Make every drive a little more GREEN

Maintenance and Driving Tips to help you save Gas and Money

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CHRYSLER Jeep DODGE SERVICE MOPAR

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LITTLE CHANGES CAN ADD UP TO BIG SAVINGS

A properly maintained vehicle will be more fuel efficient, safer, more dependable, produce fewer emissions, help you avoid costly major repairs and retain its value better. You can also save money by paying attention to the way you drive. Your Owner's Manual has everything you need to know about your specific vehicle and friendly advisors at Chrysler, Jeep®, Dodge Service are always ready to help with expert advice and the full line of engineer-approved authentic Mopar® parts.

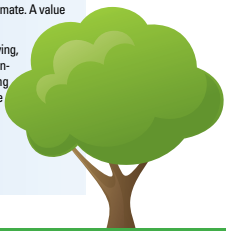
To help you understand all the ways you can get the most out of your vehicle for less, we consulted the factory-trained technicians at Chrysler, Jeep, Dodge Service for a few tips on how to save fuel and money.

Item	Fuel Economy Benefit	Gas Savings	Estimated Annual Car Savings		Estimated Annual SUV savings	
			Compact	Large	Compact	Large
Tires properly inflated	Up to 3%	3 cents per litre	$45	$65	$45	$80
Check and replace air filter	Up to 10%	10 cents per litre	$150	$220	$160	$270
Recommended motor oil	Up to 1-2%	1 to 2 cents per litre	$15 to $30	$20 to $40	$15 to $30	$25 to $50
Engine properly tuned	Up to 4%	4 cents per litre	$60	$85	$60	$100
Drive sensibly[1]	From 5-33%	5 to 33 cents per litre	$75 to $300	$110 to $730	$80 to $530	$135 to $890
Observe the speed limit[2]	From 7-23%	7 to 23 cents per litre	$100 to $345	$150 to $500	$110 to $370	$185 to $620
Remove excess weight[3]	1-2%/100 lbs	1 to 2 cents per litre	$15 to $30	$20 to $40	$15 to $30	$25 to $50
Loaded roof rack	Reduce fuel efficiency by 5%	(5 cents per litre)[4]	($75)	($110)	($80)	($135)
Every 10 km/h over 100 km/h		(5 cents per litre)[5]	($35)	($45)	($40)	($55)

Total Annual Dollar Savings: Up to $1,680 for cars, $2,065 for SUVs.

All values shown are estimates only and are on an "up to" basis. Your actual savings may vary. Estimates are based on an assumed gasoline price of $1.00 per litre. Calculation of the estimated Annual Car Savings and the estimated Annual SUV Savings are based on fuel-cost-per-year estimates published in the 2009 Natural Resources Canada Fuel Consumption Guide (EnerGuide)* and on model/engine/drivetrain configurations offered in the 2009 Chrysler Canada model range, SRT and truck models excluded. The values shown for "Compact" vehicles are calculated on the basis of the model/engine/drivetrain configuration with the lowest fuel-cost-per-year EnerGuide applicable estimate; the values shown for "Large" vehicles are calculated on the basis of the model/engine/drivetrain configuration with the highest fuel-cost-per-year EnerGuide applicable estimate. A value shown in brackets, e.g. ($35), indicates an estimated extra cost, not an estimated savings

*2009 EnerGuide fuel-cost-per-year estimates assume an annual distance driven of 20,000 km, 55% city driving and 45% highway driving, with gasoline priced at $1.00 per litre. [1]"Driving sensibly" in this context is assumed to mean no "jack-rabbit starts" and no wide-open-throttle acceleration. [2]The assumption made re: observing speed limits is that people who speed generally do so under various driving conditions, city and highway, e.g. going 55-65 km/h in a 40 km/h speed zone and going 115 km/h on a 90 km/h highway. [3]This estimate is based on someone carrying a tool kit and a set of golf clubs in his/her vehicle. For the purpose of this analysis these two items are assumed to have a combined weight of around 40 kg (90 lb). [4]It is not reasonable to assume that someone drives all year long with a loaded roof rack, so the assumption is made that only 5,000 km of an average 25,000 km per year is done with a loaded roof rack. [5]To make this estimate realistic, the assumption is made that the benefit of reducing speed only applies during highway driving, assumed to be 45% of the time.



TAKING CARE OF YOUR VEHICLE

Let it breathe. Your engine relies on a constant flow of clean air to operate. Simply replacing a dirty air filter can improve fuel economy by up to 10%.

Go for a change. Regular oil changes, maintenance of fuel injection systems and brake parts improve efficiency and help avoid potential repair costs down the road.

Pump it up. Under-inflated tires reduce fuel efficiency by up to five percent due to higher rolling resistance. They also wear out faster, creating a safety hazard for you and others on the road.

Keep the spark alive. Your engine can have four, six, eight or sixteen spark plugs depending on the number of cylinders and configuration. Firing as many as three million times every 1,500 kilometres, they are key to efficient engine performance and need to be checked/replaced when worn.

Go with the flow. Fuel filters keep debris from affecting the high-tech performance of today's engines. Systems often operate at high pressures, so replacement is best left to the pros.

Give it a brake. Improperly maintained brakes can create unnecessary drag – just like having your foot on the brake pedal – which will dramatically increase fuel consumption.

Air it out. A/C usage decreases fuel economy by about nine percent on the highway and as much as 26% in city traffic.

Plug in. Using an engine block heater in freezing conditions warms your engine before starting – reducing wear, improving fuel efficiency and reducing emissions. An automatic timer can also save electricity.

See the light. Service Engine Soon or Check Engine warning lights are signals that something is not functioning properly. For instance, a faulty oxygen sensor will result in more fuel being sent to the engine than necessary – reducing efficiency by as much as 40 percent. A faulty thermostat will prevent your engine from reaching and maintaining optimal operating temperature, which also results in the unnecessary injection of extra fuel. If you notice any warning lights, the best course of action is a professional diagnosis.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE WAY YOU DRIVE

Slow it down. Travelling at 80 km/h instead of 110 km/h can reduce fuel consumption by as much as 33%. Example: a truck travelling at 80 km/h (50 mph) will use 11.3L/100 km (21 mpg). The same truck travelling at 110 km/h (70 mph) will use 16.9L/100 km (14 mpg).

Take it easy. Rapid acceleration can lower your metreage by up to 33% at highway speeds and by five percent around town. Hard stops use up brake components more quickly, too.

Pick up your foot. Avoid resting your left foot on the brake pedal. This wears out your brakes and will drag down fuel economy.

Don't sit idly by. An idling gas engine burns about 3.5 litres of fuel every hour and generates twice as much exhaust emission as a car in motion. Extended idling is also hard on your engine, forcing it to operate below peak temperature, which impairs fuel combustion, increasing the accumulation of deposits. It's also less friendly to the environment.

Use Cruise. Cruise control (used when safe and appropriate) helps your vehicle maintain a constant speed, which reduces fuel consumption associated with accelerating.

Lighten up. Avoid driving around with unnecessary cargo in your vehicle. An extra 45 kilograms (100 lb.) can reduce fuel efficiency by up to two percent.

Make a list. Your vehicle's engine runs more efficiently once it's warmed up. By reducing the number of trips you have to make and aiming to avoid stop and go rush hour traffic whenever possible, you can reduce fuel consumption significantly.

Help from above. Roof racks, car top carriers and the like all add to your vehicle's wind resistance. Remove them when not in use to increase aerodynamic efficiency.

The vehicle care and driving tips included in this piece are provided to assist you in having the most enjoyable ownership experience possible. Figures quoted are averages based on the findings of a number of independent research agencies. Actual fuel consumption rates will vary according to vehicle type and driving conditions.

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