

GENERIC · CHASSIS

C061A

OBD-II DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLE CODE (DTC)

C061A

Brake Pedal Position Sensor B Offset Exceeded Learning Limit

This code means the electronic stability control module has learned that the brake pedal position sensor B signal is outside the acceptable offset range during its self-calibration routine. The module compares the sensor's resting voltage to a stored baseline and sets the code when the difference exceeds the programmed learning limit.

SYSTEM	CODE TYPE	SEVERITY	FIX DIFFICULTY	AREA
Chassis	Generic (all makes)	Medium	Intermediate	Brakes, steering and suspension

Symptoms you may notice

- The stability control or traction control warning light is illuminated on the dashboard.
- The brake pedal may feel normal, and the vehicle often has no other noticeable symptoms besides the warning light.
- Cruise control may become inoperative or disengage unexpectedly because the system relies on brake pedal position data.
- The hill-start assist or auto-hold feature may stop working if the vehicle is equipped with those systems.
- In some cases, the transmission may shift harshly or hesitate when leaving from a stop due to conflicting brake pedal signals.
- A stored code may be accompanied by a message on the driver information center indicating a stability control fault.

Common causes, most likely first

- A faulty brake pedal position sensor B that has drifted out of its normal voltage range.
- Contamination or corrosion at the sensor connector or within the sensor housing, altering the signal.
- A misadjusted or loose sensor mounting bracket that changes the sensor's resting position.
- Wiring damage such as an open circuit, chafed wire, or high resistance in the sensor signal or ground circuit.
- A low or weak battery that causes the module to lose its learned offset values during cranking.
- An internal fault in the electronic stability control module that prevents proper learning of the sensor offset.
- Aftermarket brake pedal pads or modifications that change the pedal's resting position and affect sensor calibration.



How to diagnose and fix it

- 1 Verify battery voltage and charge the battery if it is low, then clear the code and perform a relearn procedure to see if the code returns.
- 2 Inspect the brake pedal position sensor B connector for corrosion, loose pins, or water intrusion and clean or repair as needed.
- 3 Check the sensor mounting bracket for looseness or damage and ensure the sensor is properly seated and adjusted.
- 4 Measure the sensor signal voltage at rest and through the pedal travel with a scan tool or multimeter and compare to the manufacturer's specification.
- 5 Perform a wiggle test on the sensor wiring harness while watching live data to identify intermittent opens or shorts.
- 6 Replace the brake pedal position sensor B if its output is out of specification or erratic, then perform the required calibration or relearn procedure.
- 7 If all external checks pass, diagnose the electronic stability control module for internal faults or software updates that address offset learning issues.

What the offset learning limit really means

- The offset learning limit is a software threshold, not a hard sensor failure, so a sensor that reads slightly low at rest can set this code without ever causing a drivability complaint.
- A weak battery is a commonly overlooked cause because the module may lose its learned offset when cranking voltage drops, and the code sets on the next key cycle even though the sensor is fine.
- Aftermarket floor mats or pedal covers that contact the brake pedal can change its resting position just enough to push the sensor offset beyond the learned limit.
- This code does not always mean the sensor itself is bad; the same offset error can be caused by a bent bracket or a worn pedal bushing that changes the mechanical relationship.
- Clearing the code without performing the specified relearn procedure often results in the code returning immediately because the module has not stored a new baseline offset.

Can I keep driving with C061A?

The vehicle remains safe to drive in most cases because the base braking system is unaffected, but stability control and related assists may be disabled. Avoid aggressive driving or towing until the fault is repaired, and have the system diagnosed promptly to restore full safety features.



Tools that help

- OBD-II scan tool with live data and bidirectional control capability
- Digital multimeter
- Manufacturer service information for sensor voltage specifications and relearn procedures
- Basic hand tools for connector and bracket inspection
- Battery charger or power supply

Reading C061A

- C** Chassis: brakes, steering and suspension.
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- 0** Generic (SAE) code: it means the same thing on every OBD-II vehicle.
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- 6** Brakes, steering and suspension.
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- 1A** The exact fault within that area.

Often seen with

C0040 Left Rear Wheel Speed Sensor Circuit · **C0051** Front Left ABS Solenoid 1 Circuit Malfunction · **C061B** ECM Request - Forced Traction Control Disable · **C061C** Variable Effort Steering Actuator Control Circuit/Open · **U0122** Lost Communication With Vehicle Dynamics Control Module

See it working

Watch the animated explainer [How ABS Works: Anti-Lock Brakes in X-Ray](#) on Auto Veteran to see the parts involved moving.

Full guide, related articles and animations: <https://www.autoveteran.tech/dtc-codes/c061a/>

