



Car Seat Safety

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New Child Seat Regulations

On January 1st, 2012, new child restraint systems and booster seat requirements became mandatory. A 19-month transition period allows manufacturers to make the necessary design modifications to their seats and testing equipment while continuing to supply the Canadian market with restraint systems that provide a high level of safety. Parents do not need to replace their child's current car seat if it is in good condition and is designed for their child's height and weight.



Frequently Asked Questions

1) What are the new regulations for car seat testing?

The new regulations for car seats (*Motor Vehicle Restraint Systems and Booster Seats Safety Regulations*) are an upgrade to the previous regulations. These regulations were rewritten to align with the United States on many issues and to incorporate some new and unique Canadian testing requirements. The new regulations ensure an appropriate minimum level of safety for children while using the most up-to-date technology available for testing.

2) What is the difference between the new regulations and the old ones?

The major changes incorporated in the new Canadian regulations include:

- a lap/shoulder seat belt testing requirement for all types of car seats, since lap/shoulder belts have been commonly found in most vehicles for several years;
- changes to child seats' dynamic testing to adopt most of the U.S. testing parameters, including using the United States acceleration corridor and their performance criteria;
- changing the definition of an infant from up to 9 kg, to up to 10 kg;
- an increase in the maximum allowable weight limit of child seats from 22 kg to 30 kg;
- an introduction of dynamic testing requirements for booster seats;
- extending the limitation on rebound to all rear facing child seats; and
- the allowance of harnesses to be certified for usage on school buses for special needs children.

3) What are the differences between the new Canadian regulations and the regulations in the United States?

These regulations were rewritten to align with the United States on many issues and to incorporate some new and unique Canadian testing requirements. The differences between the Canadian and U.S. regulations include:

- Ⓢ The need for labels, information, and instructions to be provided in both of Canada's official languages;
- Ⓢ The minimum weight requirement to use a booster seat remains at 18kg (versus 13.6 kg in the US);
- Ⓢ The mandatory use of a tether strap for front-facing child seats;
- Ⓢ A mandatory inversion test for both infant and child seats;
- Ⓢ A unique booster deflection test;
- Ⓢ The lap/shoulder seat belt testing requirement for all types of car seats;
- Ⓢ The extension of the limitation on rebound to all rear facing child seats; and
- Ⓢ Energy absorbing material requirements.

4) Why were these regulations created?

These regulations were originally created in the 1980s because the vehicle seat belt systems (which are meant for adult occupants) were not designed to protect children in the event of a collision. Requirements were also added to address special situations. For example, standards for restraint systems for infants with special needs were created partly because child seats are required to have a certain seat back angle, while infants with special needs need to lie flat on their backs.

5) Do I need to replace my car seat?

It is not necessary to replace a child seat as a result of these new requirements. However, the child seat should be replaced if it was in a car that was involved in a collision. Even if your child wasn't in the child seat when the collision occurred, the child seat could be damaged. Child seats have expiry dates - so make sure you replace yours when it expires. If the shell or materials on the seat are ripped or damaged, replace it.

The previous standards have provided a high level of safety for children for many years and will continue to provide protection throughout the useful life of a child restraint

It is important to note that if you own a car seat or booster seat made before January 1, 2012, under Health Canada's *Canada Consumer Product Safety Act*, you may not be able to advertise, sell, or give it (including lending) away because it may not meet the latest requirements set out by Health Canada and Transport Canada.

6) Why do car seats have expiry dates?

Although expiry dates, or useful life dates, are not required by regulation, all manufacturers of children's restraint systems provide them. Manufacturers indicate (stamp) an expiry or useful life date because over time:

- Ⓢ frequent use and exposure to sunlight can damage and weaken plastic;

- ④ safe-use labels on the products fade or become hard to read;
- ④ instruction manuals have likely been lost;
- ④ food, cleaners, drinks and other materials that have been spilled or used on webbing, buckles, adjusters and other parts may prevent them from working safely;
- ④ the history or condition of the car seat or booster cushion becomes hard to check (was it in a collision, was it stored in a place or in a way that caused damage to parts, etc.?);
- ④ safety regulations & standards may have changed & improved products may now be on the market
- ④ second or subsequent owners may not get product safety recall notices if problems arise.
- ④ The provincial and territorial laws state that children's car seats and booster seats (if applicable) must be certified to Canada Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and must be used according to the manufacturer's instructions. If you don't follow the instructions or if you use them past their expiry or useful life dates, you may be putting your child's safety at risk and you may be found guilty of breaking the law. People should not use children's car seats and booster cushions past their expiry or useful life date.

7) Are there unsafe child seats in the market?

All seats that are on the Canadian market must bear the National Safety Mark attesting to the fact that the authorized manufacturer is certifying that the seat meets the prescribed Canadian safety standards. Transport Canada monitors the manufacturers' testing and certification programs through its own independent compliance-testing program. Transport Canada does not endorse individual products, nor does it rank or rate them against each other as all seats of a particular kind must achieve the same minimum level of performance, as referenced in the regulations. The level of safety provided by a seat ultimately depends on the unique conditions of a collision, including the appropriate use and proper installation of the seat using the available restraint systems (belts, anchorages, etc.) of the vehicle.

Transport Canada continues to examine ways to improve the level of safety provided by existing standards through the Department's research program. If the department sees an opportunity to enhance the safety of Canadian products regulated under the Motor Vehicle Safety Act, we then work with our international partners in an effort to create harmonized regulations, so that seat manufacturers can offer very similar, updated, compliant seats in multiple markets. This keeps the seats affordable for Canadians.

8) What is the National Safety Mark?

The National Safety Mark (NSM) is the property of the Government of Canada and its use is authorized by the Minister of Transport to manufacturers and/or importers of new vehicles and vehicle restraint systems offered for sale in Canada. Transport Canada requires the manufacturers and/or importers that are authorized to affix the mark, to have the capability to certify their vehicle or restraint system production to comply with the regulations under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act*.



NSM sample - the unique number assigned to a company is to appear in the center of the NSM.

9) Where can I find out more information on car seats?

Information on car seats and the stages of car seat use can be found on the Transport Canada web site at <http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/roadsafety/safedrivers-childsafety-car-time-stages-1083.htm>

The 'Frequently Asked Questions' listed above was resourced from Transport Canada.

Your Child Could Be In Danger

Every year, over 10,000 children 12 or under are injured, some of them fatally, in traffic collisions. Surveys show that as many as 80% of Canadian children are not properly restrained when they are travelling in motor vehicles.

The best way to protect children from the danger of collisions or sudden stops is to restrain them properly in the rear seat of your vehicle - **the "Kid Zone."** The "Kid Zone" is the safest place for children aged 12 or under. In fact, statistics show that kids are 25% safer in the rear seat.



Protecting Your Unborn Child

Seat belts are required by law and the best way to protect an unborn child in a motor vehicle collision is to protect the mother. Pregnant women should *always* wear the lap and shoulder belt when riding in a vehicle. Worn properly, the seat belt will not harm the baby. The belt should be worn low over the pelvic bones and not against the soft stomach area. It should be as snug as possible without being uncomfortable and the shoulder belt should be worn across the chest.

Child Restraints - Safety Regulations

Various organizations and government agencies are involved in setting regulations and providing information on child restraint systems (child car seats).

Transport Canada is responsible for setting safety standards on infant and child restraint systems. This federal government department ensures that manufacturers who produce child restraints comply with Canadian safety standards. The Department also investigates public complaints regarding possible safety defects in child restraints and ensures that manufacturers inform the public of any defective seat.

Health Canada in conjunction with Transport Canada is responsible for ensuring the safety of child safety seats by regulating or prohibiting their sale, advertisement, and importation. This would include

the sale of seats in second-hand stores or garage sales.

All child restraint systems (infant, child, and booster seats) sold in Canada must meet **Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (CMVSS)** set by Transport Canada. These standards ensure that the movement of the child will be limited in the event of a collision or a sudden stop. They also set safety levels for strength, flammability, padding thickness, and requirements for installation instructions. Look for the **National Safety Mark** on the car seat like the one pictured here:



For additional information on child restraints or if you suspect a safety-related defect with your child car seat, click on [Transport Canada](#) to send them an email or call them at.

Information Centre: 1-800-333-0371

[Web Site: www.tc.gc.ca/roadsafety](http://www.tc.gc.ca/roadsafety)

Very Important Issues

• Transport Canada and safety experts strongly recommend that children under the age of 12 always ride in the back seat of a vehicle.

• Regardless of where a child sits, their car seat must be appropriate for their height and weight and the car seat must be attached correctly to the vehicle seat and according to the manufacturer's instructions.

• It is **against the law** in Canada to leave a child alone in a vehicle at anytime. The '*Highway Traffic Act*' states: "

• Be mindful of power window buttons or switches that children can accidentally lean on and cause to open.

• Remove sleeping babies and children from your vehicle right away.

• Remember to lock your vehicle doors and the trunk of your car when not in use so that children cannot get into the vehicle on their own.

Accessories to Car Seats

• Accessories such as bunting bags, seat belt adjusters, plastic trays, mirrors, harness strap covers and head support pads that are not included with the new car seat should not be used. They could cause injury to your child when your car stops suddenly or is in a collision.

Shopping for a Child Restraint System

The seat must meet **Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (CMVSS)** as set by Transport Canada. Seats bought in other countries, including the United States, may not meet strict Canadian standards. It is against the law to use a child restraint that does not meet Canadian standards. Look for the National Safety Mark.

• Make sure the seat is appropriate for the height, weight and muscular development of your child and that the seat allows space for the child to grow.

• A higher price is often only an indication of a more expensive fabric covering or additional accessory features. The 'best' car seat is one that fits the above criteria, can be installed correctly in your car, *and one that you will use every time you drive.*

• All vehicles are different. The restraint you require for your child must fit firmly and securely on your vehicle seat. Prior to September 1, 2002, most restraints required the use of the seat belt system.

• Try the seat out before buying it. Does your child look comfortable? Consider the material, the freedom for arm movement, the comfort for sleep, the space for bulky clothing, etc. Also, make sure the harness straps are long enough for continued use as your child grows.

• Finally, remember to fill out the registration card that comes with your seat so the manufacturer can contact you for any recalls.

Used Car Seats

Take **CCAUTION** when buying a used car seat. Car seats must meet the Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (CMVSS) and carry the compliance label stating the height and weight of the child for which the seat is designed. Detailed instructions, all straps and parts, (including the tether strap for forward-facing seats), must be present. Please read the following checklist to ensure your child's safety.

• Does the car seat have a 'National Safety Mark' sticker and an expiry date? If not, it may not meet Transport Canada's safety regulations.

• If the car seat does not have a label with the date of manufacture and seat name or model number, it may be too old, or it may have been subject to recall. Without a label, you cannot check with [Transport Canada](#) website for recalls, and you place your child's safety at risk.

• Does the car seat come with instructions and a manual? Is it missing parts? You need instructions to know how to install the car seat and need all the parts so that you can install it properly.

• Does the car seat have any cracks in the frame? Has the car seat been in a collision? Seats that are cracked or broken **must not** be sold. It is important to know the history of any second-hand car seat, and it should **not be used** if it has ever been involved in a collision.

• If a car seat is no longer safe to use, please cut the harness straps and tear the fabric before placing it into the garbage for pick-up. This will ensure that the car seat will not be reused.

Sleeping in Car Seats

• Children often fall asleep in their car seats while travelling. Car seats are designed to transport children safely from one destination to another, and never be used in place of a crib.

• Newborn children are at risk of suffering from breathing difficulties while in their car seats because they do not have the strength to hold their heads up.

• Very young infants should not spend more than an hour at a time in their car seat and parents should ensure that the infant is positioned properly, and monitor that they are breathing comfortably.

• Ensuring that the rear-facing car seat is positioned at a 45-degree angle reduces the risk of a baby's head dropping forward and causing breathing problems.

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Car Seat and Air Bag Information



Stage One: Rear-Facing Infant Seat

Weight: 0 to 10 kg (0 - 22 lb.)
Age: Birth to around 1 year old



• Canadian law requires newborns and infants use a rear-facing car seat from birth until a child reaches the height and weight limitations of the car seat.

• At this stage, the recommended infant restraint is a Rear-Facing Infant Seat. (For heavier babies, use an infant/child seat that allows a higher weight in the rear-facing position. Please refer to manufacturer's instructions for weight limits.)

• The **safest position** for a rear-facing infant seat is in the rear seat of the vehicle (*the "KID ZONE"*).

• **Install** the rear-facing infant seat according to manufacturer's instruction, placing it in the centre position of the rear seat whenever possible.

• **Secure** the infant seat tightly with the seat belt so that the base doesn't slide or move more than 2.5 cm (1 inch) in any direction.

• Properly place the infant into the rear-facing seat, ensuring the harness straps are **snug**.

• This is the most protective car seat designed for larger infants so use it for as long as it accommodates your infant's height and weight. The laws vary from province to province so please check the provincial laws for specific legal requirements. If you would like more information or have questions regarding your child's car seat, please click on [Transport Canada](#) to send them an email or call them at 1-800-333-0371.

If your vehicle has Side Air Bags in the Rear Seat:

• If you choose to install the infant seat next to a door, clear the area between the infant seat and the door of all objects. Toys, blankets and even pillows could harm your baby if the side air bag inflates.

If your vehicle has **NO** Rear Seat:

🐾 **Never** place an infant seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a front air bag unless you are sure that the air bag is de-activated.

🐾 If the front passenger air bag has been deactivated and you have **no alternative** but to travel with your baby in the front seat of a vehicle:

1. **Adjust** the front passenger seat to the rearmost track position by sliding the seat back as far as it will go.
2. **Install** the rear-facing infant seat according to manufacturer's instructions. Tightly secure it with the seat belt so that the base doesn't slide or move more than 2.5 cm (1 inch) in any direction.
3. **Clear** the area between the infant seat and the door of all objects. Toys, blankets, and even pillows could harm your baby if the side air bag inflates.



Stage Two: Forward-Facing Child Seat

Weight: 10 – 30 kg (22.5 – 67.5 lb.)

Age: About 1 - 4½ years old



🐾 If a child can walk unassisted and has outgrown the height and weight restrictions for the rear-facing car seat, then they, according to Canadian law, are ready for a forward-facing car seat. The laws vary from province to province so please check the provincial laws for specific legal requirements. If you would like more information or have questions regarding your child's car seat, please click on [Transport Canada](#) to send them an email or call them at 1-800-333-0371.

🐾 Also, you will find that some child seats can be used for a longer duration - until your child weighs 22 kg. or 48 lb. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for weight limits in the forward-facing position.

🐾 The **safest position** for a forward-facing child seat is in the rear seat of the vehicle (**the "KID ZONE"**).

🐾 **Install** the forward-facing child seat according to manufacturer's instructions, placing it in the centre position of the rear seat whenever possible.

 Tightly **secure** it with the seat belt and the top tether strap so that the base doesn't slide or move more than 2.5 cm (1 inch) in any direction.

If your vehicle has Side Air Bags in the Rear Seat:

 If you choose to install the infant seat next to a door, **clear** the area between the infant seat and the door of all objects. Toys, blankets and even pillows could harm your baby if the side air bag inflates.

If your vehicle has NO Rear Seat:

 Never place an infant seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a front air bag unless you are sure that the air bag has been deactivated.

 **Never** place a child seat in the front seat of a vehicle that doesn't have a tether anchorage location.

 If the front passenger air bag has been deactivated and you have **no alternative** but to travel with your baby in the front seat of a vehicle:

1. **Adjust** the front passenger seat to the rearmost track position by sliding the seat back as far as it will go.
2. **Install** the forward-facing child seat according to manufacturer's instructions. Tightly secure it with the seat belt and top tether strap so that the base doesn't slide or move more than 2.5 cm (1 inch) in any direction.
3. **Clear** the area between the child seat and the door of all objects. Toys, blankets, and even pillows could harm your child if the side air bag inflates.

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Stage Three: Booster Seat

Weight: 18 to 27 kg (40.5 – 60.75 lb.)
Age: About 4½ - 8 years old



At this stage, your child is ready for a Booster Seat and has become too tall for their child car seat. (Check that the mid-point of your child's ears is not above the child car seat).

You may find that a high-back booster seat will do the best job of preventing your child from leaning against the door.

It is very important to get a good fit so try several booster seats before purchasing.

The booster seat raises the child in the vehicle seat enabling the lap and shoulder belts to be positioned correctly.

Install the booster seat according to manufacturer's instructions, ensuring your child is buckled up properly and for weight and height limitations.

Position the vehicle seat belt low on the child's hips and place the shoulder belt on the middle of the child's shoulder being careful not to touch the child's neck

On the road, **remind** your child not to lean out of the booster seat and to keep his or her head, arms, and feet away from the door.

Check your child's position frequently throughout the journey.

If you would like more information regarding your child's booster seat, please click on [Transport Canada](#) or call them at 1-800-333-0371.

If your vehicle has Side Air Bags in the Rear Seat:

Select a seating location away from side air bags whenever possible.

If you place the booster seat near a door, **clear** the area between the booster seat and the door of all objects. Toys, blankets and even pillows could harm your child if the side air bag inflates.

If your vehicle has NO Rear Seat:

🐾 **Never** place a booster seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a front air bag unless the air bag is deactivated.

🐾 If the front passenger air bag has been deactivated, and you have **no alternative** but to travel with your child in the front seat of a vehicle:

1. **Adjust** the front passenger seat to the rearmost track position by sliding the seat back as far as it will go.
2. **Install** the booster seat according to manufacturer's instructions. If the front passenger air bag has been deactivated and you have **no alternative** but to travel with your baby in the front seat of a vehicle:
3. **Clear** the area between the infant seat and the door of all objects. Toys, blankets, and even pillows could harm your baby if the side air bag inflates.

🐾 While you are on the road, **remind** your child not to lean out of the booster seat and to keep his or her head, arms, and feet away from the door, and **check** your child's position frequently throughout the journey.

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Stage Four: Seat Belt

Weight: Over 27 kg (60 lb.)

Age: About 8 - 12 years old

🐾 At this stage, your child is ready to buckle up using a seat belt. Teach your children that this is the law.

🐾 The **safest position** for a child aged 12 and under is still in the rear seat of the vehicle (**the "KID ZONE"**).



If your vehicle has Side Air Bags in the Rear Seat:

🐾 **Select** a seating location away from side air bags whenever possible.

🐾 Position the vehicle seat belt low on the child's hips and place the shoulder belt on the middle of the child's shoulder being careful not to touch the child's neck

 **Never** place the shoulder belt behind the child or under the arm.

 If you have **no alternative** but to place your child in a seat equipped with a side air bag:

1. **Fasten** the seat belt as above.
2. Have your child sit up straight and **remind** your child not to lean against the door at any time.
3. **Ensure** the area between your child and the door is clear of all objects. Toys, blankets, and even pillows could harm your child if the side air bag inflates.

 **Check** your child's position frequently throughout the journey.

If your vehicle has **NO Rear Seat**:

 Don't let children travel in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a front passenger air bag unless the air bag has been deactivated.

 If you have **no alternative** but to travel with your child in the front seat of a vehicle:

1. **Adjust** the front passenger seat to the rearmost track position by sliding the seat back as far as it will go.
2. **Make sure** your child is properly buckled up, with the lap belt low and snug over the hips and the shoulder belt across the chest. Never place the shoulder belt behind the child or under the arm.
3. Have your child sit up straight and **remind** your child not to lean against the door at any time.
4. **Ensure** the area between your child and the door is clear of all objects. Toys, blankets, and even pillows could harm your child if the side air bag inflates.

 Since children may be able to manipulate or unfasten their seat belt, remind them that the seat belt is not only for their safety but that it is the law. Set a good example by always wearing one yourself.

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Lower Universal Anchorages Systems for Vehicles, Infant and Child Seats



All new vehicles manufactured in Canada, on or after September 1, 2002, are equipped with the Lower Universal Anchorage System (UAS) in at least two rear-seating positions. The new system, also known as the ISOFIX or Latch (Lower Anchor and Tether for Children), makes installing car seats easier. This innovative system was built into some earlier vehicle models but it is now the norm for most vehicles as required by Transport Canada.

Concurrently, all new infant and child seats manufactured in Canada, on or after September 1, 2002, are equipped with two connectors that can be attached to the new system in vehicles. These new seats are still designed to work with seat belts in any vehicle. Both systems are equal in terms of safety when properly installed, however the new design is far more convenient to use. **Never** use both systems at the same time.

To use the new system:

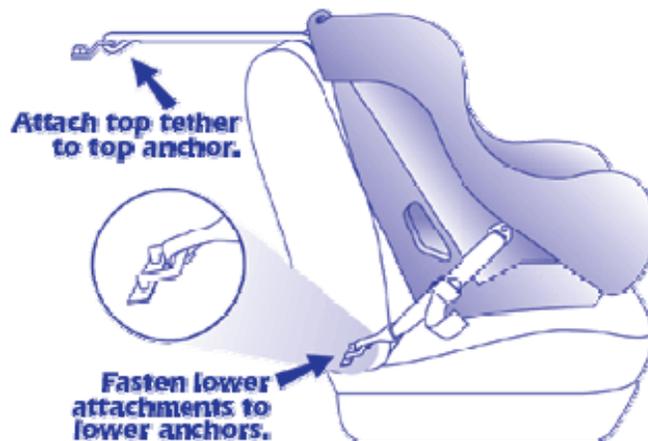
In your vehicle, you will need to locate the 2 **lower anchors** installed between the vehicle seat back and seat cushion. Look for the "LATCH" symbol (see above) or consult the vehicle owner's manual. There will be at least two rear-seating positions with a system. Each positions will have a **top tether anchor** installed.

Besides the **top tether strap**, your new car seat will have two **attachments** with connectors. Look for the "LATCH" symbol. These attachments are 1 of 2 types:

- **Flexible** (strap) attachments use a hook that is connected to a length of belt webbing that tightens like a seat belt after being hooked to the vehicle's anchor. (Refer to the diagram below).
- **Rigid** (bar) attachments are metal bars that clamp to the vehicle anchor. (Not shown).

Read and follow the vehicle owner's manual and car seat manufacturer's instructions for correct installation of **ALL** car seats.

Regardless of which system you use (UAS or seat belts) all forward-facing car seats and combination seats, used as a forward-facing seat, will have a **top tether strap** attachment that hooks to the **top tether anchor**. A tether strap is an additional belt that anchors the car seat top to the vehicle, reducing the forward movement and rotation of the seat in a crash. **Never** use the top tether strap with a rear-facing car seat, booster seat or a combination seat. When it is being used as a booster seat, remember to remove the loose and unused strap as it may cause injury in the case of a sudden stop.



Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4 More Information on Types of Seats

Rear-Facing to Forward-Facing

Although 10 kg (22 lbs.) is generally considered the weight at which an infant could be placed in a forward-facing child restraint, the child's physical development is considered more crucial in defining when to place an infant forward facing. For example, there are infants who are 10 kg (22 lbs.) but only four or five months old. The neck muscles of these infants are not strong enough to support the weight of their head, and the seat should therefore, be left in a rear-facing position.

Combination Child Seats

A Combination Child Seat can be used for the infant as a rear-facing carrier and, when the child is older, as a front-facing car seat.

Integrated (Built-in) Child Seats

Some vehicles have child restraint systems built into the vehicle seat bench. These seats are required to meet CMVSS 213.4. Since these seats are built right into the vehicle seat bench, they do not require the use of a tether strap. If your vehicle is equipped with built-in child seats, consult your owner's manual for age and weight limits.

Booster (Cushion) Seats

The Booster Seat helps position the lap belt and shoulder belt properly over the child's body. The Booster Seat is secured by the vehicle seat belt system. In vehicles with a low seat back, the child's head might protrude over the vehicle seat back when placed in a booster cushion. In this case, the child must be placed in the vehicle seat belt system without a booster cushion.

DON'T rush to move your child from a booster seat to a vehicle seat belt. An alternative is to purchase a high-back booster. Currently, all high-back boosters must be used with a lap and shoulder belt.

Special Case Installations

Vehicles with Automatic Restraint Systems

Some vehicles are equipped with door-mounted seat belt systems. As the door opens, the belt stretches with the door, allowing the occupant to get in and out. As the door closes, the belt automatically wraps around the passenger. Child restraints cannot be used with this type of seat belt system because the lap portion of the seat belt does not hold the restraint firmly in place. In cases where child seats must be used in a seating position with automatic seat belts, a floor-mounted (manual) belt, available from the vehicle dealer, must be installed. For more information, consult your vehicle owner's manual, or see your car dealer.

Vehicles with Continuous Loop Lap/Shoulder Belts

Some vehicles have continuous loop lap/shoulder belts with metal tongues that slide freely up and down the belt. When used with child restraints the lap belt can work loose as the car swerves and turns corners. With continuous loop lap/shoulder belts, a locking clip must be used to prevent the lap portion of the belt from loosening. This device is a special H-shaped metal clip that locks together the lap and shoulder portion of the seat belt, keeping the child car seat firmly in place. In newer vehicles, these seat belt systems can be converted to seat belt systems that lock up. Consult your vehicle owner's manual when using this type of seat belt to secure a child restraint.

Child Restraints on Aircraft

- There are no Canadian laws that require the use of car seats on airplanes.
- Most child car seats on the market today are accepted on commercial airlines. Before flying, give your airline the name of the child seat manufacturer and the model number (found on the Statement of Compliance label on the seat). The airline can confirm whether that seat is allowed on its aircraft.

Child Restraints on School Buses

- **School-Aged Children:** Seat belts are not required for school-aged children on school buses. High seat backs provide 'passive protection', which acts as a cushioned compartment to contain the passengers if the bus stops suddenly or is involved in a collision.
- **Infants, Toddlers, Pre-Schoolers:** Transport Canada recommends they be properly restrained in the right car seat according to their height and weight. School buses manufactured after March 2007 will have a minimum number of lower anchorage systems in place and tether straps for car seats that require them.

Child Restraints in a Taxi

- In Canada, car seats are not required for child passengers in taxis.

Child Restraints in a Motor Home

- The only safe place for a child travelling in a motor home is in the front, forward-facing passenger seat next to the driver providing that it has an anchor for the tether strap and that the airbag for the seat is deactivated.
- Passenger seats located behind the driver are usually not secured to the motor home consistent with the driver's seat and front passenger's seat, and can become dislodged more easily in the event of an accident.
- Motor homes have side-facing seats and car seats cannot be secured in seats that face sideways.
- Contact the motor home dealership for more information on forward-facing passenger seats.
- Experts agree that it is safer to follow behind a motor home in a vehicle with the children in their appropriate car seats. Contact Transport Canada for more information.

Child Restraints on a Boat

- Canadian laws require that recreational boats have one properly fitting lifejacket for every person on a boat but there is no law or regulation that requires people to wear them.
- Statistics have shown that 9 out of 10 people that drowned in boating incidents were not wearing lifejackets.
- Make sure all children and adults wear a lifejacket when on a boat.
- At present, there are no Canadian-approved lifejackets for infants who weigh less than 20 lbs. (9 kgs.) therefore having infants on boats is not recommended.
- Lifejackets would not help to keep a young baby safe because of their level of physical development. Wait until your child is at least 20 lbs. (9 kgs.), around 9 to 12 months of age, and can fit into a Canadian-approved lifejacket before taking him/her on a boat.

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Car Seat Manufacturers



All children's car seats and booster seats sold in Canada have an expiry or useful life date even though this is not required by regulation. Manufacturers do this to inform current owners and prospective buyers of the potential risks of using car seats and booster seats that may be missing important parts, labels or instructions and/or may have an unknown history, which could lead to less than optimal safe performance.

Do not use children's car seats and booster seats past their expiry or useful life date. Beyond this date it is preferable that the car seat be permanently discarded rather than donated to a charitable organization, second hand store, or given to friends or relatives. Please cut the harness straps and tear the fabric before placing it into the garbage for pick-up. This will ensure that the car seat will not be reused.

Manufacturers give an expiry or useful life date because over time:

- frequent use and exposure to sunlight can damage and weaken plastic;
- safe-use labels on the products fade or become hard to read;
- instruction manuals have likely been misplaced or lost;
- food, cleaners, drinks and other materials that have been spilled or used on webbing, buckles, adjusters and other parts may prevent them from working safely;
- The history or condition of the car seat or booster seat becomes hard to check (was it in a crash, was it stored in a place or in a way that caused damage to parts, etc.?);
- safety regulations and standards may have changed, so safer products may now be on the market; and
- Second or subsequent owners may not get product safety recall notices if problems arise.

In Canada, all provinces and territories require infants and toddlers to be buckled up in the appropriate car seat. Several provinces also require booster seats for children who have outgrown a child car seat but are too small for a regular seat belt. The provincial and territorial laws also say that the children's car seats and booster seats must be certified to Canada Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and must be used according to the manufacturer's instructions. If you don't follow the instructions or if you use them past their expiry or useful life dates - you may be putting your child's safety at risk and you may be found guilty of breaking the law.

Listed below, in alphabetical order, are the manufacturers who sell car seats and/or booster seats in Canada, the brand name and the useful life period of their products. Depending on the make or model, they can be used safely for five to nine years. Transport Canada strongly advises parents and caregivers follow all of the manufacturer's instructions and respect the expiry or useful life dates.

| Manufacturer | Brand Name(s) | Product Type¹ | Useful Life |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Baby Trend Inc. | Baby Trend | I | 6 years |
| Britax Child Safety, Inc. | Britax | I, I/C, B | 6 years |
| | Britax | C/B | 9 years |
| Canadian Tire Corp. | Apramo | B | 9 years |
| Chicco USA, Inc. | Chicco | I | 6 years |
| Combi USA, Inc. | Combi | I, B | 7 years |
| Diono, Inc. | Diono Radian – 3 models | I, I/C, B, C/B, and I/C/B | 10 years |
| | Diono Monterey | B | 6 years |
| Dorel Juvenile Group | Cosco, Eddie Bauer, Safety 1 st | I, I/C, C/B, B | 6 years |
| | Maxi Cosi | I, B | 6 years |
| | Quinny, Lux | I | 6 years |
| | Cosco, Eddie Bauer, Safety 1 st | I/C/B | 8 years |
| Evenflo Company Inc. | Evenflo | I, I/C, C/B, B | 6 years |
| | Evenflo | I/C/B | 8 years |
| Graco Children's Products | Graco | I, I/C, C/B, B | 6 years |
| | Nautilus (low back booster only) | B | 9 years |
| Harmony Juvenile Products | Harmony | B | 6 years |
| Learning Curve Brands, Inc. | First Years, Compass | I, I/C, B | 7 years |
| Magna Aftermarket Inc./ CLEK Inc. | CLEK | B | 7 years |
| Orbit Baby Inc. | Orbit Baby | I | 7 years |
| Peg-Pérego S.p.A. | Peg-Pérego | I | 5 years |
| | All seats manufactured after 01/01/2011 | I | 7 years |
| Legend: I = Infant; I/C = Infant and Child; B = Booster; C/B = Child and Booster; I/C/B = Infant, Child and Booster | | | |

Car Seat Manufacturer listing courtesy of [Transport Canada](#)

Car Seat Manufacturer's Contact Information



| Company Name | Web Address | Telephone Number |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Baby Trend Inc. | www.babytrend.com/carseats | 1-800-328-7363 |
| Britax Child Safety, Inc. | http://www.britax.ca/car-seats | 1-888-427-4829 |
| Canadian Tire Corp. | www.canadiantire.ca | 1-866-746-7287 |
| Chicco USA, Inc. | www.chiccousa.com | 1-877-424-4226 |
| Combi USA, Inc. | www.combiusa.com | 1-800-992-6624 |
| Diono, Inc. | www.diono.com | 1-866-954-9786 |
| Dorel Juvenile Group | www.djgusa.com | 1-800-387-2229 |
| Evenflo Company Inc. | www.evenflo.com | 1-937-773-3971 |
| Graco Children's Products | www.graco.net | 1-800-667-8184 |
| Harmony Juvenile Products | www.harmonyjuvenile.com | 1-877-306-1001 |
| Learning Curve Brands, Inc. | www.learningcurve.com | 1-563-875-2000 |
| Magna Aftermarket Inc./ CLEK Inc. | www.clekinc.com | 1-866-656-2462 |
| Orbit Baby Inc. | www.orbitbaby.com | 1-877.ORB.BABY |
| Perego Canada | www.pegperegocanada.com | 1-800-661-5050 |

Car Dealerships



| | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| ACURA | 1-888 922-8729 |
| AM GENERAL | 1-800-348-6833 |
| ARO | 1-888-276-4294 |
| AUDI | 1-800-367-2834 or 1-800-822-2834 |
| BMW | 1-800-831-1117 |
| BUICK | 1-800-521-7300 |
| CADILLAC | 1-800-333-4223 |
| CHEVROLET | 1-800-222-1020 |
| CHRYSLER | 1-800-465-2001 |
| DAEWOO | 1-877-463-2396 |
| DODGE | 1-800-465-2001 |
| FORD | 1-800-565-3673 |
| GMC | 1-800-263-3777 |
| HONDA | 1-888-946-6329 |
| HYUNDAI | 1-800-826-2277 |
| INFINITI | 1-800-826-6500 |
| ISUZU | 1-800-263-1999 |
| JAGUAR | 1-800-668-6257 |
| Jeep | 1-800-465-2001 |
| KIA | 1-800-333-4542 |
| LAND ROVER | 1-800-346-3493 |
| LEXUS | 1-800-255-3987 or 1-800-872-5398 |
| LINCOLN | 1-800-521-4140 |
| LOTUS | 1-800-245-6887 |
| MAZDA | 1-800-263-4680 |
| MERCEDES BENZ | 1-800-367-6372 or 1-800-222-0100 |
| MINI | 1-866-378-6464 |
| MERCURY | 1-800-392-3673 |
| MITSUBISHI | 1-800-222-0037 or 1-888-648-7820 |
| NISSAN | 1-800-387-0122 |
| OLDSMOBILE | 1-800-442-6537 |
| PLYMOUTH | 1-800-992-1997 |
| PONTIAC | 1-800-263-3777 |
| PORSCHE | 1-800-767-7243 or 1-800-545-8039 |
| ROLLS ROYCE | +44 (0) 1243 384000 |
| SAAB | 1-800-263-1999 |
| SATURN | 1-800-263-1999 |
| SUBARU | 1-800-894-4212 |
| SUZUKI | 1-800-934-0934 or 1-800-650-4445 |
| TOYOTA | 1-888-869-6828 |
| VOLKSWAGEN | 1-800-822-8987 or 1-800-444-8987 |
| VOLVO | 1-800-663-8255 |

Department of Justice Canada - Criminal Code of Canada

It is a criminal offence to leave a child unattended in a car in Canada under Sections 215 and 219 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

DUTIES TENDING TO PRESERVATION OF LIFE

215. (1) Every one is under a legal duty

(a) as a parent, foster parent, guardian or head of a family, to provide necessaries of life for a child under the age of sixteen years;

(b) to provide necessaries of life to their spouse or common-law partner; and

(c) to provide necessaries of life to a person under his charge if that person

(i) is unable, by reason of detention, age, illness, mental disorder or other cause, to withdraw himself from that charge, and

(ii) is unable to provide himself with necessaries of life.

219. (1) Every one is criminally negligent who

(a) in doing anything, or

(b) in omitting to do anything that it is his duty to do,

shows wanton or reckless disregard for the lives or safety of other persons.

Definition of "duty"

(2) For the purposes of this section, "duty" means a duty imposed by law. R.S., c. C-34, s. 202.

Car Seat Installation Videos

- [How to install a rear-facing seat for infants](#)
- [How to install a forward-facing seat for toddlers](#)
- [How to use a booster seat](#)

Road Safety

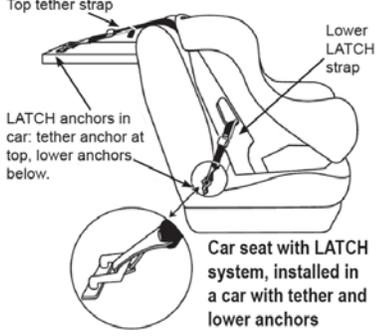


Ministry of Transportation

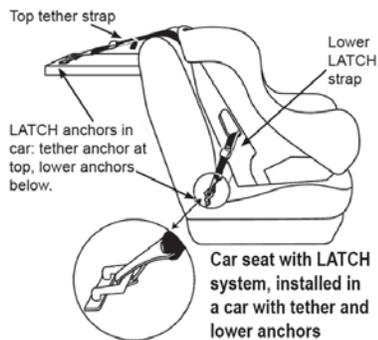
Seat Belt Campaign radio ads (courtesy of Ministry of Transportation):

-  Audio [Feels so good](#) (MP3 1200KB)
-  Audio [I wear one](#) (MP3 800KB)
-  Audio [Most of us](#) (MP3 700KB)
-  Audio [What you get](#) (MP3 1000KB)

CAR SEAT GLOSSARY

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| <p>Airbag</p>  | <p>An airbag is an automotive safety device designed to inflate upon collision and prevent passengers from pitching forward.</p> |
| <p>Booster Seat - UAS Connectors</p>  | <p>Universal Anchorage Systems (UAS) Connectors are also called LATCH. Car seats manufactured after September 1, 2002 come with UAS connectors. The UAS connectors are connected to plastic bars on the booster seat. Please refer to your booster seat manual and your car owner's manual for more information about the UAS.</p> |
| <p>Booster Seat Shell</p>  | <p>Plastic or metal frame of the booster seat</p> |
| <p>Booster Seat - Shoulder Strap Slot Guide</p>  | <p>Some booster seats have a plastic slot guide for the shoulder strap of a seat belt. The shoulder belt of your car's seat belt can be threaded through a slot guide to help keep the shoulder strap off your child's face and neck when they are riding in the booster seat. Please refer to your booster seat manual for instructions on how to use the slot guide.</p> |

Car Seat - UAS Connectors



Universal Anchorage Systems (UAS) Connectors are also called LATCH. Car seats manufactured after September 1, 2002 come with UAS connectors, which are two metal clips that are attached to each strap. The strap and connectors must be threaded through the right pathway on your child's car seat and then buckled into UAS anchors in your car. You can use either the UAS connectors or the car's seat belt to hold your child's car seat in place. Please refer to your car seat booklet or manual for more information about the UAS.

Car Seat Shell



Plastic or metal frame of the car seat

Chest Clip

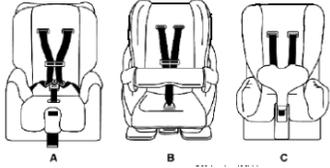
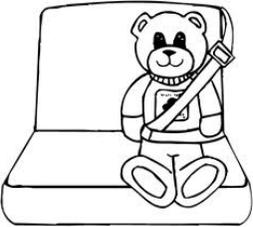


Chest clips help keep harness straps safely in place. They are attached to the harness straps, which buckle-up, and are positioned at armpit level of your child.

Harness Slots



All car seats have at least one set of harness slots. Harness straps thread through harness slots on the car seat frame. As your child grows, you may need to re-thread them through harness slots that are higher up on the car seat. Please refer to your car seat booklet or manual for instructions.

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| <p>Harness Straps</p>  | <p>Harness straps are made from strong fabric 'webbing' that keep children seated securely in rear-facing and forward-facing car seats. They prevent your child from coming out of the car seat during a crash or sudden stop. Harness straps thread through harness slots on the car seat frame.</p> |
| <p>Locking Clip</p>  | <p>A locking clip is an 'H' shaped metal bar that can be attached to the seat belt to keep the car's seat belt tight when installing a car seat. This piece comes with your car seat when you purchase it and it is located on the back on the car seat frame. These pieces can also be purchased separately. Please refer to your car owner's manual to see if you need to use a locking clip to install a car seat using the seat belt. Many seat belts are designed so that you do not need to use a locking clip.</p> |
| <p>Seat Belt</p>  | <p>A seat belt (also called a safety belt) is a safety harness designed to secure the occupant of a vehicle against harmful movement that may result from a collision or sudden stop.</p> |
| <p>Seat Belt – Lap & Shoulder</p>  | <p>A lap and shoulder belt has two straps that buckle up. The lap belt positioned low across the hips and the shoulder belt positioned across the chest protect the upper and lower body. All cars have lap and shoulder belts in the front seats and most cars have lap and shoulder belts on at least one of the seats in the back of the car.</p> |
| <p>Seat Belt – Lap Only</p>  | <p>A lap belt consisting of one strap or harness is positioned across the hips and buckles up. It protects the lower portion of the body and not the upper body consisting of the head, neck and chest. Some vehicles have lap-only belts in the back seat and some have middle seats in the back seat with a lap-only belt.</p> |

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| <p>Tether Anchor</p>  | <p>Cars manufactured after September 1, 2002, come with at least one tether anchor. Please refer to your car owner's manual to locate the tether anchor in your car. If your car does not have a tether anchor, take it to a dealership and have one installed. Please do not attempt to install one yourself.</p> |
| <p>Tether Strap</p>  | <p>Forward-facing car seats use a tether strap (made from fabric webbing) to help keep the car seat in place. Tether straps also help keep the top of the seat and the child's head from moving too far forward during a crash or sudden stop. One end is attached to the top of your child's car seat and the other end has a hook on it so that it can be hooked to your car's tether anchor.</p> |
| <p>UAS Anchors</p>  | <p>Cars manufactured after September 1, 2002 come with Universal Anchorage Systems (UAS), which are also known as LATCH. Please refer to your car owner's manual to see if you have UAS anchors in your car. UAS anchors look like small metal bars that are attached to the car's seat. Please refer to your car owner's manual to see where they are located in your car. If your car does not have UAS anchors, use the car's seat belt to install your child's car seat.</p> |

If an item or part of your car seat or booster seat is not mentioned above, please check with your car seat instruction booklet or manual to obtain a complete listing.

CANADIAN CAR AND BOOSTER SEAT LEGISLATION CHART

| Province/Territory | Infant and Children's Rear-facing and Forward-facing Car Seat Legislation | Older Children Booster Seat Legislation |
|---|---|--|
| Alberta Traffic Safety Act – Vehicle Equipment & Regulation - Part 5 – Occupant Restraint Systems | Children from birth to 18 kg (40 lbs.) or under 6 years of age must be restrained according to Section 213 of the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations. | NO PROVINCIAL LAW |
| British Columbia Motor Vehicle Act - Division 36 | Children must ride in a rear-facing car seat until they are a minimum of 20 lbs. (9 kg) and at least one (1) year of age. Children who are at least one (1) year of age and at least 20 lbs. (9kg) but less than 40 lbs. (18 kg), must ride in an appropriate car or seat. The restrain system must not be used in a designated seating position that has an active frontal airbag for that seat. | A child who is no longer required, or permitted, to be fastened in a child restraint system in accordance with section 36.05 must be fastened on a booster seat, specified by the manufacturer to be appropriate for the child's height and weight, using the vehicle's seat belt assembly until the child reaches a height of 145 cm or more. |
| Manitoba Highway Traffic Act – 186(9) | No person shall operate, or permit the operation of, a motor vehicle on a highway unless every passenger in the vehicle who has not yet attained the age of 5 years and who is under 50 pounds (23 kg.) in weight is properly secured in a restraining device of a kind prescribed in the regulations and the device is properly secured to the motor vehicle. | As of August 8 th , 2013, a new law took effect in Manitoba making it compulsory for older children travelling in motor vehicles to use booster seats. Provincial law requires children to remain in booster seats until they are at least 145 cm (4'9") tall, 36 kg (80 lb.) OR 9 years old. Drivers are responsible for ensuring that child passengers are properly seated and restrained in car and booster seats. |
| New Brunswick Motor Vehicle Act – Seat Belt Section, Regulation 83-163 | Children must ride in a car seat until they are a minimum of five (5) years of age or less than 40 lbs. (18 kg). | A driver of a motor vehicle on a highway shall ensure that a passenger who meets all of the following criteria is occupying and is properly secured in a child seating and restraint system prescribed under section 7: (a) the passenger is under the age of 9 years; (b) the passenger weighs less than 36 kg; and (c) the passenger has a standing height of less than 145 cm. |

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| <p>Newfoundland and Labrador</p> <p>Highway Traffic Act</p> | <p>A person shall not operate on a highway a vehicle in which there is a passenger who is a child 8 years of age or under unless that child is occupying and properly secured in a child seat restraint system in accordance with the following:</p> <p>(a) a child who weighs less than 9 kilograms shall be secured in a rearward-facing infant car seat that is used in the manner recommended by the manufacturer;</p> <p>(b) a child who weighs 9 kilograms or more and less than 18 kilograms shall be secured</p> <p>(i) in a child car seat that is used in the manner recommended by the manufacturer, or</p> <p>(ii) in an infant car seat that is used in the manner recommended by the manufacturer, where the manufacturer's specifications permit or recommend the use of an infant car seat by a child described in this paragraph.</p> | <p>A child who weighs not less than 18 kilograms and not more than 37 kilograms and who is less than 145 centimetres in height shall be secured</p> <p>(i) on a booster seat that is used in the manner recommended by the manufacturer, and by the vehicle's complete seat belt assembly, worn as described in subsection 178(4.1), or</p> <p>(ii) in a child car seat that is used in the manner recommended by the manufacturer, where the manufacturer's specifications permit or recommend the use of a child car seat by a child described in this paragraph.</p> |
| <p>Northwest Territories</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Act s. 146 – Seat Belt Assembly and Child Restraint System Regulations</p> | <p>It is the driver's responsibility to ensure that children from birth to 18 kg must be restrained according to ss.146(4) of the Motor Vehicles Act.</p> <p>Infants (persons weighing less than 9 kgs) must be secured in a rearward facing restraint system that meets the requirements of section 213.1 of Schedule IV of the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations under the Motor Vehicle Safety Act (Canada). Toddlers (persons weighing 9 kgs or more but less than 18 kgs) must be secured in a child restraint system that meets the requirements of section 213 of Schedule IV of the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations under the Motor Vehicle Safety Act (Canada), if being transported in a vehicle that is owned, leased or regularly used by his or her parent or legal guardian. If being transported by a vehicle not owned / used by a parent or legal guardian, the toddler may be secured by a pelvic restraint mechanism of a seat belt assembly.</p> | <p>NO PROVINCIAL LAW</p> |
| <p>Nova Scotia</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Act - Seat Belt Regulations</p> | <p>a) Infants: children less than 1 year and those who weigh less than 10 kgs. must be secured in a rearward facing seat.</p> <p>b) Young children: children who are at least 1 year and weigh at least 10 kg. and less than 18 kg. may face forward.</p> | <p>Children who weigh more than 18 kg. must be in a booster seat if they are younger than 9 years and less than 145 cm. tall.</p> |

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| <p>Nunavut</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Act – Seat Belt Assembly and Child Restraint System Regulations</p> | <p>Children must ride in a rear-facing car seat until they are a minimum of 20 lbs. (9 kg). Children who are at least 20 lbs. (9 kg) but less than 40 lbs. (18kg) must ride in an appropriate car or seat.</p> | <p>NO PROVINCIAL LAW</p> |
| <p>Ontario</p> <p>Highway Traffic Act s. 106, Seat Belt Assemblies, Regulation 613</p> | <p>Children must ride in a rear-facing car seat until they are a minimum of 20 lbs. (9 kg). Toddlers who weigh 9 kg or more, but less 18 kg (20-40 lbs.), are to travel forward facing. May travel rear facing if the manufacturer of the child car seat being used recommends its use by toddlers.</p> | <p>Booster seat requirements: children under eight years of age, who weigh 18 kg or more but less than 36 kg (40-80 lbs.) and stand less than 145 cm, (4', 9") in height.</p> <p>With specific exemptions, most drivers now required to secure children in a proper child restraint. 2 demerit points for non-compliance Highway Traffic Act – R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 613</p> |
| <p>Prince Edward Island</p> <p>Highway Traffic Act – Seat Belt Regulations</p> | <p>An infant (less than 10 kg) shall be secured in a rearward facing infant restraint system that conforms to CMVSS and which is used in accordance to manufactures instructions. A toddler (10 kg – 18 kg) shall be secured in a child restraint system that conforms to CMVSS and which is used in accordance to manufactures instructions.</p> | <p>Children who weigh 18 kilograms or more under the age of 10 years shall be secured by a booster seat system that conforms to CMVSS and which is used in accordance to manufactures instructions.</p> |
| <p>Quebec</p> <p>Highway Safety Code s. 397</p> | <p>Amendment to section 397 of the Highway Safety Code: "In a moving road vehicle, every child whose sitting height is less than 63 cm, measured from the seat to the top of the head, must be restrained by a restraint system or booster cushion that complies with the regulations under the Motor Vehicle Safety Act (Statutes of Canada, 1993, chapter 16). The restraint system or booster cushion must, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions affixed thereon, be suitable for the child's height and weight and be securely attached to the vehicle.</p> <p>The driver is responsible for ensuring that all children whose sitting height is less than 63 cm are seated in a properly installed safety seat. Fines: \$80-\$100 Demerit points: 3</p> | |
| <p>Saskatchewan</p> <p>Vehicle Administration Act</p> | <p>Where a motor vehicle has a seating position equipped with a seat-belt assembly available for a passenger, no person shall drive that vehicle on a highway with a passenger under the age of 16 years unless: (b) if the passenger weighs less than 18 kilograms:</p> <p>(i) the passenger occupies a child restraint system or infant restraint system, as defined in the regulations made pursuant to <i>'The Vehicle Administration Act'</i>, so that it is</p> | <p>Saskatchewan's legislation for mandatory booster seats for children under the age of seven, less than 4'9" in height and weigh less than 80 lbs. goes into effect at the end of June 2014. Failing to wear a seatbelt or not having a child properly restrained results in a \$175 ticket and three demerit points under SGI's Safe Driver Recognition program. Once the new booster seat law takes effect, it will also result in</p> |

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| | <p>properly adjusted and securely fastened in the manner recommended by the manufacturer; and (ii) the child restraint system or infant restraint system: (A) is appropriate for the passenger's weight and height; and (B) is secured to the vehicle in the manner recommended by the manufacturer.</p> <p>Children must ride in a car seat that is appropriate for their size until they are a minimum of 40 lbs. (18kg)</p> | <p>a \$175 fine for non-compliance.</p> |
| <p>Yukon</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Act – Regulations, Child Restraint Systems</p> | <p>Infants must ride in a rear-facing car seat until they are a minimum of 20 lbs. (9 kg). Children* who are at least 20 lbs. (9 kg) but less than 48 lbs. (22 kg) must ride in an appropriate car seat.</p> <p>87.(1) In this section “child restraint system” means a child restraint system as defined in the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations; “infant restraint system” means an infant restraint system as defined in the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations. (2) A child weighing less than nine kilograms is properly secured for the purpose of the Act if secured in an infant restraint system in the manner set out in the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations.</p> <p>(3) A child weighing nine kilograms or more but less than 22 kilograms is properly secured for the purpose of the Act if secured in a child restraint system in the manner set out in the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations.</p> <p>(4) A child weighing 22 kilograms or more is properly secured for the purpose of the Act if secured in the manner set out in the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations in a seat belt assembly installed in accordance with those Regulations.</p> <p>*'Children' denotes a child under the age of six (6).</p> | <p>The use of a booster cushion in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations is permitted.</p> |

Please Note:

- All information in the above chart was resourced from Transport Canada and National Occupant Restraint Program (NORP) 2011.
- All the information in the above chart is for information purposes only. Please refer to your local authorities for further interpretation and status.
- All height and weight measurement conversions are entered as approximates for convenience purposes only.



Canada - Provincial and Territorial Governments

To obtain more information regarding car seat safety for you children, please click on the links below.

- [Alberta](#)
 - [Alberta Transportation](#)
- [British Columbia](#)
 - [Ministry of Transportation](#)
 - [Insurance Corporation of British Columbia - ICBC](#)
- [Manitoba](#)
 - [Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation](#)
- [New Brunswick](#)
 - [Department of Transportation](#)
- [Newfoundland and Labrador](#)
 - [Department of Transportation and Works](#)
- [Northwest Territories](#)
 - [Department of Transportation](#)
- [Nova Scotia](#)
 - [Transportation & Public Works](#)
- [Nunavut](#)
 - [Department of Economic Development and Transportation](#)
- [Ontario](#)
 - [Ministry of Transportation](#)
 - [Ontario's Drive Clean](#)
- [Prince Edward Island](#)
 - [Transportation and Public Works](#)
- [Québec](#)
 - [Ministère des Transports](#)
 - [Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec - SAAQ](#)
- [Saskatchewan](#)
 - [Saskatchewan Government Insurance - SGI](#)
 - [Saskatchewan - Highways and Transportation](#)
- [Yukon](#)
 - [Department of Highways and Public Works - Transportation - Road Safety](#)

Other Provincial and Territorial Links

Alberta Centre for Injury Control and Research <http://www.acicr.ualberta.ca/>

The Insurance Bureau of British Columbia http://www.icbc.com/road_safety/carseat_law.asp#changes

IMPACT, the injury prevention centre of Children's Hospital Winnipeg, Manitoba <http://www.hsc.mb.ca/impact/>

Manitoba Public Insurance http://www.mpi.mb.ca/english/rd_safety/roadsafety.html

Société de l'assurance automobile <http://www.saaq.gouv.qc.ca/en/index.php>

The Saskatchewan Prevention Institute <http://www.preventioninstitute.sk.ca>

Saskatchewan Government Insurance http://www.sgi.sk.ca/sgi_pub/road_safety/child_restraints.htm

Continued...next page

Emergency Preparedness Guide

While you are travelling in your vehicle, you may run into a difficult situation or an unforeseen emergency. There are simple things that you can do now to prepare yourself and your loved ones. We highly recommend that you keep the following list of basic supplies in a duffle bag in your vehicle. Your basic car safety kit should include:

- Food that won't spoil (such as energy bars)
- Water
- Blanket
- Extra clothing and shoes
- Candle in a deep can and matches
- Flashlight (wind-up or battery-powered)
- First Aid Kit with the following items:
 - first-aid manual
 - sterile gauze pads of different sizes
 - adhesive tape
 - adhesive bandages in several sizes
 - elastic bandages,
 - a splint
 - antiseptic wipes
 - soap
 - antibiotic ointment
 - antiseptic solution (like hydrogen peroxide)
 - Hydrocortisone cream (1%)
 - acetaminophen and ibuprofen
 - extra prescription medications (if the family is going on vacation)
 - tweezers
 - sharp scissors
 - safety pins
 - disposable instant cold packs
 - calamine lotion
 - alcohol wipes or ethyl alcohol
 - thermometer
 - plastic non-latex gloves (at least 2 pairs)
 - mouthpiece for administering CPR (can be obtained from your local Red Cross).
- Seatbelt cutter
- Warning light or road flares
- Small shovel, scraper and snowbrush
- List of contact numbers
- Sand, salt or cat litter (non-clumping)
- Antifreeze and windshield washer fluid
- Tow rope and jumper cables
- Fire extinguisher
- Roadmaps
- Whistle