KENDA USA PASSENGER AND LIGHT TRUCK RADIAL TIRE WARRANTY

THIS LIMITED WARRANTY APPLIES TO THE ORIGINAL PURCHASER OF ANY NEW KENDA PASSENGER RADIAL TIRE OR KENDA TIRES LIGHT TRUCK RADIAL TIRES BEARING THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PRESCRIBED TIRE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS AND MANUFACTURED AFTER 04/01/09.

WHAT IS COVERED AND FOR HOW LONG?

Kenda warrants to the original purchaser that, if a Kenda first quality tire becomes unserviceable due to an eligible adjustable condition during the tread life (defined below), the tire will be replaced with an equivalent new Kenda Tire. A replacement charge (defined below) will be required to obtain a replacement tire.

OTHER THAN FIRST QUALITY TIRES

Kenda passenger car and light truck tires branded “BLEMISH” have the same warranty as first quality tires except for ride complaints and the appearance or other conditions which caused the tires to be classified as other than first quality.

TREAD LIFE

When the tread becomes worn to 2/32” (1.6mm) anywhere on the tire (shown by tread wear indicators molded into the tread grooves), the tire is worn out and no replacement tire or other adjustment shall be available.

REPLACEMENT CHARGE

The replacement charge will be determined by multiplying your original purchase price by the percentage of original tread worn from the tire. You must pay for mounting, balancing, and any other additional charges, such as State and Federal taxes and fees or the acceptance of a higher priced replacement tire.

WHAT ISN’T COVERED

Adjustments will not be made for:

A. Tires that become unserviceable due to:

1. Conditions resulting from road hazard such as (A) impact damage, (B) cuts, (C) snags, or (D) punctures.
2. Conditions resulting from (A) improper installation, (B)wheel misalignment, (C) tire/wheel assembly imbalance, (D) use on an improper rim (E) improper mounting or dismounting or (F) misapplication.

3. Conditions resulting from consumer damage, such as (A) improper tire and vehicle maintenance, (D) misuse, abuse, (D) accident, (E) under inflation, (F) overloading, (G) failure to follow recommended rotation practices
4. Ride complaints after the first 25% tread wear
5. Ride complaints on tires branded “Blemish”.
6. Use in any commercial, racing, or off-road applications.
7. Ozone or weather checking on tires over (4) four years from date of manufacture.
8. Continued use while being run flat or acute under-inflation.
9. Tires stored improperly.

B. Tires that are:

1. Worn unevenly and/or show a difference of 2/32” (1.6mm) between the grooves.
2. Installed on any vehicle other than the vehicle on which they were first installed.
3. Sold or adjusted outside the United States of America, the District of Columbia and Canada
4. Acquired as “used” tires.
5. Altered in any manner (additional siping, buffing, stud pin holes etc.)
6. Worn to 2/32” (1.6mm) or more than 72 months old (based on date of purchase) whichever occurs first.
7. Improperly repaired or with repairs not conforming to the Rubber Manufacturer’s Association standards.

Tires branded “MALWEAR” or “NON-UNIF (Non-Uniform) or with any other branding are not covered under the Tread Wear Protection provided herein.

REPLACEMENT WARRANTY

If you receive a replacement tire under the terms of this Warranty, the replacement tire will be covered by the Warranty then currently given by Kenda Tires for the replacement tire.

WHERE TO GO FOR WARRANTY REPLACEMENT

See your Kenda Tires dealer-which can be found on the dealer locator on KendaTire.com. In the event you are unable to locate a Kenda Tires dealer, you can obtain assistance by contacting the Kenda Consumer Relations Department, telephone number 1-800-225 4714.

CONDITIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

Any tire, no matter how well constructed, may fail in service or otherwise become unserviceable due to conditions beyond the control of the manufacturer. No Part of this Warranty is intended to be a representation by Kenda that tire failure may not occur.

USED TIRES

Never purchase used tires! Previous usage may have damaged internal components. This damage may lead to sudden tire failure.

KENDA TIRES DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY FOR LOSS OF TIME, OR USE, INCONVENIENCE, OR ANY INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES TO THE EXTENT

PERMITTED BY LAW. THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE DESCRIPTION ON THE FACE HEREON.

Some states do not allow exclusion of incidental or consequential damages. As a result, this limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

CONSUMER RIGHTS

This Warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state.

OWNER'S OBLIGATl0N

When making a claim, you must return the tire to be replaced to your Kenda Tires dealer.

Proper vehicle and tire care is necessary to obtain the expected wear from a tire. It is your obligation to properly maintain your tires and the vehicle upon which they are mounted, including: (A) operating your tires at the inflation pressures recommended by the vehicle manufacturer, (B) keeping your tire/wheel assemblies in balance. (C) proper wheel alignment, and (D) rotation. You must check your tire's air pressure at least monthly and before long trips.

We recommend that you have your Kenda Tires dealer inspect your tires any time you notice irregular or uneven tread wear and rotate them, if necessary. Also, they should be inspected by your dealer any time your vehicle is brought in for service.

TREADWEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

For those qualifying brand tires listed in the product chart (see below), Kenda Tires will provide prorated credit towards the purchase of a comparable brand tire.

You will be responsible for the prorated cost of a replacement tire, and also mounting and balancing costs, taxes and any other charges.

The prorated cost of a replacement tire is determined as follows: (Actual miles driven) ÷ (Amount of warranted miles) X (Actual current dealer selling price)

To qualify for this Treadwear Limited Warranty, the tire must meet all of the following conditions:

- Qualifies as an Eligible Tire.
- ls a model tire included in the product chart. ls driven no more than the warranted miles
- specified in the product chart.
- ls properly serviced and maintained, including periodic rotation. Tread is evenly worn down to the top of the treadwear indicator bars.
- Was installed no more than 60 months from the date of purchase.
- Has been used on road surfaces for which the tire is designed.
- Has not been used for commercial service.

A comparable Kenda brand tire is the same tire, or a tire of the same basic construction and quality, as the original tire, as determined by Kenda Tires.

Mileage Warranties Chart

Brand	Model	Mileage	Km	Mileage (Staggered)	Km (Staggered)
KENETICA Touring A/S	KR217	60,000	96,000	30,000	48,000
KENETICA	KR17	50,000	80,000	25,000	40,000
KLEVER A/T2 (Metric)	KR628	60,000	96,000	30,000	48,000
KLEVER A/T2 (LT-metric/Cargo)	KR628	50,000	80,000	25,000	40,000
KLEVER A/T2 HD	KR628HD	50,000	80,000	25,000	40,000
KLEVER A/T Trail	KR615A	60,000	96,000	30,000	48,000
KLEVER H/T 2 (Metric)	KR600	60,000	96,000	30,000	48,000
KLEVER H/T2 (LT-metric/Cargo)	KR600	50,000	80,000	25,000	40,000
KLEVER H/T 4S (Metric)	KR620	60,000	96,000	30,000	48,000
KLEVER H/T 4S (LT-metric/Cargo)	KR620	50,000	80,000	25,000	40,000
VEZDA Touring A/S	KR205	65,000	105,000	32,500	52,500
VEZDA Touring 4S+	KR221	60,000	96,000	30,000	48,000
VEZDA UHP A/S	KR400	50,000	80,000	25,000	40,000
VEZDA UHP A/S2	KR405	50,000	80,000	25,000	40,000
VEZDA UHP A/s2 EV	KR405EV	35,000	56,000	17,500	28,000

SAFETY WARNING AND EMBLEM

DRIVING ON ANY TIRE THAT DOES NOT HAVE THE CORRECT INFLATION PRESSURE IS DANGEROUS

Any underinflated tire builds up excessive heat that may result in sudden tire destruction. Refer to the tire placard on the vehicle (check vehicle and/or vehicle owner's manual for placard location) for the recommended operating pressures. Do not exceed maximum pressure indicated on the tire sidewall.

CHECK TIRE INFLATION PRESSURES (INCLUDING THE SPARE, AT LEAST' ONCE A MONTH WHEN TIRES ARE COLD AND BEFORE LONG TRIPS. ALL TIRES LOSE AIR OVER TIME.

Failure to maintain correct inflation may result in improper vehicle handling, and may cause rapid and irregular tire wear, sudden tire destruction, loss of vehicle control and serious personal injury or death. Therefore, inflation pressures should be checked at least once a month and always prior to long distance trips. Any tire is susceptible to losing air pressure if not properly maintained. Pressures should be checked when tires are cold; in other words, before they have been driven on. Driving, even for a short distance, causes tires to heat up and air pressure to increase.

HIGH SPEED DRIVING CAN BE DANGEROUS

Correct inflation pressure is especially important. However, at high speeds, even with the correct inflation pressures, a road hazard, for example, is more difficult to avoid and if contact is made, has a greater chance of causing tire damage than at a lower speed. Moreover, driving at high speed reduces the reaction time available to avoid accidents and bring your vehicle to a safe stop. Never exceed the legal speed limit.

INSPECT YOUR TIRES. DO NOT DRIVE ON A DAMAGED TIRE OR WHEEL

Any time you see any damage to your tires or wheels replace with spare at once and immediately see your tire dealer. When inspecting your tires, including the spare, check your air pressures. If your pressure check indicates that one of your tires has lost pressure of two pounds or more, look for signs of penetrations, valve leakage, or wheel damage that may account for the air loss.

Always look for bulges, cracks, cuts, penetrations and abnormal tire wear particularly on the edges of the tire tread which may be caused by misalignment or underinflatlon. If any such damage is found, the tire must be inspected by any tire dealer at once. Use of a damaged tire could result in sudden tire destruction.

All tires will wear out faster when subjected to high speeds as well as hard cornering, rapid starts, sudden stops, frequent driving on roads which are in poor condition, and off road use. Roads with holes and rocks or other objects can damage tires and cause misalignment of your vehicle. When you drive on such roads, drive on them carefully and slowly, and before driving at normal or highway speeds, examine your tires for any damage, such as cuts or penetrations.

WORN OUT TIRES ARE DANGEROUS

Tires contain 'Wear-Bars" in the grooves of the tire tread which show up when only 2/32nds of an inch (1.6mm) tread is remaining. At this stage, your tires must be replaced. Tires worn beyond this stage are dangerous.

DO NOT OVERLOAD. DRIVING ON ANY OVERLOADED TIRE IS DANGEROUS

The maximum load rating of your tires is marked on the tire sidewall. Do not exceed these ratings. Follow the loading instructions of the manufacturer of your vehicle and this will insure that your tires are not overloaded. Tires which are loaded beyond their maximum allowable loads for the particular application will build up excessive heat that may result in sudden tire destruction.

Do not exceed the gross axle weight ratings for any axle on your vehicle.

TRAILER TOWING

If you anticipate towing a trailer, you should see any tire dealer for advice concerning the correct size of tire and pressures. Tire size and pressures will depend upon the type and size of trailer and hitch utilized, but in no case must the maximum cold inflation pressure of tire load rating be exceeded. Check the tire placard and the owner's manual supplied by the manufacturer of your vehicle for further recommendations on trailer towing.

WHEEL ALIGNMENT AND BALANCING ARE IMPORTANT FOR SAFETY AND MAXIMUM MILEAGE FROM YOUR TIRES. INSPECT YOUR TIRES REGULARLY

At least once a month inspect your tires closely for signs of uneven wear. Uneven wear patterns may be caused by improper inflation pressures, misalignment, improper balance or suspension neglect. If not corrected, further tire damage will occur. These conditions not only shorten the life of your tires, they adversely affect the handling characteristics of your vehicle which could be dangerous.

If any of these conditions exist, the cause may often be corrected at your tire dealer's or other service facility. Your tires will then last longer.

TIRE ROTATION

If irregular wear becomes apparent or if the rate of wear on the tires is uneven, the tires should be rotated to alleviate the problem. Check your vehicle for any mechanical problems and correct if necessary. The rotation pattern or procedure indicated in your limited warranty and the vehicle manufacturers' owner's manual should be followed. For tires on front wheel drive vehicles and/ or all-season tires on any vehicle, it is recommended that these tires be rotated every 8,000 miles to equalize the rate of wear.

TIRE MIXING CAN BE DANGEROUS

Most passenger tires today are radial tires and for best performance it is recommended that the same size and type of tire be used on all four wheel positions unless different sizes, front and rear, were specified as original equipment. Check the vehicle placard. If only two radials are mounted with two non-radials, the radials should be mounted on the rear. If tires of different types are mixed on a vehicle in any configuration, they should not be used for long periods and speeds should be kept to a minimum.

Mixing or matching of tires on 4-wheel drive vehicles may require special precautions. Always check vehicle manufacturers' Owner's Manual for their recommendations.

TIRE ALTERATIONS ARE DANGEROUS

Do not perform any alteration on your tires. Alterations may prevent proper performance, leading to tire damage, which can result in sudden tire destruction. Tires which have been altered are excluded from warranty coverage.

REPAIRS. SEE ANY TIRE DEALER AT ONCE

If any tire has sustained a puncture, have the tire dismounted and inspected internally by any tire dealer for possible damage that may have occurred.

Punctures in the tread of passenger tires which do not exceed 1/4-inch (6mm) in diameter can be repaired by following Rubber Manufacturers' Association (RMA) recommended repair procedures. Do not use externally applied plug repairs. Punctures outside the tread area should not be repaired.

If the tire has a puncture in the tread which exceeds 1/4-inch (6mm) or if more than one radial cable per casing ply is damaged, the tire must be replaced.

STORAGE

Tires should be stored in a cool dry place indoors so that there is no danger of water collecting inside them. Serious problems occur with tube type tires when they are mounted with water trapped between the tire and the tube. Due to pressurization, the liquid can pass through the inner liner and into the casing plies. This can result in sudden lire failure. Most of the problems of this nature, encountered with tube type tires, have been due to improper storage which permitted water to enter the casing between the tire and tube prior to mounting.

When tires are stored they should be stored in a cool place away from sources of heat and ozone such as hot pipes and electric motors. Be sure that surfaces of which tires are stored are clean and

free from grease, gasoline or other substances which could deteriorate the rubber. Tires exposed to these materials and/or excessive heat for a prolonged period of time during storage or driving may be weakened and subject to sudden failure.

DRIVING ON STUDDED PASSENGER TIRES (In states where legally permitted)

Only new passenger tires should be fitted with studs. For maximum effectiveness all four M+S tires on a vehicle should be fitted with studs. If only the two rear tires are studded, maximum efficiency in handling and braking will not be realized. On vehicles with front wheel drive, adverse handling characteristics can be introduced by mounting studded snow tires on front wheels only.

TIRE SPINNING IS DANGEROUS

Excessive spinning can cause a tire to “explode”.

Avoid tire spinning. The centrifugal forces created by a rapidly spinning tire can cause an explosion by tearing the tire apart. These forces act on the complete tire structure and can be of such magnitude as to break beads as well as rupturing the entire carcass.

When stuck on ice, snow, mud, or wet grass, etc., the vehicle should be rocked gently (alternately using forward and reverse gears) with the least amount of wheel spinning. DO NOT exceed 35 m.p.h. as indicated on the speedometer. Never allow anyone to stand near or directly ahead of or behind the spinning tire.

Do not spin if a drive wheel is off the ground. SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH can result from the explosion of a spinning tire.

SPEED RATED TIRES

When replacement of tires is desired, consult the placard (normally located on a door frame, door edge, or glove box door) or the owner’s manual for correct size. If the tires shown on the vehicle placard do not have speed ratings, the appropriate size tire with any speed rating may be applied. When the placard tire size nomenclature contains a speed symbol, for example P205/60HR15 or P205/60R15 90H, the replacement tire must have the same or higher speed rating symbol if the speed capability of the vehicle is to be maintained. IF THE REPLACEMENT TIRE IS NOT SPEED RATED, THE SPEED CAPABILITY OF THE VEHICLE IS LIMITED BY THE SPEED CAPABILITY OF THE REPLACEMENT TIRE. A Kenda-produced non-speed rated tire’s maximum speed is 85 m.p.h. (137 kph).

TIRE MOUNTING CAN BE DANGEROUS

Tire mounting can be dangerous and should be done by trained persons using proper tools and procedures. Your tires should be mounted on wheels which are in good, clean condition. Bent, chipped or rusted wheels may cause tire damage. Have your dealer check the size and condition of your wheels before mounting new tires. Be sure rim/Wheel manufacturer’s recommendations are followed. The inside of the tire must be free of foreign material.

Old valves may leak. When new tubeless tires are mounted, have new valves of the correct type installed. Be sure that all of your valves have suitable valve caps.

The sidewalls of radial tires flex more than non-radial tires. Because of this, tube-type radial tires require special tubes. Radial tubes should be used with radial tube-type tires. The use of other tubes, not designed for radial tires, will result in tube failure causing sudden tire destruction. Always use a new tube when mounting a new tube type tire.