

	this concern, DISCONTINUE this test and FOLLOW the TSB instructions. If no Technical Service Bulletins (TSBs) address this concern, INSTALL a new EPB module. REFER to: Parking Brake Module .
No	The system is operating correctly at this time. The concern may have been caused by a loose or corroded connector. ADDRESS the root cause of any connector or pin issues.

DIAGNOSIS AND TESTING > PARKING BRAKE > PINPOINT TESTS > PINPOINT TEST B : U2002:13, U2002:62, U2002:64, U2002:92

Refer to Vehicle Dynamic Systems for schematic and connector information.

Normal Operation and Fault Conditions

The parking brake switch has 3 positions; APPLY (pulled up), RELEASE (pushed down) and NEUTRAL. The EPB module sends voltage to the parking brake switch and this voltage returns along 1 of 3 circuits. An open, excessive resistance or a short in the parking brake switch circuits or the parking brake switch causes the EPB module to set a DTC.

Once the root cause of the DTC has been repaired, the parking brake system must be enabled. To enable the parking brake system, cycle the ignition from ON to OFF and back to ON, then apply and release the parking brake.

DTC Fault Trigger Conditions

DTC	Description	Fault Trigger Conditions
U2002:13	Switch: Circuit Open	This DTC sets in continuous memory if the EPB module detects an open in the parking brake switch or circuits.
U2002:62	Switch: Signal Compare Failure	This DTC sets in continuous memory if the EPB module detects a failure (open circuit, short to ground, short to voltage) in the parking brake control switch, circuits or if there is an internal failure of the EPB module.
U2002:64	Switch: Signal Plausibility Failure	This DTC sets in continuous memory if the parking brake switch is stuck in the APPLY or RELEASE position. This can be caused by a short to ground, a short to voltage or a faulted parking brake control switch.
U2002:92	Switch: Performance or Incorrect Operation	This DTC sets in continuous memory if the EPB module detects a failure (open circuit,