



1. Check Engine or Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL):

Indicates the engine computer has set a Diagnostic Trouble Code. **Your Oxygen (O2) Sensor needs replacing.** Your oxygen sensor measures the amount of unburned oxygen in your vehicle's exhaust system. **What if I don't replace it?**

- Your engine will burn more fuel than needed
- You will experience loss of fuel economy (up to 40% if ignored)*
- Faulty sensor(s) can cause damage to your spark plugs and catalytic converter

2. Coolant Temp Warning: Indicates temperature has exceeded normal limits. Check coolant level, fan operation, radiator cap, coolant leaks

- Coolant: You don't want to discover the significance of antifreeze by being forced to pull over, due to an overheated engine. Antifreeze contains lubricants and anti-corrosion agents to keep components like your radiator properly lubricated and free from corrosion. Not applying the right amount of antifreeze to your radiator can cause your engine to overheat - leaving you with an undrivable vehicle and an expensive repair.

3. Oil Pressure Warning: If this light stays lit, it indicates loss of oil pressure. Immediately check oil level and pressure.

4. Battery/Charging Alert: Indicates voltage level is below normal level and the vehicle's charging system is not functioning properly. Check battery terminals, alternator belt, and battery condition. If you're having a problem starting your car, it could be the battery, starter, alternator or another component of your starting and charging system. Starting your car is as simple as hopping in, sticking in the key and turning it to the right, right? Wrong. Without your serpentine belt, a rubber belt that connects the AC, power steering and alternator to the part of the engine (crankshaft) that transfers the power from the engine to these components, crucial components of your vehicle can't function properly.

5. Brake System: Indicates one of three possible conditions: parking brake is on; problem with the braking system/brake fluid is low, or ABS problem. Check brake fluid and make sure the parking brake is fully released. If the problem is in the ABS system, it may need a professional diagnosis. **Squeaking & Grinding** indicating excessive wear or damage to your pads and rotors. **Fluid** leaking on the ground can eventually lead to a loss of brake pressure. **Pedal** that pulsates or travels too close to the floorboard indicating excessive pad wear. **Pulling** the vehicle to one side can also indicate your pads need replacing

6. ABS Light: Indicates that the Anti-lock Brake computer has set a code and needs professional diagnosis.

7. TPMS (Tire Pressure Monitoring System): Indicates the tire pressure monitoring system has found a tire with low air pressure or there may be a sensor malfunction. Check tire pressure. Some vehicles will allow manual reset of TPMS warning light and others will require professional diagnosis. Refer to owner's manual.

8. **ESP Fault:** Indicates that there is a problem with the vehicle's traction control/anti-skid or electronic stability system.
9. **Traction Control or ESP:** Illuminates when the vehicle's traction control/anti-skid or electronic stability system is in use. Usually an indicator that conditions are slippery.
10. **Lamp Out:** Indicates that there is an exterior light on the vehicle that is not functioning properly.
11. **Airbag Fault:** If this light stays illuminated after starting, it indicates that the vehicle has found a fault in the airbag system and the computer has set a code. Professional repair of the supplemental restraint system is highly recommended.
12. **Cruise Control:** Indicates that cruise control is set during driving.