

Child Passenger Safety Week

Secure Their Future - One Ride at a Time



Parents envision their children achieving their dreams of becoming a doctor, a teacher, or an astronaut. One of the simplest ways to protect those dreams is by buckling children in the right car seat or booster seat every time they ride in a vehicle. Because every journey toward a bright future starts with a safe ride today.

Parents and caregivers can be overconfident in their ability to select and install the right seats for their children; in fact, approximately half of all car seats are not installed correctly. Child Passenger Safety Week is a good time for parents to check and make sure their children are in the right seats (rear-facing car seats, forward-facing car seats, or booster seats) and that the seats are installed correctly.

Child Passenger Safety Week & Seat Check Saturday - September 21 - 27, 2025

Child Passenger Safety Week emphasizes the importance of teaching children the lifelong habit of buckling up — every ride, every time. This year's Pennsylvania theme, **"Secure Their Future – One Ride at a Time,"** highlights the vital role that selecting and using the right car seat plays in protecting our children. Choosing an appropriate car seat or booster seat — and using it correctly — is one of the most effective ways to ensure a child's safety on the road.

Throughout the week, car seat check events across the state will offer hands-on assistance to parents and caregivers. Certified child passenger safety technicians will provide expert guidance on the correct selection, installation, and use of car seats, booster seats, and seat belts, based on each child's age, weight, height, and developmental needs.

Let's work together to protect our youngest passengers - and their futures - one safe ride at a time.

The Pennsylvania Traffic Injury Prevention Project (PA TIPP) and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) are providing this planner to support your community safety events. Child Passenger Safety Week provides the opportunity to educate parents on correct car seat, booster seat, and seat belt choices to keep the entire family safe, because the consequences of a crash can be devastating. Please contact us if we can promote your efforts during Child Passenger Safety Week.

PA TIPP compiles a list of Pennsylvania car seat check events and activities that are scheduled during Child Passenger Safety Week and Seat Check Saturday.

- Share your event information for the statewide list by completing the form:
 - <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CPSWeek2025Events>
 - Events are shared with PennDOT and posted on the PA TIPP website.
- Share the success of your event by completing the data collection form:
 - <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CPSWeek2025Data>



Events



Data

Thank you for your dedication to protecting the children and families in your community.
We look forward to working with you.

PA Traffic Injury Prevention Project Staff
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CPS Week Media Connection

Secure Their Future - One Ride at a Time

We know it can be challenging to reach families with clear, consistent messages about the right way to buckle up their children. That's why collaboration is key.

Let's join forces with community partners, schools, healthcare providers, and safety organizations to share accurate information and helpful resources — so every family has the support they need to keep their children safe on every ride.

Together, we can make a difference — protecting kids one ride at a time.

Pennsylvania Traffic Injury Prevention Project - PA TIPP

Looking for child passenger safety information and resources?

TIPP provides training programs and serves as a resource throughout Pennsylvania. Educational materials are available, some translated into Spanish. A sample is included in this planner.



Did You Know: There are many options throughout Pennsylvania to get car seats checked by a Child Passenger Safety Technician. Search the PA TIPP website for car seat check events and fitting station locations.

Visit www.pakidstravelsafe.org for more information.



Follow us for more tips!
Pennsylvania Traffic Injury
Prevention Project



NHTSA Traffic Safety Marketing

A great resource for statistics, a CPS photo library, sample press releases, public service announcements and social media graphics and ideas.



Pennsylvania Department of Transportation - PennDOT

Check in with PennDOT to get the latest crash facts, new campaigns, and strategic plans. The website includes information on the importance of wearing a seat belt, keeping children safe, driver safety tips, vehicle maintenance, and law enforcement initiatives.



National Child Passenger Safety Board Resource Page

Find social media posts to share, educational materials, CPS position statements and more. The CPS Board also provides a link to CPS CEU and community education videos at <https://carseateducation.org/>.



Social Media Library



DON'T FORGET!



Events

Share your CPS Week and
Seat Check Saturday events and
post event feedback with us!



Data



Child Passenger Safety Key Statistics

KNOW
THE
FACTS



Important statistics from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

- In passenger cars, car seats reduce the risk of fatal injury by 71% for infants and by 54% for toddlers. For infants and toddlers in light trucks, the corresponding reductions were 58% and 59%, respectively.
- Booster seats reduce the risk of nonfatal injuries by 45% among children ages 4 to 8 years old, when compared to a seat belt alone.
- Most parents are confident that they have correctly installed their child's car seat, but in many cases (46%), the seat has not been installed correctly.
- An average of 3 children were killed and an estimated 442 children were injured every day in traffic crashes in 2023.

According to NHTSA, in 2023, 43%* of child passenger vehicle occupants killed while riding in a passenger vehicle were unrestrained. Of the children that were killed in each age group the following percent were unrestrained:

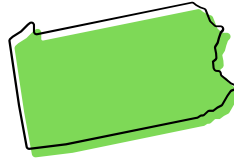
- 28% were less than 1 year of age.
- 27% were 1 to 3 years of age.
- 37% were 4 to 7 years of age.
- 50% were 8 to 12 years of age.
- 61% were 13 to 14 years of age.

Restraint use among young children often depends upon the driver's seat belt use. In 2023, based on known restraint use, the data shows that:

- 70% of children were restrained when the driver was buckled.
- 36% of children were restrained when the driver was not buckled.

*Percent based on known child restraint use.

NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts: Children 2023 Data, April 2025



Pennsylvania Crash Facts and Statistics

From 2020-2024, 82% of the children under age 4 who were involved in crashes and restrained in a child seat sustained no injury.

Pennsylvania seat belt usage rate was nearly 88% in 2024. National Statistics show that for every one percent increase in seat belt usage, eight to twelve lives can be saved.

*2024 Pennsylvania Crash Facts and Statistics

*Together,
we make a
Difference*



Child Passenger Safety Resources

- There are approximately 2,109 certified child passenger safety technicians in Pennsylvania who teach parents and caregivers how to properly use their child's car seat.
- There are 214 car seat fitting stations across the state that provide an opportunity for families to have their car seats evaluated to make sure they accommodate the child's size and fit securely in the vehicle.
- Visit www.pakidstravelsafe.org or call 1-800-CAR-BELT for a listing of car seat check events, child passenger safety resources, and safety information.

Nearly half of all car seats are installed incorrectly. Find a car seat check event to make sure your child is in the right car seat, booster seat, or seat belt for their age and size.



PA CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY LAWS

Paving the Road to Safety



All children from birth up to age 4 must be secured in an approved child passenger restraint system anywhere in the vehicle.



Children younger than age two must be secured in a rear-facing car seat, until the child outgrows the maximum weight and height limits designated by the car seat manufacturer.



All children age 4 up to age 8 must be secured in a seat belt system and appropriate child booster seat anywhere in the vehicle.



All children age 8 up to age 18 must be secured in a seat belt system anywhere in the vehicle.

Primary Law



All drivers transporting children younger than 4 years of age are responsible to properly secure children in an approved child passenger restraint system.

All drivers transporting children 4 years of age or older but under 8 years of age are responsible to properly secure children in an approved booster seat and properly adjusted seat belt system.

- Violators may be stopped as a primary offense for non-compliance of the Child Passenger Protection Law for children from birth to age 8. Violators will be fined \$75.00, plus Court Costs (adjusted annually), and \$45.00 Surcharge, \$20.00 EMS Fund, and \$22.00 Administrative Costs.
- The fine shall be dismissed if the person prior to or at their hearing displays evidence of acquisition of a child passenger restraint system/booster. Evidence shall include a receipt mailed to the appropriate court officer, which evidences purchase, rental, transferal from another child seat owner (by notarized letter), or bailment from a bona fide child seat loaner program.

An approved child passenger safety restraint system is labeled indicating that the child restraint conforms to all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

All drivers transporting children 8 years of age but under 18 years of age are responsible to securely restrain those children in a properly adjusted seat belt system.

- Violators may be stopped as a primary offense for non-compliance and shall be fined \$10.00, plus \$45.00 Surcharge, \$20.00 EMS Fund, and \$22.00 Administrative Costs.



All children younger than 13 years of age should be secured in the back seat of a vehicle.



Basic Car Seat Safety

Making Sure to Buckle Up - The Right Way - Every Time

DID YOU KNOW?

Car seats reduce the risk of fatal injury by **71%** for infants and by **54%** for toddlers 1 to 4 years old in passenger cars.



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Children under the age of 5 were saved by car seats in one year!

Find the Right Car Seat for Every Child

Information needed to select the right car seat or booster seat.



AGE



WEIGHT



HEIGHT



DEVELOPMENTAL
LEVEL



[Car Seat Finder Guide](#)

Use the Car Seat Correctly Every Time

Most parents and caregivers believe they know how to correctly install their car seats. A study found about half (**48%**) have installed their child's car seat incorrectly.



SELECTION



DIRECTION



LOCATION



ADJUSTMENT



INSTALLATION



[Car Seat
Installation Tips](#)

Attend a Car Seat Check to Get Your Questions Answered



Follow us for more tips!
Pennsylvania Traffic Injury
Prevention Project

Traffic Injury
Prevention
Project



1-800 CAR BELT
www.pakidstravelsafe.org



[PA Car Seat Fitting Station
Near You](#)

Children Younger than 2 years: REAR-FACING Car Seats

- ✓ Always choose a car seat made for the child's age and size.
 - Read the car seat labels for the weight and height ranges.
 - **Secure children rear-facing as long as possible.**
- ✓ Install the car seat facing the rear of the vehicle.
- ✓ Choose a back seat.
 - Never secure the car seat in the front seat with an active front seat air bag.
- ✓ Adjust the harness to fit the child.
 - Harness straps are:
 - **At or below** the child's shoulder and snug.
 - Extra webbing cannot be pinched at the shoulder.
 - Chest clip placed at armpit level.
- ✓ Secure the car seat tightly.
 - Moves no more than one-inch when pulled where the seat belt goes through the car seat.
- ✓ Never leave a child alone in the car.



Children Ages 2 and Older: FORWARD-FACING Car Seats

Child is over age 2 AND has outgrown the weight or height limits of the rear-facing car seat.

- ✓ Always choose a car seat made for the child's age and size.
 - Read the labels for the car seat weight and height ranges.
 - **Secure children forward-facing until the child outgrows the harness.**
- ✓ Install the car seat facing the front of the vehicle.
- ✓ Choose a back seat.
 - Recommended to not to secure the car seat in the front seat with an active front seat air bag.
- ✓ Adjust the harness to fit the child.
 - Harness straps are:
 - **At or above** the child's shoulder and snug.
 - Extra webbing cannot be pinched at the shoulder.
 - Chest clip placed at armpit level.
- ✓ Secure the car seat tightly.
 - Moves no more than one-inch when pulled where the seat belt goes through the car seat.
- ✓ Attach and secure the tether to limit forward movement in the event of a crash.
- ✓ Never leave a child alone in the car.



Children Ages 4 and Older: BOOSTER SEATS with Lap and Shoulder Seat Belt

Child is over age 4 AND has outgrown the weight or height limits of the forward-facing car seat.

- ✓ Always choose a booster seat made for the child's age and size.
 - Read the labels for the booster seat weight and height ranges.
 - **Secure children in a booster seat until the seat belt fits correctly.**
- ✓ Always use a lap and shoulder belt with a booster seat.
- ✓ Recommend child is secured in a back seat.
- ✓ Adjust the booster seat / vehicle head restraint height behind the child's head.
- ✓ Seat belt routed over the child through the seat belt guides.
 - The lap belt lays flat across the hips.
 - The shoulder belt lays flat across the center of the shoulder.
- ✓ Never leave a child alone in the car.



Children Ages 8 and Older: LAP AND SHOULDER SEAT BELT

Child is over age 8 AND has outgrown the weight or height limits of the booster seat.

- ✓ Child can sit with their:
 - Back against the vehicle seat without slouching.
 - Knees bent over the front edge of the vehicle seat.
 - Feet flat on the floor.
- ✓ **Secure children in a lap and shoulder belt, when available.**
- ✓ Recommend a back seat for children up until 13 years of age.
- ✓ Adjust the vehicle head restraint height behind the child's head.
- ✓ The vehicle lap and shoulder seat belt fits correctly when:
 - The lap belt lays flat across the hips.
 - The shoulder belt lays flat across the center of the shoulder.
- ✓ Never leave a child alone in the car.



Seguridad básica de un asiento infantil

Abroche el cinturón- De la forma correcta - Siempre

SABÍAS?
QUE

Los asientos infantiles reducen el riesgo de lesiones mortales en un 71% en bebés y en un 54% en niños de 1 a 4 años en automóviles de pasajeros.



325

niños menores de 5 años fueron salvados por asientos infantiles en un año.

Elija el asiento infantil correcto para cada niño

Información necesaria para seleccionar el asiento infantil o asiento elevado «booster» correcto.



[Guía para buscar asientos infantiles](#)

Use el asiento infantil siempre de forma correcta

La mayoría de los padres y cuidadores creen saber cómo instalar correctamente los asientos. Un estudio reveló que casi la mitad (48%) había instalado el asiento infantil de forma incorrecta.



[Asiento infantil
Consejos de
instalación](#)

Visite un centro de revisión de asientos para no tener dudas



¡Síguenos para recibir más consejos!

Proyecto de prevención de lesiones por accidentes de tráfico en Pensilvania



Traffic Injury Prevention Project
Pennsylvania

1-800 CAR BELT
www.pakidstravelsafe.org



[Estación de revisión de
asientos infantiles cerca de
usted en](#)

Niños menores de 2 años: Asientos infantiles DE INSTALACIÓN HACIA ATRÁS

- ✓ Elija siempre un asiento infantil adecuado para la edad y el tamaño del niño.
 - Lea las etiquetas del asiento infantil para comprobar los rangos de peso y altura.
 - Asegure al niño mirando hacia atrás durante el mayor tiempo posible.
- ✓ Instale el asiento infantil mirando hacia la parte trasera del vehículo.
- ✓ Elija un asiento trasero del vehículo.
 - Nunca asegure el asiento infantil en un asiento delantero si la bolsa de aire delantera está activa.
- ✓ Ajuste el arnés para que se adapte al niño.
 - Las correas del arnés deben estar:
 - A la altura o debajo de los hombros y ajustadas.
 - No debe quedar suelto en la zona de los hombros.
 - El sujetador de pecho debe quedar al nivel de las axilas.
- ✓ Asegure el asiento infantil firmemente.
 - Que no se mueva más de 1 pulgada cuando se empuja a la altura de paso del cinturón.
- ✓ Nunca deje a un niño solo en un vehículo.



Niños de 2 años y mayores: Asientos infantiles DE INSTALACIÓN HACIA EL FRENTE

El niño tiene más de 2 años Y superó los límites de peso o altura de un asiento de instalación hacia atrás.

- ✓ Elija siempre un asiento infantil adecuado para la edad y el tamaño del niño.
 - Lea las etiquetas para comprobar los rangos de peso y altura del asiento infantil.
 - Asegure al niño en un asiento de instalación hacia el frente hasta que el arnés le quede pequeño.
- ✓ Instale el asiento infantil mirando hacia la parte delantera del vehículo.
- ✓ Elija un asiento trasero del vehículo.
 - No se recomienda asegurar el asiento infantil en un asiento delantero si la bolsa de aire delantera está activada.
- ✓ Ajuste el arnés para que se adapte al niño.
 - Las correas del arnés deben estar:
 - A la altura o encima de los hombros y ajustadas.
 - No debe quedar suelto en la zona de los hombros.
 - El sujetador de pecho debe quedar al nivel de las axilas.
- ✓ Asegure el asiento infantil firmemente.
 - Que no se mueva más de 1 pulgada cuando se empuja a la altura de paso del cinturón.
- ✓ Fije y asegure la correa de sujeción para limitar el movimiento hacia el frente en caso de un choque.
- ✓ Nunca deje a un niño solo en un vehículo.



Niños de 4 años y mayores: ASIENTO ELEVADO «BOOSTER» con cinturón de regazo y hombro

El niño tiene más de 4 años Y superó los límites de peso o altura de un asiento de instalación hacia el frente.

- ✓ Elija siempre un asiento elevado «booster» adecuado para la edad y el tamaño del niño.
 - Lea las etiquetas para conocer los rangos de peso y altura del «booster».
 - Utilice un asiento «booster» mientras el cinturón permita un ajuste correcto.
- ✓ Use siempre un cinturón de regazo y hombro con un asiento elevado «booster».
- ✓ Se recomienda que el niño vaya asegurado en un asiento trasero.
- ✓ Ajuste la altura de la cabecera del «booster» o el vehículo detrás de la cabeza del niño.
- ✓ Cinturón de seguridad por encima del niño y a través de las guías para el cinturón.
 - El cinturón de regazo está plano sobre las caderas.
 - El cinturón de hombro pasa plano por el centro del hombro.
- ✓ Nunca deje a un niño solo en un vehículo.



Niños de 8 años y mayores: CINTURÓN DE REGAZO Y HOMBRO

El niño tiene más de 8 años Y superó los límites de peso o altura de un asiento elevado «booster».

- ✓ El niño se puede sentar:
 - con la espalda contra el asiento del vehículo sin encorvarse.
 - con las rodillas dobladas sobre el borde delantero del asiento del vehículo.
 - con los pies planos sobre el suelo.
- ✓ Asegure al niño con un cinturón de regazo y hombro si está disponible.
- ✓ Para niños de hasta 13 años, se recomiendan los asientos traseros.
- ✓ Ajuste la altura de la cabecera del vehículo detrás de la cabeza del niño.
- ✓ El cinturón de regazo y hombro del vehículo está correctamente ajustado si:
 - El cinturón de regazo está plano sobre las caderas.
 - El cinturón de hombro pasa plano por el centro del hombro.
- ✓ Nunca deje a un niño solo en un vehículo.



IF YOU'RE PREGNANT

Seat Belt Recommendations for Drivers and Passengers

If pregnant, should you wear a seat belt?

YES—Doctors recommend it.

Buckling up through all stages of pregnancy is the single most effective action you can take to protect yourself and your unborn child in a crash.



Here are some tips for wearing a seat belt while pregnant:

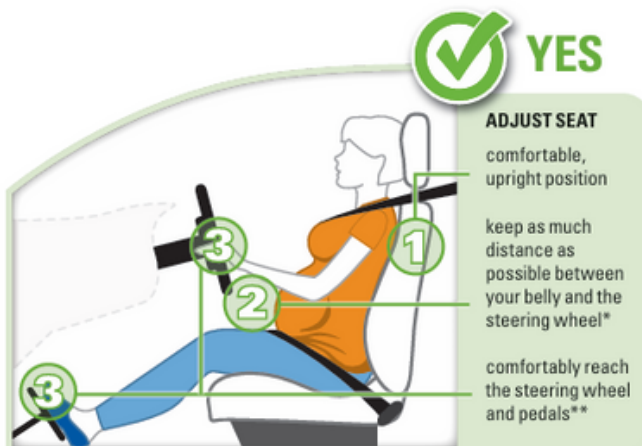
Lap Belt: Position the lap belt snugly below your belly, across your thighs, and over your pelvis, but not your bump. It should be low and touch your hip bones. Avoid wearing the lap belt above or across your belly.

Shoulder Belt: Position the shoulder belt snugly between your breasts and off to the side of your belly. It should cross the center of your shoulder and chest, but not cut across your neck. If it does, you can try repositioning your seat or the belt. Don't put the shoulder belt under your arm or behind your back.

Tightness: Wear the seat belt as tightly as possible so your body's frame can absorb the forces of a sudden impact.

Position: Sit as far back from the steering wheel as possible so it does not touch your abdomen.

Air Bags: If you're riding in the front seat, do not turn off the air bags. In fact, doctors recommend that pregnant women wear seat belts and leave air bags on because they work together to provide the best protection.

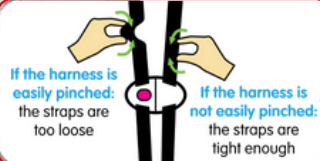


Safely Secure a Child in Their Car Seat

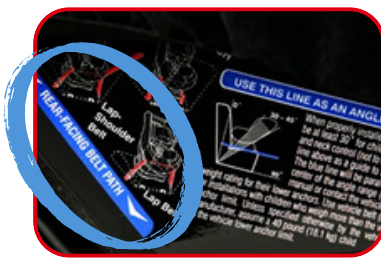
Secure Children in the Back Seat Until 13 Years of Age



Rear-Facing Car Seats



- The harness straps are threaded through the slots that are **at or below** the child's shoulders.
- The buckle webbing is threaded through the slot that is closest to the child's body.
- The harness is snug and the chest clip is at armpit level.



Check for the correct belt path and angle.

- Place the car seat on the vehicle seat at the correct angle.
- Thread the the seat belt or lower anchor webbing through the correct belt path and tighten.

Forward-Facing Car Seats



- The harness straps are threaded through the slots that are **at or above** the child's shoulders.
- The buckle webbing is threaded through the slot that is closest to the child's body.
- The harness is snug and the chest clip is at armpit level.



Check for the correct belt path.

- Thread the the seat belt or lower anchor webbing through the correct belt path and tighten.

- Always use the tether on forward-facing car seats.
- Attach the tether to the vehicle's tether anchor and pull tight.
- Read the vehicle owner's manual to locate the tether anchors.



Booster Seats



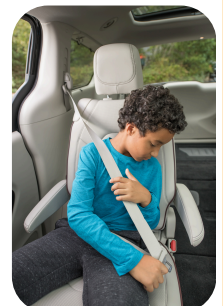
- Position the height of the booster seat or vehicle seat head restraint behind the child's head to provide support.
- Position shoulder belt across the center of the chest and shoulder.
 - Use the shoulder belt guide for correct placement of the shoulder belt.
- Position the lap belt low and snug across the child's hips.
- Make sure the seat belt fits securely over the child's hips and shoulder.
- Follow the car seat manufacturer's instructions for correct seat belt routing.



Seat Belts



- A child is ready for a seat belt when the child can:
 - Keep their back against the vehicle seat.
 - Bend their knees over the front edge of the seat without slouching, and
 - Place their feet flat on the floor.
- Position the height of the vehicle seat head restraint behind the child's head to provide support.
- The lap and shoulder belt fits when:
 - The lap belt lays low and snug across the hips, touching the upper thighs.
 - The shoulder belt crosses the center of the chest and shoulder.
 - The child can stay comfortably seated with the lap and shoulder belt correctly positioned for the entire trip.



WHEN TO CHANGE OR REPLACE YOUR CHILD'S CAR SEAT

5 Key Signs It Is Time for a Different Car Seat or Booster Seat

The Child Does Not Fit in the Car Seat or Booster Seat

- Select a car seat based on the child's height, weight, age, and developmental needs.
- Always check the car seat label to determine the allowable weight and height range for the car seat or booster seat.
 - Move a child that is too small or too large for the car seat to a car seat that is appropriate for the child's size.



The Car Seat is Expired

- **Expiration Date:** Car seat manufacturers determine the life span of their car seat and provide the expiration date in their instructions or on a car seat label.
- Reasons for expiration dates may include the following:
 - Wear and Tear: Over time, the plastic shell and other parts can breakdown or weaken, especially from heat, cold, and daily use.
 - Updated Safety Standards and Labeling Requirements: Older car seats may not meet the latest safety standards.



The Car Seat is Damaged

Signs Your Car Seat May Be Damaged and Unsafe:

- Missing Instructions or Labels
- Missing or Damaged Parts:
 - Cracks, warping, or stress marks in the plastic shell
 - Torn, frayed, or weakened harness straps
 - Missing or broken parts
 - Buckles, chest clips, padding
 - Loose or worn harness adjusters
- If any of these signs are present, it is time to move to a car seat that is in good condition and safe to use.

The Car Seat was Involved in a Crash

- **Always follow the car seat manufacturer's instruction for replacing a seat after a crash.**
- The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), states a car seat should be replaced after any moderate or severe crash, because the integrity of the seat may be compromised.
- However, you may not need to replace the car seat after a minor crash, if all of the following are true:
 1. The vehicle could be driven away from the crash site.
 2. The vehicle door nearest the car seat was not damaged.
 3. No one in the vehicle was injured.
 4. The airbags did not deploy.
 5. There is no visible damage to the car seat.



If any one of these conditions is not met, the car seat must be replaced.



The Car Seat has Been Recalled



Check for Recalls. Locate the following information on the car seat or booster seat:

- **Manufacturer Name:** Identifies the brand for reference and gives an "800" phone number.
- **Model Number:** Often found on a label on the back or bottom of the car seat or booster seat.
- **Date of Manufacture:** Indicates the production date, which helps determine the car seat's expiration and recall status.

Check your seat for recalls using the following resources:

Use NHTSA's recall lookup tool to search for recalls by entering your car seat's model number and date of manufacture.



Download the SaferCar app for mobile access to recall information



<https://www.nhtsa.gov/campaign/safercar-app>

Check Car Seat Manufacturer Websites

Manufacturers post recall notices and guidance on their websites.



ALWAYS repair a recalled car seat or booster seat following the car seat manufacturer's instructions. If a car seat or booster seat cannot be repaired, it must be replaced.

REGISTER YOUR CAR SEAT TO BE NOTIFIED OF A SAFETY RECALL



What does a car seat recall mean?

- Car seat manufacturers or the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration issue recalls when they determine that a car seat creates a safety risk or does not meet Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213.

Why do car seats get recalled?

- There is a concern related to the protection provided by the car seat.
- The car seat is missing required labels or instructions.
- Choking hazard is present related to loose parts, pieces of foam breaking apart, or peeling labels.
- The car seat does not function as it was intended. For example:
 - The harness may be hard to tighten, lock, or release the buckle.
 - The car seat handle does not lock into place.

All recalls should be corrected to provide the best protection for the child.



Register your car seat to receive important safety updates and recall notification directly from the car seat manufacturer.

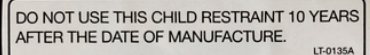
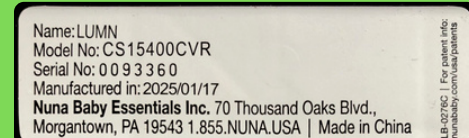
How to Register your Car Seat

- ✓ Send in the registration card that is attached to your new car seat
- ✓ Go to the manufacturer's website and register the seat online.
- ✓ Go to www.nhtsa.gov and register the seat



To Check for Car Seat Recalls, you need...

- 1 Manufacturer's Name
- 2 Model Number
- 3 Model Name
- 4 Date of Manufacture



Is your car seat safe to use?

- ✓ **Car Seat Involved in a Crash:** Always follow the car seat manufacturer's guidance about replacing a car seat that was involved in a crash. Some car seat manufacturers recommend that a car seat be replaced after a crash of any severity, even a minor crash. Some car seat manufacturers follow the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration recommendations.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/car-seats-and-booster-seats/car-seat-use-after-crash>

- ✓ **Car Seat Manufacturer's Expiration Date:** Each car seat manufacturer determines the life span for their car seats. Some manufacturers suggest replacing a car seat at 6 years from the date of manufacture, although some car seats have a life span of up to 10 years.

