EMERGENCY BRAKE ASSIST (EBA)

If the driver rapidly applies the brakes, the EBA system will automatically boost the braking force to its maximum, in order to bring the vehicle to a halt as quickly as possible. If the driver applies the brakes slowly, but driving conditions mean that the Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) operates on the front wheels, the EBA system will increase the braking force in order to apply ABS control to the rear wheels.

The EBA system stops operating as soon as the brake pedal is released.

A fault with the EBA system is indicated by the amber brake warning lamp illuminating and an associated warning message. See **60, BRAKE (AMBER)**. Drive with care, avoiding heavy brake application and seek qualified assistance.

ELECTRONIC BRAKE-FORCE DISTRIBUTION (EBD)

EBD controls the balance of braking forces supplied to the front and rear wheels, in order to maintain maximum braking efficiency.

If the vehicle has a light load (only the driver in the vehicle, for example), EBD will reduce the braking force applied to the rear wheels. If the vehicle is heavily laden, EBD will allow greater braking force to the rear wheels.

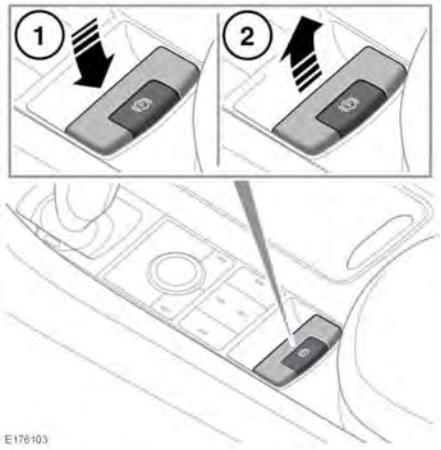
A fault with the EBD system is indicated by the brake warning lamp illuminating and an associated warning message. See **58, BRAKE (RED)**. Gently and safely stop the vehicle and seek qualified assistance.

ELECTRIC PARKING BRAKE (EPB)

The Electric Parking Brake (EPB) system operates on the rear wheels. Therefore, secure parking of the vehicle is dependent on being on a hard and stable surface.

Do not rely on the EPB to operate effectively, if the rear wheels have been immersed in mud or water.

Note: *If the vehicle is used in severe off-road conditions (e.g., wading, deep mud, etc.), additional maintenance and adjustment of the EPB will be required. Consult a Retailer/Authorised Repairer.*



With the vehicle stationary and the ignition switched on:

1. Press the brake pedal and press down on the EPB switch. This will release the EPB.