

Child Passenger Safety Week

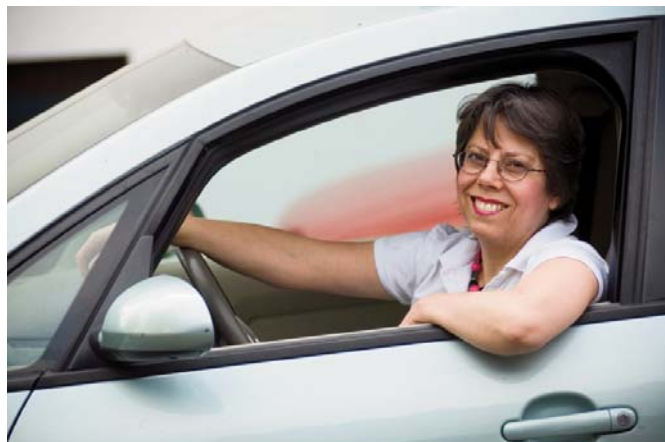
September 21-27, 2008

Keeping all our passengers safe is the highest priority at MTM, especially so for the youngest passengers entrusted to us. That is why MTM's Transportation Provider Guidelines requires drivers to properly secure infants and children in an appropriate child restraint seat before departure.

Child safety seats and booster seats save lives and offer the best protection for children in the event of a collision. All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico require that children be restrained in motor vehicles. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), approximately 8,325 children's lives have been saved by the use of child restraints during the past 30 years. However, NHTSA research demonstrates that three out of four child safety seats are improperly installed.

National Child Passenger Safety Week (September 21-27) is an annual campaign to bring public attention to the importance of properly securing all children in appropriate child safety seats, booster seats, or seat belts – every trip, every time. The campaign kicks off on September 20, 2008, with "Seat Check Saturday" inspection events nationwide. Across the country, English-speaking and Spanish-speaking child passenger safety certified technicians will provide free on-site child safety seat inspections to help parents and caregivers make sure their vehicle's child safety seats are appropriately sized and properly installed.

Transportation providers are encouraged to participate in local National Child Passenger Safety Week activities. Visit www.nhtsa.gov for more information.



NHTSA Tips on Child Safety Seats

**** For maximum child passenger safety, parents and caregivers should refer to the following 4 Steps for Kids guidelines for determining which restraint system is best suited to protect children based on their ages and sizes:**

1. For the best possible protection keep infants in the back seat (an MTM requirement), in rear-facing child safety seats, as long as possible up to the height or weight limit of the particular seat. At a minimum, keep infants rear-facing until at least age 1 and at least 20 pounds.
2. When children outgrow their rear-facing seats (at least age 1 and at least 20 pounds) they should ride in forward-facing child safety seats, in the back seat, until they reach the upper weight or height limit of the particular seat (usually around age 4 and 40 pounds).



3. Once children outgrow their forward-facing seats (usually around age 4 and 40 pounds), they should ride in booster seats, in the back seat, until the vehicle seat belts fit properly. Seat belts fit properly when the lap belt lays across the upper thighs and the shoulder belt fits across the chest (usually at age 8 or when the children are 4'9" tall).
4. When children outgrow their booster seats, (usually at age 8 or when they are 4'9" tall) they can use the adult seat belts in the back seat, if they fit properly (lap belt lays across the upper thighs and the shoulder belt fits across the chest).