
-

Recommended Action:

1. If mode doesn't activate or throws an error, **reset to factory drive mode** settings.
2. Restart the car or cycle through drive modes to clear temporary glitches.
3. If issues persist, perform a **diagnostic scan** to check for DTCs (Diagnostic Trouble Codes).
4. Visit a **dealer or certified technician** if there are software or control module issues.



Indicator: Comfort Mode Indicator

Meaning:

This light confirms that the vehicle is operating in **Comfort Mode** — a driving mode designed to **maximize ride comfort, soften suspension, smooth throttle response, and reduce steering effort**. It is ideal for **daily driving, long trips, and urban commutes**.

Precautions:

- **Do not use Comfort Mode** when you need sharp throttle response or tighter handling (e.g., **sports driving or off-road** conditions).
 - Be aware that fuel consumption may be **slightly higher** than in Eco Mode.
 - Comfort Mode may **limit suspension feedback**, which might not be suitable for **rough or uneven terrains**.
-

Possible Faults (if Comfort Mode doesn't engage or shows errors):

- Fault in **Drive Mode Selector switch or software**
 - **Electronic Suspension Module** issue (if adjustable dampers are involved)
 - Malfunction in the **Throttle or Transmission Control Unit**
 - System conflict with other modes (e.g., if Sport or Eco mode fails to disengage)
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Switch between modes** to see if Comfort Mode reactivates normally.
2. Restart the car and try again — some issues are software-based.

3. If the indicator does not appear or mode doesn't function:
 - Perform a **diagnostic scan** for drive mode system errors
 - Check with a **dealer or certified technician** if mechanical or ECU faults are suspected



Indicator: +R Mode Indicator (Honda Type R Performance Mode)

Meaning:

This icon indicates that **+R Mode** is activated — a **high-performance driving mode** available in vehicles like the **Honda Civic Type R**. It sharpens throttle response, increases steering weight, firms up suspension, and alters traction/stability settings for **track-oriented driving**.

Precautions:

- **Use only on track or in performance-driving conditions.**
 - Avoid activating **on wet roads, city streets, or while cornering hard** in traffic.
 - **+R Mode disables or loosens driver aids** (like traction/stability control) — be prepared for reduced electronic assistance.
 - This mode **may reduce ride comfort** and increase vehicle sensitivity.
-

Possible Faults (if mode won't engage or shows warning):

- Fault in the **drive mode selector module**
 - **Electronic damping or suspension system** malfunction
 - Issues with **engine or transmission control software**
 - **Sensor failures** affecting stability control or traction systems
-

Recommended Action:

1. Switch back to **Comfort or Sport Mode** if +R causes instability on public roads.
2. If the system fails to engage:
 - **Restart the vehicle**
 - **Check for other warning lights** (e.g. VSA, ABS)
3. Perform a **diagnostic scan** to check drive mode or stability system fault codes.



 **Indicator: Cruise Mode Indicator (White Icon)**

 **Meaning:**

This white cruise control icon indicates that **Cruise Control is turned on** but a speed has **not yet been set**. It tells the driver the system is ready and waiting for them to **activate the desired speed** using the cruise control button or lever.

 **Precautions:**

- **Do not assume the vehicle is maintaining speed** until you've actively set it.
 - Use cruise control **only on open highways — avoid in traffic, curves, wet, or hilly roads**.
 - Once speed is set, monitor the **road conditions** and be prepared to cancel manually.
-

 **Possible Faults (if light stays on or doesn't function properly):**

- Faulty **cruise control switch or buttons**
 - Problem with the **brake/clutch pedal sensor** (which disables cruise control)
 - Malfunction in the **speed sensor or engine control unit (ECU)**
 - Software issue preventing activation of cruise mode
-

 **Recommended Action:**

1. Press the **SET or RESUME** button once the system is on to engage a speed.

2. If the system doesn't respond:
 - **Check brake lights** (a bad brake switch can disable cruise)
 - Try **resetting the vehicle**
3. If issues persist, **scan for error codes** and visit a qualified technician.



Indicator: Lane Keeping Assist System (LKAS) Indicator

Meaning:

This symbol indicates that the **Lane Keeping Assist System** is **active**. It uses cameras to detect lane markings and gently **steers the vehicle back into its lane** if it begins to drift without signaling. This system supports driver awareness and improves safety on highways.

Precautions:

- **Always keep your hands on the steering wheel** — LKAS is a support system, not a substitute for active driving.
 - Ensure the **windshield camera is clean** and not obstructed.
 - Lane assist may **not work properly in heavy rain, snow, or poorly marked roads**.
 - Avoid relying on it on **sharp curves or narrow roads**.
-

Possible Faults (if indicator blinks, stays off, or shows warning):

- **Obstructed or dirty camera lens** (typically mounted near the rearview mirror)
 - Fault in **steering torque sensor** or **lane detection module**
 - Poor visibility of **lane markings**
 - Software or sensor calibration error
-

Recommended Action:

1. Make sure **lane markings are visible** and **windshield is clean**.
2. Restart the vehicle and recheck the system.
3. If the system consistently fails, **scan for fault codes** related to LKAS or camera.
4. Visit an authorized service center for **sensor or alignment calibration**.



Indicator: Active Lane Management

Meaning:

This symbol indicates that the **Active Lane Management** system is either **engaged or active**. It helps keep your vehicle **centered in its lane** and can provide **steering correction or braking** if you unintentionally begin to drift out of your lane — especially without using turn signals.

This feature combines:

- Lane Keeping Assist
 - Lane Departure Warning
 - In some vehicles, Lane Centering Assist
-

Precautions:

- **Do not rely solely on the system** — it's a driver aid, not an autopilot.
 - **Keep your hands on the steering wheel** at all times.
 - May not work well in:
 - Poorly marked lanes
 - Sharp curves
 - Bad weather (fog, rain, snow)
 - **Blind spots, traffic patterns, or road construction zones** may limit effectiveness.
-

Possible Faults (if warning flashes or system deactivates):

- **Dirty or blocked forward-facing camera**
- Calibration error in **steering angle or wheel speed sensors**
- Lane markings not visible
- Fault in **steering actuator or control module**

- System disabled due to **driver override** (e.g., aggressive steering or braking)
-

 **Recommended Action:**

1. Clean the windshield around the camera area.
2. Make sure lane markings are clearly visible.
3. If the system malfunctions or deactivates frequently:
 - Run a **diagnostic scan** for the Lane Management system.
 - Visit a **certified technician** for recalibration.



 **Indicator: Shift Position Indicator**

 **Meaning:**

This symbol displays the **current gear shift position** of an **automatic or hybrid transmission vehicle**, such as:

- **P** – Park
- **R** – Reverse
- **N** – Neutral
- **D** – Drive
- **B** – Brake (engine braking or regenerative braking mode)

It's a **visual confirmation** of which gear mode is selected. The highlighted gear position will change based on driver input via the gear selector.

 **Precautions:**

- Always ensure the correct gear is selected **before driving** or reversing.
 - **Shift to "P"** and apply the **parking brake** before exiting the vehicle.
 - When stopping on a slope or in traffic, avoid staying in "D" with high load — switch to "N" if necessary.
-

 **Possible Faults (if indicator malfunctions):**

- Faulty **gear selector switch** or **shift position sensor**
 - **Wiring issue** between gear shifter and ECU
 - Transmission **control module error**
 - Display or **instrument cluster fault**
-

Recommended Action:

1. If the indicator **doesn't change correctly**, avoid driving — you may be in the wrong gear.
2. Restart the vehicle and test all gear positions.
3. If the light or gear logic malfunctions:
 - **Scan for transmission-related fault codes**
 - Visit a qualified technician to inspect the **shifter assembly** and **transmission electronics**



Indicator: Low Outside Temperature Warning

Meaning:

This symbol alerts the driver that the **outside temperature is low**—typically **around 3°C (37°F) or lower**. It serves as a **warning for possible icy or slippery road conditions**, especially on bridges, shaded areas, or rural roads.

Precautions:

- **Drive with extra caution**—black ice may not be visible but can be present.
 - **Avoid sudden acceleration or braking**, especially on curves or slopes.
 - Ensure your **winter tires are fitted**, if applicable in your region.
 - Be aware that roads can remain icy **even if the sun is out**, especially in early mornings or at night.
-

Possible Faults (if light stays on in warm weather):

- **Faulty outside temperature sensor**
 - Sensor wiring damaged or disconnected
 - Software calibration issue in **climate or instrument control module**
-

Recommended Action:

1. Confirm the actual outside temperature using another source.
2. If the indicator appears in warm conditions, **have the sensor tested or replaced**.
3. Use a **diagnostic tool** if the warning persists inaccurately.



**Active
Cruise Control**

Indicator: Active Cruise Control (ACC) Indicator

Meaning:

This symbol indicates that **Active Cruise Control (ACC)** is **engaged**. ACC is an advanced form of cruise control that **maintains a set speed** and automatically **adjusts the vehicle's speed** to maintain a safe distance from the vehicle ahead, using radar or camera-based sensing.

Precautions:

- Always stay alert and keep your hands on the wheel — ACC is not autonomous driving.
 - Avoid relying on ACC in heavy traffic, sharp curves, or poor weather conditions.
 - Ensure the radar sensor and front camera are clean and unobstructed.
 - Maintain control over braking and steering, especially if the system disengages suddenly.
-

Possible Faults (if the light blinks, changes color, or system fails):

- Obstructed or dirty radar/camera sensor
 - Malfunction in brake or throttle actuator
 - Software or calibration error in the **Cruise Control Module**
 - Faulty distance sensors or brake switch
-

Recommended Action:

1. Clean the front radar unit and windshield camera area.
2. Restart the vehicle to reset the system.
3. If ACC fails or issues persist:
 - Run an **OBD-II diagnostic scan** for cruise control and sensor-related codes.

- Visit an **authorized service center** to check alignment and system calibration.



● **Indicator: Safety Support Indicator**

Meaning:

This icon shows that the **Safety Support system** (a suite of advanced driver assistance features) is **active or being monitored**. Common in vehicles like **Honda Sensing**, **Toyota Safety Sense**, or **Subaru EyeSight**, it generally includes:

- Collision Mitigation Braking System (CMBS)
- Lane Departure Warning (LDW)
- Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)
- Road Departure Mitigation
- Traffic Sign Recognition

Precautions:

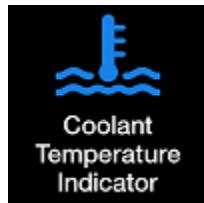
- **Do not depend entirely** on this system — it assists but does not replace driver responsibility.
- **Keep sensors and cameras clean** (especially the front windshield and bumper area).
- Use in **appropriate driving conditions only** — not off-road or in poor visibility.

Possible Faults (if warning appears or system disables):

- **Dirty or blocked sensors/cameras**
- **Faulty control unit or radar/lidar module**
- **Inconsistent lane markings or road signs**
- **Low light, fog, or glare** interfering with cameras
- Malfunction in any **subsystem** (e.g. ACC, CMBS, etc.)

Recommended Action:

1. Clean all external sensors and camera areas.
2. Restart the vehicle and observe if the warning disappears.
3. Use a **diagnostic tool** to scan ADAS fault codes if the light stays on.
4. Visit an **authorized service center** for inspection or recalibration.



Engine Coolant Temperature Warning (Cold)

This **blue thermometer over water symbol** indicates that the **engine coolant is cold**, typically when you first start the car. It's normal in colder weather and appears for a short time during warm-up.

Meaning:

- The engine is **not yet at optimal operating temperature**.
- The vehicle may still be in a **cold start mode** (idle raised, reduced performance).

Precautions:

- **Avoid high RPMs or heavy acceleration** until the engine warms up.
- Let the vehicle **idle for a few moments in winter** before driving off.
- Wait until the indicator turns off before expecting normal engine response.

If the light stays on for too long:

- Thermostat might be **stuck open** (engine not warming properly)
- **Coolant sensor malfunction**
- **Low coolant level** or mixture too diluted for cold temperatures

Recommended Action:

1. Drive gently until the light goes off.
2. If it remains on longer than usual:
 - **Check coolant level and condition**
 - **Scan for trouble codes** if the thermostat or sensors are suspected

- Visit a **mechanic** to inspect the **cooling system**



➊ Indicator: High Beam Headlight Indicator

Meaning:

This blue symbol shows that the vehicle's **high beam headlights** are currently **turned on**. High beams provide a **longer and wider field of vision** in low-light driving conditions, such as on dark, rural roads with no street lighting.

Precautions:

- **Do not use high beams** when approaching or following other vehicles — they can **blind or dazzle other drivers**.
 - **Switch to low beams** in fog, rain, or snow — high beams reflect off moisture and reduce visibility.
 - **Manually turn them off** if not using automatic headlight control.
-

Possible Faults (if the indicator doesn't turn on or off correctly):

- Burned-out **high beam bulbs**
 - Faulty **headlight switch or stalk**
 - **Relay or fuse issues**
 - Malfunction in **headlight control module** (especially in vehicles with auto high-beam systems)
-

Recommended Action:

1. **Visually confirm** that high beams are illuminating when the indicator is on.
2. Replace **bulbs** or **fuses** if non-functional.
3. If indicator is unresponsive, **scan the system** or visit a technician to check the headlight circuit.



Indication / What It Means:

This typically means the **suspension system is not absorbing shocks properly**, causing the vehicle to bounce excessively after bumps, lean in turns, or feel unstable at higher speeds.

Precautions to Take:

- **Avoid high-speed driving** or sharp turns — handling may be compromised.
 - **Reduce load weight** if carrying heavy cargo.
 - Drive carefully over bumps, potholes, or uneven roads.
 - **Stop driving immediately** if the car feels dangerously unstable.
-

Possible Faults:

Component	Possible Issue
Shock Absorbers / Struts	Worn out or leaking
Coil Springs	Broken or sagging
Strut Mounts	Damaged or loose
Stabilizer Bar Links	Disconnected or worn
Suspension Bushings	Cracked, worn, or missing
Air Suspension (if equipped)	Leaking air bags or failed compressor

Recommended Action:

1. Perform a "**bounce test**" – press down on each corner of the car and release. More than 1–2 bounces indicates worn shocks.

2. **Inspect suspension visually** for leaks or uneven ride height.
3. Visit a garage for a **full suspension inspection**.
4. Replace worn **shocks, struts, or mounts** as needed — always in pairs (left/right).



Complaint: "I hear clunking, knocking, or creaking noises."

Indication / What It Means:

These sounds typically indicate mechanical looseness, wear, or play in the suspension or steering components. They're often heard when driving over bumps, turning the steering wheel, or braking.

Precautions to Take:

- Avoid rough roads and potholes, as they can worsen the issue.
 - Drive slowly and carefully — loose parts may affect steering and control.
 - Do not delay repairs — continued driving can lead to component failure or even loss of control.
-

Possible Faults:

Component	Common Issues
Ball Joints	Worn or dry — cause clunking when turning or braking
Control Arm Bushings	Cracked or torn — result in knocking on uneven roads
Stabilizer Links / Bushings	Worn or broken — creaking or clunking on turns
Strut Mounts / Shock Mounts	Loose or damaged — clunk when going over bumps
Steering Rack / Tie Rod Ends	Loose or worn — noise while steering
Coil Springs	Misaligned or broken — metallic creaking sounds

Recommended Action:

1. Note when and where the sound occurs (bumps, turns, braking).

2. Perform a visual inspection for loose or damaged parts.
3. Take the car to a qualified mechanic for a suspension and steering inspection.
4. Tighten, lubricate, or replace any worn components — always replace in matched pairs if needed.

 Complaint: "The car pulls to one side."

 Indication / What It Means:

This typically indicates an imbalance or misalignment in the suspension, steering, or braking systems. It means the car drifts left or right without steering input, often felt while driving straight or braking.

 Precautions to Take:

- Keep a firm grip on the steering wheel to maintain control.
 - Avoid high speeds until the issue is fixed.
 - If pulling happens while braking, get brakes checked immediately — it could be a safety hazard.
 - Do not ignore it, as uneven wear or safety issues can worsen.
-

 Possible Faults:

Component/System	Possible Issues
Wheel Alignment	Misaligned toe, camber, or caster angles
Tires	Uneven wear, different tread depths, or low pressure
Brakes	Sticking caliper or uneven brake pad wear
Suspension Components	Worn bushings, bent control arms, or damaged ball joints
Steering Components	Faulty tie rods or unbalanced steering rack
Tire Pressure	Underinflation on one side causing drag and drift

 Recommended Action:

1. Check tire pressure and inflate to recommended levels.
2. Inspect tire tread for uneven wear or bulges.
3. If pulling occurs while braking, have the brakes inspected immediately.
4. Perform a wheel alignment and suspension inspection.
5. Replace any damaged suspension or steering parts and realign the wheels.

 Complaint: "It feels like the car is floating or swaying too much around corners."

 **Indication / What It Means:**

This sensation suggests that the suspension is not controlling body movement properly, especially during cornering. The car may feel unstable, top-heavy, or “boaty”, indicating worn or weak suspension components.

 **Precautions to Take:**

- Avoid high-speed cornering — excessive body roll can lead to loss of control.
 - Drive cautiously on curves, ramps, and in crosswinds.
 - Do not overload the vehicle, as this worsens the effect.
 - Have the vehicle inspected before long trips or highway driving.
-

 **Possible Faults:**

Component	Possible Issues
Shock Absorbers / Struts	Worn out or leaking — no damping during cornering
Coil Springs	Weakened or broken — cannot support the body properly
Anti-roll (Stabilizer) Bars	Broken or disconnected — leads to excessive sway
Suspension Bushings	Worn or soft bushings allow too much chassis movement
Strut Mounts	Damaged or loose, adding play to suspension response

 Recommended Action:

1. Visually inspect shocks and struts for leaks or damage.
2. Perform a bounce test — if the car keeps bouncing, the shocks are likely bad.
3. Have a mechanic check the stabilizer links, bushings, and mounts.
4. Replace worn shocks/struts in pairs (left and right) and check wheel alignment afterward.

 Complaint: "The steering feels loose or unresponsive."

 Indication / What It Means:

This typically means there is excess play or delay in how the steering wheel inputs translate to wheel movement. It can feel like the car wanders, or the steering wheel doesn't return to center properly — a serious safety concern.

 Precautions to Take:

- Drive at reduced speeds until checked — loose steering can cause loss of control.
 - Avoid aggressive maneuvers or sudden lane changes.
 - Inspect immediately if steering feels disconnected or drifts, especially at highway speeds.
-

 Possible Faults:

Component	Possible Issues
Tie Rod Ends	Worn inner or outer tie rods causing play in the steering
Steering Rack / Gearbox	Worn or damaged gears resulting in slack
Steering Column U-joints	Looseness or play causing a delay in input
Control Arm Bushings	Worn bushings allowing movement of suspension and wheels
Ball Joints	Excessive wear causing uncontrolled wheel motion
Wheel Alignment	Incorrect toe setting can make steering feel vague or light

Component	Possible Issues
Power Steering System	Low fluid or failing EPS system affecting responsiveness

 Recommended Action:

1. Perform a steering play test by gently moving the steering wheel back and forth — excessive free play is a red flag.
2. Visually inspect tie rods and control arms for looseness or movement.
3. Check power steering fluid level or scan for EPS (Electric Power Steering) errors.
4. Visit a workshop for a full steering and suspension inspection, including alignment and underbody checks.

 Complaint: "There's a vibration through the steering wheel."

 Indication / What It Means:

A vibrating steering wheel typically signals an issue with the wheels, tires, or suspension system. The vibration is usually felt at specific speeds — often around 80–120 km/h — and may get worse during braking or cornering.

 Precautions to Take:

- Reduce speed — high-speed vibration can damage components or cause loss of control.
 - Avoid long drives until the issue is inspected.
 - Do not ignore the issue, especially if vibration increases under braking — it could be a safety-critical problem.
-

 Possible Faults:

Possible Cause	Description
Wheel Imbalance	Most common cause — leads to vibration at highway speeds
Bent Rims	Can cause irregular tire rotation and steering shake
Warped Brake Rotors	If vibration happens during braking

Possible Cause	Description
Loose or Worn Tie Rods / Ball Joints	Steering components transmitting vibration
Bad Wheel Bearings	May cause both noise and vibration
Uneven Tire Wear / Bulges	Out-of-round tires can cause steering wheel shake
Axle Shaft Issues (FWD vehicles)	May cause vibration, especially when accelerating

 **Recommended Action:**

1. Check tire pressure and condition — look for bulges or uneven wear.
2. Get the wheels balanced and aligned.
3. Inspect rims for bends or cracks.
4. If vibration occurs during braking, have the brake rotors checked or resurfaced.
5. If persistent, have a technician inspect steering linkages, bearings, and suspension joints.

 **Complaint: "One side of the car sits lower than the other."**

 **Indication / What It Means:**

This typically means there is an issue with the suspension height or support on one side of the vehicle. It can affect ride comfort, steering stability, and tire wear, and in some cases indicate a serious structural or suspension failure.

 **Precautions to Take:**

- Avoid driving at high speeds or over bumps — uneven ride height can cause loss of control or tire blowout.
 - Visually inspect the affected side before driving.
 - If severe, tow the vehicle instead of driving it to a service center.
-

 **Possible Faults:**

Component	Possible Issue
Coil Spring	Broken or collapsed spring causing sag

Component	Possible Issue
Shock Absorber / Strut	Leaking or collapsed shock not supporting weight
Air Suspension (if equipped)	Leaking airbag or faulty compressor module
Suspension Arm or Bushing	Damaged arm or worn bushing causing uneven height
Chassis or Subframe Damage	From impact or accident, leading to uneven support
Incorrect or Mixed Components	Mismatched springs or shocks from prior repairs

 Recommended Action:

1. Measure ride height from the ground to the fender on all corners.
2. Inspect springs and shocks for visible damage, leaks, or collapse.
3. For air suspension systems, listen for compressor operation or use diagnostic scan tools.
4. Replace worn or broken parts in pairs to maintain balance (left & right).
5. After repair, perform wheel alignment to restore proper geometry.

 Complaint: "One side of the car sits lower than the other."

 What This Indicates:

This is a clear sign of a suspension imbalance or failure on the lower side. It means that part of the suspension system on that side is not supporting the vehicle's weight properly, potentially affecting safety, handling, and tire wear.

 Precautions to Take:

- Avoid driving long distances or at high speeds — the car's handling and braking stability may be compromised.
 - Do not load the vehicle heavily until the issue is fixed.
 - If the vehicle leans severely, have it towed to avoid further damage.
-



Possible Causes & Faults:

Component	Potential Issue
Coil Spring	Broken, cracked, or collapsed spring on one side
Shock Absorber / Strut	Leaking or failed unit unable to support ride height
Air Suspension	Deflated airbag, leaking line, or faulty compressor
Suspension Arm / Bushings	Bent arm or severely worn bushings affecting geometry
Top Strut Mount / Spring Seat	Broken or rusted mount causing the spring to sit lower
Incorrect Suspension Part	Mismatched or improperly installed spring/shock (after repair)
Chassis or Frame Damage	Post-accident distortion affecting body leveling



Recommended Action:

1. Perform a visual inspection — check springs, shocks, mounts, and bushings.
2. Measure ride height on all four corners to confirm the imbalance.
3. Inspect air suspension systems (if equipped) for leaks or warning lights.
4. Replace the faulty component(s), preferably in matched pairs (left & right).
5. After repairs, perform wheel alignment to ensure proper handling.



Complaint: "I feel every bump and pothole."



What This Indicates:

This suggests that the vehicle's suspension is no longer absorbing road shocks effectively. The car may feel harsh, stiff, or jarring over even small bumps — indicating damping failure or loss of suspension cushioning.



Precautions to Take:

- Drive slowly over speed bumps and rough roads to avoid further damage.
- Avoid overloading the vehicle — worn suspension components can fail completely under weight.
- If the ride becomes harsh and noisy, have it checked immediately — it may affect vehicle safety and control.



Possible Causes & Faults:

Component	Possible Issue
Shock Absorbers / Struts	Worn out or leaking — no damping effect
Coil Springs	Broken or fatigued — less shock absorption
Suspension Bushings	Hardened or cracked — allow direct vibration transfer
Strut Mounts / Bump Stops	Damaged or missing — metal-on-metal impact during suspension travel
Low-Profile Tires	May naturally result in a harsher ride if suspension is already compromised
Incorrect Suspension Setup	Aftermarket stiff springs or shocks not suited for daily driving



Recommended Action:

1. Visually inspect shocks for oil leaks or damage.
2. Perform a bounce test — excessive bouncing confirms worn shocks.
3. Check spring integrity and ride height.
4. Replace shocks/struts and mounts in pairs (left/right).
5. Ensure tires are properly inflated and not contributing to harshness.
6. After replacement, consider wheel alignment for optimal comfort and control.



Complaint: "The car bottoms out when going over speed bumps."



What This Indicates:

This means the suspension is compressing excessively, causing the underbody or suspension components to hit the ground or bump stops. It indicates that the suspension is no longer providing sufficient support or damping.



Precautions to Take:

- Drive very slowly over speed bumps, inclines, or uneven roads.
- Avoid carrying heavy loads until the issue is fixed.

- If you hear scraping or banging sounds, stop driving and inspect the vehicle to avoid damage to the oil pan, exhaust, or fuel tank.
-

 **Possible Causes & Faults:**

Component	Potential Issue
Worn or Broken Springs	Coil spring collapse or break reduces suspension height
Blown Shock Absorbers	No damping, causing excessive vertical travel
Broken or Missing Bump Stops	Suspension travels too far and bottoms out hard
Sagging Leaf Springs (for trucks)	Loss of arch causes rear-end sag
Overloaded Vehicle	Excessive weight on already weak suspension
Incorrect Aftermarket Setup	Lowering springs or stiffer shocks not suitable for local roads

 **Recommended Action:**

1. Visually inspect coil springs and shocks for collapse, cracks, or leaks.
2. Perform a bounce test — if the vehicle bounces more than once or twice, shocks are likely worn.
3. Check for physical damage under the car (scratches, dents, leaks).
4. Replace shocks, springs, or bump stops as needed — always in pairs (left/right).
5. After replacement, check alignment and ride height to ensure proper balance.

Driver Sound Complaints Diagnostic Guide

1. Squealing noise when braking

- What It Indicates: Worn brake pads or high-frequency vibration in braking system
- Precaution: Avoid high-speed braking; get brakes checked immediately
- Possible Causes/Faults: Worn brake pads, glazed rotors, missing anti-squeal shims

2. Grinding noise when braking

- What It Indicates: Severe brake pad wear, metal-to-metal contact
- Precaution: Stop driving immediately; risk of rotor damage or brake failure

- Possible Causes/Faults: Worn-out brake pads, damaged rotors
- 3. Clunking noise over bumps
 - What It Indicates: Loose or worn suspension components
 - Precaution: Drive slowly over bumps; inspect suspension soon
 - Possible Causes/Faults: Worn control arm bushings, sway bar links, ball joints
- 4. Clicking noise when turning
 - What It Indicates: Drivetrain or CV joint wear
 - Precaution: Avoid sharp turns at high speed; service soon
 - Possible Causes/Faults: Worn CV joints or damaged axle shaft
- 5. Humming or droning at high speed
 - What It Indicates: Rotational component wear or imbalance
 - Precaution: Check tires and bearings; avoid long high-speed drives
 - Possible Causes/Faults: Wheel bearing wear, tire cupping, misalignment
- 6. Screeching at startup
 - What It Indicates: Loose or worn accessory drive belt
 - Precaution: Avoid electrical load (AC, headlights) on cold start
 - Possible Causes/Faults: Worn serpentine belt, failing alternator or belt tensioner
- 7. Rattling under the car
 - What It Indicates: Loose or broken exhaust or heat shield
 - Precaution: Avoid rough roads; inspect underbody
 - Possible Causes/Faults: Loose exhaust bracket, broken heat shield
- 8. Groaning when turning the steering wheel
 - What It Indicates: Power steering issue or dry suspension joints
 - Precaution: Do not hold steering at full lock; inspect fluid level
 - Possible Causes/Faults: Low power steering fluid, worn strut mounts, dry bushings
- 9. Ticking noise at idle
 - What It Indicates: Possible valve train or exhaust leak
 - Precaution: Monitor oil level; avoid engine revving
 - Possible Causes/Faults: Low oil, worn lifters, exhaust manifold leak
- 10. Knocking noise during acceleration
 - What It Indicates: Mounting or engine performance issue
 - Precaution: Avoid aggressive acceleration; service promptly
 - Possible Causes/Faults: Worn engine mounts, detonation, faulty knock sensor

Driver Discomfort Complaints Diagnostic Guide

1. Steering feels heavy or hard to turn

- **What It Indicates:** Problem in the power steering system or steering linkage
- **Precaution:** Avoid tight turns; check fluid levels; service if persistent
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Low power steering fluid, failing power steering pump, worn steering rack or tie rods

2. Vehicle drifts or pulls to one side

- **What It Indicates:** Alignment or suspension imbalance

- **Precaution:** Avoid long trips until corrected; check tire pressure
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Wheel misalignment, uneven tire pressure, worn control arms or bushings

3. Excessive road noise or vibration

- **What It Indicates:** Tire, wheel, or suspension wear
- **Precaution:** Inspect tires and drive cautiously; avoid high speeds
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Tire cupping, wheel imbalance, worn shocks, damaged wheel bearing

4. Uncomfortable ride over bumps

- **What It Indicates:** Suspension is not absorbing shocks properly
- **Precaution:** Avoid rough roads and speed bumps; reduce speed
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Worn or leaking shock absorbers, broken springs, collapsed struts

5. Seat or cabin shakes at high speed

- **What It Indicates:** Imbalance in rotating components or drivetrain
- **Precaution:** Avoid highway speeds; get vehicle inspected
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Wheel imbalance, driveshaft vibration, loose suspension or engine mounts

6. Brake pedal feels spongy or low

- **What It Indicates:** Brake system not maintaining hydraulic pressure
- **Precaution:** Avoid driving; risk of brake failure
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Air in brake lines, leaking brake fluid, worn master cylinder

7. Car bounces after hitting bumps

- **What It Indicates:** Shocks or struts not damping properly
- **Precaution:** Drive slowly on rough roads; inspect suspension
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Worn or blown shock absorbers, weak springs

8. Pedals or steering wheel vibrates during braking

- **What It Indicates:** Brake or rotor wear or imbalance
- **Precaution:** Avoid high-speed braking; have brake system inspected
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Warped brake rotors, uneven brake pad wear, loose calipers

9. Cabin feels tilted or uneven

Driver Sound Complaints Diagnostic Guide

- **What It Indicates:** Suspension height imbalance or structural issue

Driver Air Conditioning Complaints Diagnostic Guide

1. AC is not blowing cold air

- What It Indicates:** Cooling system is not functioning properly
- Precaution:** Avoid running AC continuously to prevent compressor damage
- Possible Causes/Faults:** Low refrigerant, faulty compressor, clogged condenser, leaking system

2. AC takes too long to cool

- **What It Indicates:** System efficiency is reduced
- **Precaution:** Roll down windows initially to help ventilation
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Low refrigerant charge, weak compressor, blocked cabin air filter

3. Bad smell from AC vents

- **What It Indicates:** Mold or bacteria in the ventilation system
- **Precaution:** Switch off recirculation occasionally; use AC cleaning spray
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Mold in evaporator core, dirty cabin filter, clogged drain tube

4. AC makes a loud noise when running

- **What It Indicates:** Mechanical issue in the blower or compressor
- **Precaution:** Turn off AC if noise is severe; avoid high fan speed
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Worn compressor clutch, failing blower motor, loose AC belt or pulley

5. AC fan is not working

- **What It Indicates:** Blower motor or electrical fault
- **Precaution:** Do not force fan control; get electrical check-up
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Blown fuse, faulty fan switch, bad blower motor resistor or relay

6. Water dripping inside cabin

- **What It Indicates:** Drainage issue or clogged evaporator drain
- **Precaution:** Stop AC temporarily; dry the area to avoid mold
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Clogged AC drain pipe, dislodged drain hose, frozen evaporator

7. Warm air from driver side, cold from passenger side (or vice versa)

- **What It Indicates:** Issue with dual-zone control or actuator
- **Precaution:** Adjust temperature settings evenly; avoid frequent changes
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Faulty blend door actuator, HVAC control module issue

8. AC only works while driving

- **What It Indicates:** Insufficient airflow or pressure at idle
- **Precaution:** Avoid idling with AC on for long periods
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Faulty cooling fan, weak compressor, low refrigerant pressure

Driver Door, Bonnet & Trunk Complaints Diagnostic Guide

1. Door doesn't close properly or bounces back

- **What It Indicates:** Latch or alignment issue
- **Precaution:** Close gently; avoid slamming which could worsen damage
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Misaligned latch, worn striker plate, bent door hinge, damaged rubber seals

2. Bonnet doesn't stay up

- **What It Indicates:** Bonnet support mechanism failure
- **Precaution:** Use a temporary prop rod; avoid opening without support
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Worn-out gas struts, broken bonnet stay, loose hinges

3. Dicky/trunk doesn't open with remote or button

- **What It Indicates:** Electrical or latch failure
- **Precaution:** Use manual release if available; avoid forcing it open
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Faulty actuator, broken release cable, blown fuse, damaged switch

4. Unusual noise or creaking from doors while driving

- **What It Indicates:** Loose components or worn hinges/seals
- **Precaution:** Ensure doors are fully closed; inspect before long drives
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Dry hinges, loose latch mechanism, worn rubber trim

5. Door locks not working or jammed

- **What It Indicates:** Lock mechanism or actuator failure
- **Precaution:** Avoid repeated forceful attempts; use alternate entry
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Faulty central locking motor, broken lock cylinder, disconnected linkage

6. Bonnet or trunk rattles while driving

- **What It Indicates:** Loose latch or misaligned panel
- **Precaution:** Avoid rough roads; inspect for secure closure
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Loose latch pin, damaged rubber stoppers, weak lock mechanism

7. Power sliding door does not open/close smoothly

- **What It Indicates:** Motor or track misalignment
- **Precaution:** Switch to manual mode; avoid forcing the door
- **Possible Causes/Faults:** Dirty or misaligned sliding track, failing motor,