

# SAFETY INFORMATION

Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important and operating this vehicle safely is an important responsibility. While we strive to help you make informed decisions about safety, it is not practical or possible to warn you about all the hazards associated with operating or maintaining your vehicle. Therefore, you must use your own good judgment.

## Important Safety Information

This guide explains many of your vehicle's safety features and how to use them. Please read this information carefully. Following the instructions below will also help to keep you and your passengers safe.

### ■ Important Safety Precautions

- Always wear your seat belt.
- Secure all children in the proper restraint system.
- Be aware of airbag hazards.
- Don't drink and drive.
- Pay appropriate attention to the task of driving safely.
- Control your speed.
- Keep your vehicle in safe condition.
- Do not leave children unattended in the vehicle.

Engaging in cell phone conversation or other activities that keep you from paying close attention to the road, other vehicles, and pedestrians could lead to a crash. Remember, situations can change quickly, and only you can decide when it is safe to divert some attention away from driving.

### ■ Important Handling Information

Your vehicle has higher ground clearance than a passenger vehicle designed for use only on pavement. Higher ground clearance has many advantages for off-highway driving. It allows you to travel over bumps, obstacles, and rough terrain. It also provides good visibility so you can anticipate problems earlier. These advantages come at some cost. Because your vehicle is taller and rides higher off the ground, it has a higher center gravity making it more susceptible to tipping or roll over if you make abrupt turns. Utility vehicles have a significantly higher rollover rate than other types of vehicles. In a rollover crash, an unbelted person is significantly more likely to die than a person wearing a seat belt. As a reminder, make sure you and your passengers always wear seat belts.

### ■ Safety Messages

When you see the following messages throughout this guide, pay close attention.

#### **DANGER**

You **WILL** be **KILLED** or **SERIOUSLY HURT** if you don't follow instructions.

#### **WARNING**

You **CAN** be **KILLED** or **SERIOUSLY HURT** if you don't follow instructions.

#### **CAUTION**

You **CAN** be **HURT** if you don't follow instructions.

#### **NOTICE**

This information is intended to help you avoid damage to your vehicle, other property, or the environment.


### ■ Carbon Monoxide Gas

The engine exhaust from this vehicle contains carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless, and highly toxic gas. As long as you properly maintain your vehicle and follow the instructions set forth below, you will not accumulate dangerous levels of carbon monoxide gas in the vehicle interior.

Have the exhaust system inspected for leaks whenever:

- The exhaust system is making an unusual noise.
- The exhaust system may have been damaged.
- The vehicle is raised for an oil change.

When you operate a vehicle with the tailgate open, airflow can pull exhaust gas into the interior and create a hazardous condition. If you must drive with the tailgate open, open all the windows and set the climate control system as shown below:

1. Select the fresh air mode.
2. Select the  mode.
3. Set the fan speed to high.
4. Set the temperature control to a comfortable setting.

Adjust the climate control system in the same manner if you sit in your parked vehicle with the engine running.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Carbon monoxide gas is toxic.

Breathing it can cause unconsciousness and even kill you.

Avoid any enclosed areas or activities that expose you to carbon monoxide.

An enclosed area such as a garage can quickly fill up with carbon monoxide gas. Do not run the engine with the garage door closed. Even when the garage door is open, drive out of the garage immediately after starting the engine.

## **Seat Belts**

A seat belt is your best protection in all types of collisions. Airbags are designed to supplement seat belts, not replace them. So even though your vehicle is equipped with airbags, make sure you and your passengers always wear your seat belts and wear them properly.

### **■ Lap/Shoulder Seat Belts**

All six or seven seating positions are equipped with lap/shoulder seat belts with emergency locking retractors. In normal driving, the retractor lets you move freely while keeping some tension on the belt. During a collision or sudden stop, the retractor locks to restrain your body. The front passenger's, second row and third row seat belts also have a lockable retractor for use with child seats.

### **■ Proper Use of Seat Belts**

Follow these guidelines for proper use:

- All occupants should sit upright, well back in the seat, and remain in the position for the duration of the trip. Slouching and leaning reduces the effectiveness of the belt and can increase the chance of serious injury in a crash.
- Never place the shoulder part of a lap/shoulder seat belt under your arm or behind your back. This could cause very serious injuries in a crash.
- Two people should never use the same seat belt. If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.
- Do not put any accessories on the seat belts. Devices intended to improve comfort or reposition the shoulder part of a seat belt can reduce the protective capability and increase the chance of serious injury in a crash.

- No one should sit in a seat with an inoperative seat belt or one that does not appear to be working correctly. Using a seat belt that is not working properly may not protect the occupant in a crash. Have a dealer check the belt as soon as possible.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Not wearing a seat belt properly increases the chance of a serious injury or death in a crash, even though your vehicle has airbags.

Be sure you and your passengers always wear seat belts and wear them properly.

#### ■ **Seat Belt Inspection**

Regularly check the condition of your seat belts as follows:

- Pull each belt out fully and look for frays, cuts, burns, and wear.
- Check that the latch plates and buckles work smoothly and the belts retract easily. If a belt does not retract easily, cleaning the belt may correct the problem. Only use mild soap and warm water. Do not use bleach or cleaning solvents. Make sure the belt is completely dry before allowing it to retract.

Any belt that is not in good condition or working properly will not provide proper protection and should be replaced as soon as possible.

A belt that has been worn during a crash may not provide the same level of protection in a subsequent crash. Have your seat belts inspected by a dealer after any collision.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Not checking or maintaining seat belts can result in serious injury or death if the seat belts do not work properly when needed.

Check your seat belts regularly and have any problem corrected as soon as possible.

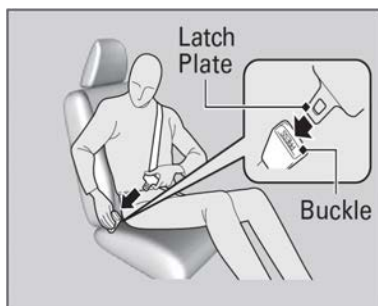
## ■ Fastening a Seat Belt

Adjust your seat to the proper position and then follow the steps below:

1. Pull the seat belt out slowly.



2. Insert the latch plate into the buckle, then tug on the belt to make sure the buckle is secure. Make sure that the belt is not twisted or caught on anything.
3. Position the lap part of the belt as low as possible across your hips, then pull up on the shoulder part of the belt so the lap part fits snugly. This lets your strong pelvic bones take the force of a crash and reduces the chance of internal injuries.
4. If necessary, pull up on the belt again to remove any slack, then make sure that the belt rests across the center of your chest and over your shoulder. This spreads the forces of a crash over the strongest bones in your upper body.



To release the belt, push the red **PRESS** button then guide the belt by hand until it has retracted completely. When exiting the vehicle, be sure the belt is properly stowed so that it will not get caught in the closing door.

### ⚠ WARNING

Improperly positioning the seat belt can cause serious injury or death in a crash.

Make sure all seat belts are properly positioned before driving.

### ■ Adjusting the Shoulder Anchor

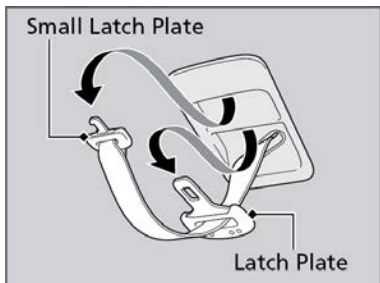
The front seats have adjustable shoulder anchors to accommodate taller and shorter occupants.

1. Move the anchor up and down while holding the release button.
2. Position the anchor so that the belt rests across the center of your chest and over your shoulder.

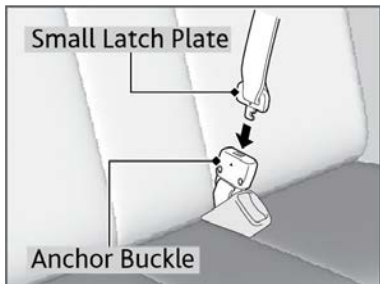


### ■ Seat Belt with Detachable Anchor

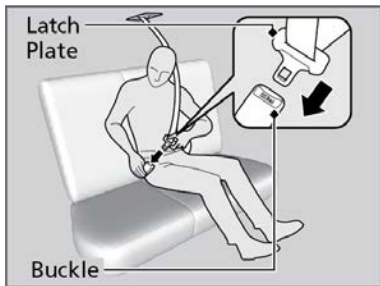
1. Pull out the seat belt's small latch plate and the latch plate from each holding slot in the ceiling.



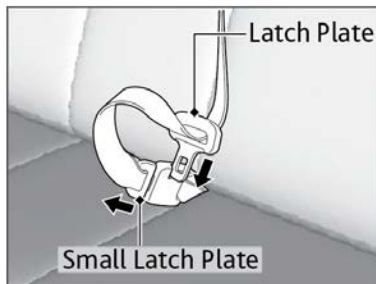
2. Line up the triangle marks on the small latch plate and anchor buckle. Make sure the seat belt is not twisted. Attach the belt to the anchor buckle.



3. Insert latch plate into the buckle. Properly fasten the seat belt the same way you fasten the lap/shoulder seat belt.



- To unlatch the detachable anchor, insert the latch plate into the slot on the side of the anchor buckle.



### **⚠ WARNING**

Using the seat belt with the detachable anchor unlatched increases the change of serious injury or death in a crash.

Before using the seat belt, make sure the detachable anchor is correctly latched.

## **Airbags**

Your vehicle is equipped with several types of airbags: front airbags, driver's knee airbag, side airbags, and side curtain airbags.

### **■ Front Airbags (SRS)**

The front SRS airbags inflate in a moderate-to-severe frontal collision to help protect the head and chest of the driver and/or front passenger. They are housed in the center of the steering wheel for the driver and in the dashboard for the front passenger. Both airbags are marked **SRS AIRBAG**. SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) indicates that the airbags are designed to supplement seat belts, not replace them. Seat belts are the occupant's primary restraint system.

### **Driver's Knee Airbag**

The driver's knee SRS airbag inflates in a moderate-to-severe frontal collision to help keep the driver in the proper position and to help maximize the benefit provided by the vehicle's other safety features.

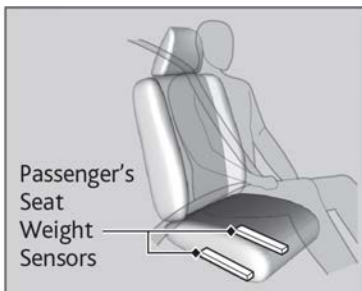
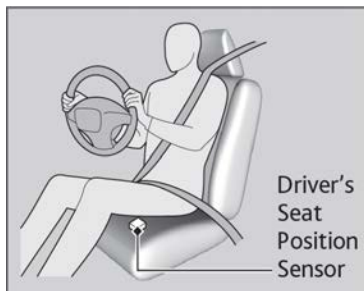
**SRS** (Supplemental Restraint System) indicates that the airbag is designed to supplement seat belts, not replace them. Seat belts are the occupant's primary restraint system.

The driver's knee airbag is housed under the steering column. The airbag is marked **SRS AIRBAG**.

When the driver's front airbag inflates, the driver's knee airbag also inflates. Even if the collision is not severe enough to deploy the front airbag, the knee airbag may inflate alone.

### ■ Advanced Airbags

The front airbags have advanced features to help reduce the likelihood of airbag related injuries to smaller occupants.



The driver's advanced airbag system includes a seat position sensor. Based on information from this sensor and the severity of the impact, the advanced airbag system determines the optimal deployment of the driver's airbag.

The front passenger's advanced airbag system has weight sensors.

We advise against allowing a child age 12 or under to ride in the front passenger's seat. However, **if you do allow a child age 12 or under to ride in the front passenger's seat**, note that the system will automatically turn off the front passenger's airbag if the sensor's detect that the child is approximately 65 lbs (29 kg) or less.

For the advanced airbags to work properly:

- Do not spill any liquid on or under the seats.
- Do not put any object under the passenger's seat.
- Make sure any objects are positioned properly on the floor. Improperly positioned objects can interfere with the advanced airbag sensors.
- All occupants should sit upright and wear their seat belts properly.
- Do not cover the passenger's side dashboard with a cloth, towel, cover, etc.
- Make sure the floor mat behind the front passenger's seat is hooked to the floor mat anchor. An improperly placed mat can interfere with the advanced airbag sensors.

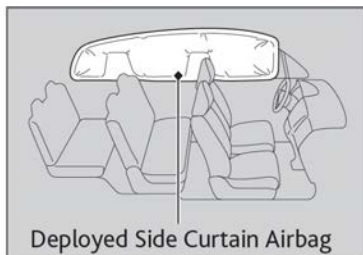
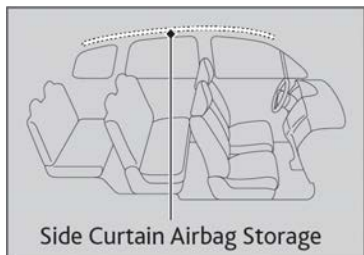
### ■ Side Airbags

The side airbags help protect the upper torso and pelvis of the driver or a front passenger during a moderate-to-severe side impact. They are housed in the outside edge of the driver's and front passenger's seat-backs. Both are marked **SIDE AIRBAG**.



## ■ Side Curtain Airbags

Side curtain airbags help protect the heads of the driver and passengers in outer seating positions during a moderate-to-severe side impact. The side curtain airbags equipped in this vehicle are also designed to help reduce the likelihood of partial and complete ejection of vehicle occupants through side windows in crashes, particularly rollover crashes.



The side curtain airbags are located in the ceiling above the side windows on both sides of the vehicle.

The side curtain airbags are designed to deploy in a rollover or moderate-to-severe side impact.

If the SRS control unit senses that your vehicle is about to roll over, it immediately deploys both side curtain airbags and activates both front seat belt tensioners.

If the impact is on the passenger's side, the passenger's side curtain airbag deploys even if there are no occupants on that side of the vehicle.

To get the best protection from the side curtain airbags, occupants should wear their seat belts properly and sit upright and well back in their seats.

Do not attach any objects to the side windows or roof pillars, as they can interfere with the proper operation of the side curtain airbags.

### When side curtain airbags deploy in a frontal collision

One or both side curtain airbags may inflate in a moderate-to-severe angled frontal collision.

### ■ Important Facts About Your Airbags

Airbags can pose serious hazards. To do their job, airbags must inflate with tremendous force. So, while airbags help save lives, they can cause burns, bruises, and other minor injuries, sometimes even fatal ones if occupants are not wearing their seat belts properly and sitting correctly.

**What you should do:** Always wear your seat belt properly, and sit upright and as far back from the steering wheel as possible while allowing full control of the vehicle. A front passenger should move their seat as far back from the dashboard as possible.

Remember, however, that no safety system can prevent all injuries or deaths that can occur in a severe crash, even when seat belts are properly worn and the airbags deploy.

**Do not place hard or sharp objects between yourself and a front airbag.** Carrying hard or sharp objects on your lap or driving with a pipe or other sharp object in your mouth can result in injuries if your front airbag inflates.

**Do not attach or place objects on the front and driver's knee airbag covers.** Objects on the covers marked **SRS AIRBAG** could interfere with the proper operation of the airbags or be propelled inside the vehicle and hurt someone if the airbags inflate.

### ■ Airbag System Indicators

If a problem occurs in the airbag system, the SRS indicator comes on and a message appears on the Multi-Information Display.

#### Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) Indicator

If the indicator comes on at any other time besides vehicle start-up or does not come on at all, have the system checked by a dealer as soon as possible. If you don't, your airbags and seat belt tensioners may not work properly when they are needed.



**⚠ WARNING**

Ignoring the SRS indicator can result in serious injury or death if the airbag systems or tensioners do not work properly.

Have your vehicle checked by a dealer as soon as possible if the SRS indicator alerts you to a possible problem.

**Passenger Airbag Off Indicator**

The indicator comes on to alert you that the front passenger's front airbag has been turned off. This occurs when the front passenger's weight sensors detect 65 lbs (29 kg) or less, the weight of an infant or small child, on the seat.

Children age 12 or under should always ride properly restrained in a back seat.

Objects placed on the seat can also cause the indicator to come on.

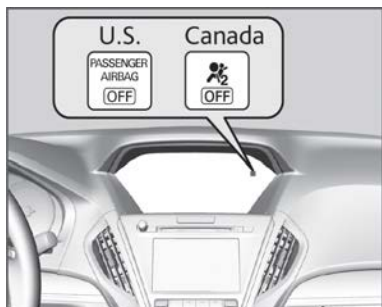
If the front passenger's seat is empty, the passenger's front airbag will not deploy and the indicator will not come on.

If the indicator comes on with no occupant or objects in the front passenger's seat, or with an adult riding there, something may be interfering with the weight sensors, such as:

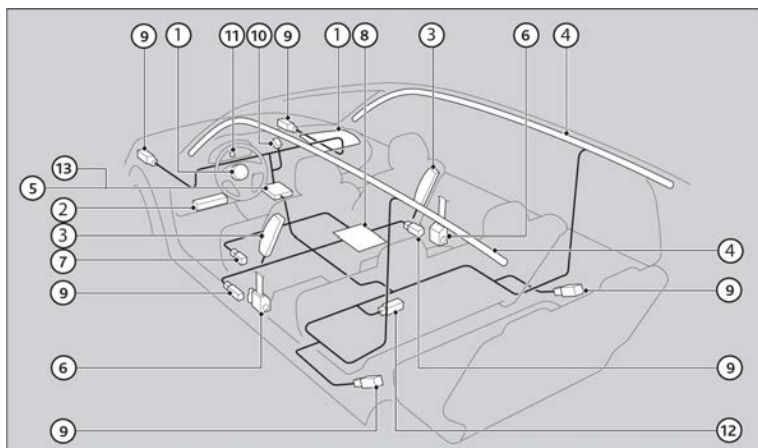
- An object hanging on the seat or in the seat-back pocket.
- A child seat or other object pressing against the rear of the seat-back.
- A rear passenger pushing or pulling on the back of the front passenger's seat.
- The front seat or seat-back is forced against an object on the seat or floor behind it.
- An object placed under the front passenger's seat.

If none of these conditions exist, have your vehicle checked by a dealer as soon as possible.

The passenger front airbag off indicator may come on and go off repeatedly if the total weight on the seat is near the airbag cutoff threshold.



## ■ Airbag System Components



1. Two SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) front airbags. The driver's airbag is stored in the center of the steering wheel; the front passenger's airbag is stored in the dashboard. Both are marked **SRS AIRBAG**.
2. Driver's knee airbag. The knee airbag is stored under the steering column. It is marked **SRS AIRBAG**.
3. Two side airbags, one for the driver and one for a front passenger. The airbags are stored in the outer edges of the seat-backs. Both are marked **SIDE AIRBAG**.
4. Two side curtain airbags, one for each side of the vehicle. The airbags are stored in the ceiling, above the side windows. The front and rear pillars are marked **SIDE CURTAIN AIRBAG**.
5. An electronic control unit that, when the power mode is in ON, continually monitors information about the various impact sensors, seat and buckle sensors, rollover sensor, airbag activators, seat belt tensioners, and other vehicle information. During a crash event the unit can record such information.
6. Automatic front seat belt tensioners. In addition, the driver's and front passenger's seat belt buckles incorporate sensors that detect whether or not the belts are fastened.
7. A driver's seat position sensor. This sensor determines the optimal force at which the airbag will deploy in a crash.
8. Weight sensors in the front passenger's seat. The front passenger's airbag will be turned off if the weight on the seat is about 65 lbs (29 kg) or less (the weight of an infant or small child).

9. Impact sensors that can detect a moderate-to-severe front or side impact.
10. An indicator on the dashboard that alerts you that the front passenger's front airbag has been turned off.
11. An indicator on the instrument panel that alerts you to a possible problem with the airbag system or seat belt tensioners.
12. Safing sensor.
13. A rollover sensor that can detect if your vehicle is about to roll over and signal the control unit to deploy both side curtain airbags.

#### ■ Airbag Care

You do not need to, and should not, perform any maintenance on or replace any airbag system components yourself. However, you should have your vehicle inspected by a dealer in the following situations:

##### When the airbags have deployed

If an airbag has inflated, the control unit and other related parts must be replaced. Similarly, once an automatic seat belt tensioner has been activated, it must be replaced.

##### When the vehicle has been in a moderate-to-severe collision

Even if the airbags did not inflate, have your dealer inspect the following: the driver's seat position sensor, weight sensors in the passenger's seat, front seat belt tensioners, and each seat belt that was worn during the crash.

##### Do not remove or modify a front seat without first consulting a dealer

This would likely disable or affect the driver's seat position sensor or the weight sensors in the passenger's seat. If it is necessary to remove or modify a front seat to accommodate a person with disabilities, contact an Acura dealer. For U.S. vehicles, call Acura Client Relations at (800) 382-2238. For Canadian vehicles, call Acura Client Services at (888) 922-8729.

## Child Safety

Each year, many children are injured or killed in vehicle crashes because they are either unrestrained or not properly restrained. In fact, vehicle collisions are the number one cause of death of children ages 12 and under.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Transport Canada recommend that all children ages 12 and under be properly restrained in a rear

seat. Some states or provinces/territories have laws restricting where children may ride.

To reduce the number of child deaths and injuries, every state, Canadian province, and territory requires that infants and children be properly restrained when they ride in a vehicle.

### ■ Protecting Child Passengers – Important Considerations

- An inflating front or side airbag can injure or kill a child sitting in the front seat.
- A child in the front seat is more likely to interfere with the driver's ability to safely control the vehicle.
- Statistics show that children of all sizes and ages are safer when they are properly restrained in a rear seat.
- Any child who is too small to wear a seat belt correctly must be restrained in an approved child seat that is properly secured to the vehicle using either the lap belt portion of the lap/shoulder belt or the lower anchors of the LATCH system.
- Never hold a child on your lap because it is impossible to protect them in the event of a collision.
- Never put a seat belt over yourself and a child. During a crash, the belt would likely press deep into the child and cause serious or fatal injuries.
- Never let two children use the same seat belt. Both children could be very seriously injured in a crash.
- Do not allow children to operate the doors, windows, or seat adjustments.

- Do not leave children, pets or people needing assistance in the vehicle unattended, especially in hot weather when the inside of the vehicle can get hot enough to kill them. They could also activate vehicle controls, causing it to move unexpectedly.

**⚠ WARNING**

Children who are unrestrained or improperly restrained can be seriously injured or killed in a crash.

Any child too small for a seat belt should be properly restrained in a child seat.

A larger child should be properly restrained with a seat belt, using a booster seat if necessary.

**⚠ WARNING**

Allowing a child to play with a seat belt or wrap one around their neck can result in serious injury or death.

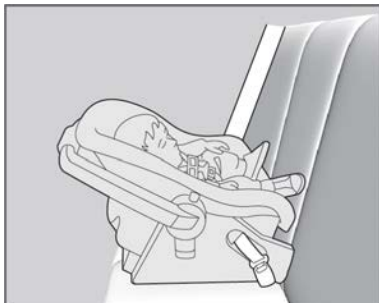
Instruct children not to play with any seat belt and make sure any unused seat belt a child can reach is buckled, fully retracted, and locked.

**■ Protecting Infants**

An infant must be properly restrained in a rear-facing, reclining child seat until the infant reaches the seat manufacturer's weight or height limit for the seat, and the infant is at least one year old. Many experts recommend use of a rear-facing seat for a child up to two years old if the child's height and weight are appropriate for a rear-facing seat.

Child seats must be placed and secured in a rear seating position. Rear-facing child seats should never be installed in a forward-facing position. When properly installed, a rear-facing child seat may prevent the driver or a front passenger from moving their seat all the way back, or from locking their seat-back in the desired position.

Make sure that there is no contact between the child seat and the seat in front of it. It can also interfere with proper operation of the front passenger's advanced front airbag system. If this occurs, we recommend that you install the child seat directly behind the front passenger's seat, move the seat as far forward as needed, and leave it unoccupied. Or, you may wish to get a smaller rear-facing child seat.



Always refer to the child seat manufacturer's instructions before installation.

Do not allow a front seat to rest against a child seat installed in a rear seating position: The weight sensor in the front seat may not correctly detect the actual weight of the occupant.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Placing a rear-facing child seat in the front seat can result in serious injury or death during a crash.

Always place a rear-facing child seat in the rear seat, not the front.

#### ■ **Protecting Smaller Children**

If a child is at least one year old and within the weight range indicated by the child seat manufacturer, the child should be properly restrained in a firmly secured forward-facing child seat.

We strongly recommend placing a forward-facing child seat in a rear seating position. Placing a forward-facing child seat in the front seat can be hazardous, even with advanced front airbags that automatically turn the passenger's front airbag off. A rear seat is the safest place for a child.



### **⚠ WARNING**

Placing a forward-facing child seat in the front seat can result in serious injury or death if the front airbag inflates.

If you must place a forward-facing child seat in front, move the vehicle seat as far back as possible, and properly restrain the child.

#### ■ **Selecting a Child Seat**

Most child seats are LATCH-compatible (Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children). Some have a rigid-type connector, while others have a flexible-type connector. Both are equally easy to use. Some existing and previously owned child seats can only be installed using the seat belt. Whichever type you choose, follow the child seat manufacturer's use and care instructions as well as the instructions in this guide. Proper installation is key to maximizing your child's safety.

In seating positions and vehicles not equipped with LATCH, a LATCH compatible child seat can be installed using the seat belt and a top tether



for added security. This is because all child seats are required to be designed so that they can be secured with a lap belt or the lap part of a lap/shoulder belt. In addition, the child seat manufacturer may advise that a seat belt be used to attach a LATCH-compatible seat once a child reaches a specified weight. Please read the child seat owner's manual for proper installation instructions.

#### Important considerations when selecting a child seat

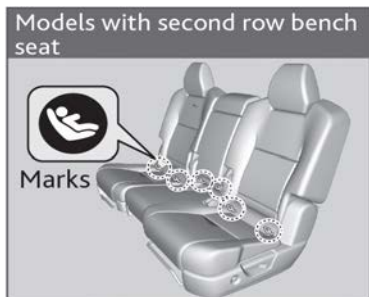
Make sure the child seat meets the following three requirements:

- The child seat is the correct type and size for the child.
- The child seat is the correct type for the seating position.
- The child seat is compliant with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213 or Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213.

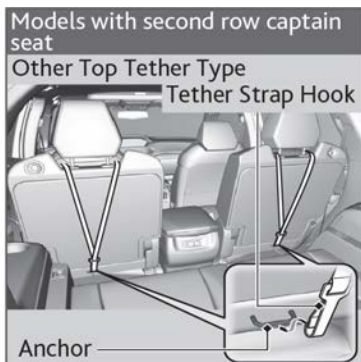
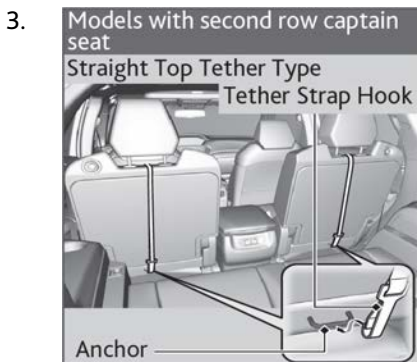
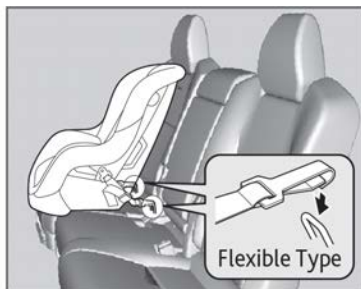
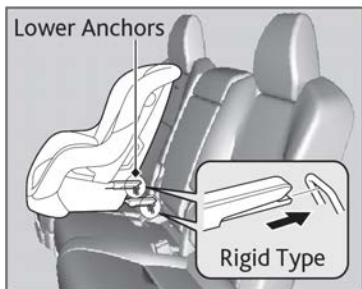
#### ■ Installing a LATCH-Compatible Child Seat

A LATCH-compatible child seat can be installed in the second row seats. A child seat is attached to the lower anchors with either the rigid or flexible type of connectors.

1. Locate the lower anchors under the marks.

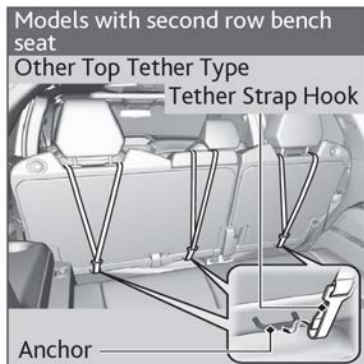
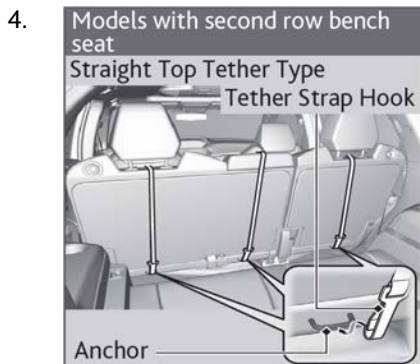


- Place the child seat on the vehicle seat, then attach the child seat to the lower anchors according to the instructions that came with the child seat. Make sure that the lower anchors are not obstructed by the seat belt or any other object.



**Seats in the outer positions (straight top tether type):** Raise the head restraint to its highest position. Route the tether strap between the head restraint legs and secure the tether strap hook to the anchor. Make sure the strap is not twisted.

**Seats in the outer positions (other top tether type):** Put the head restraint to its highest position. Route the tether strap outside the head restraint legs and secure the tether strap hook to the anchor. Make sure the strap is not twisted.



**Seats in the center position:** Put the center head restraint to its lowest position, then route the tether strap over the top of the head restraint and secure the tether strap hook to the anchor. Make sure the strap is not twisted.

**Seats in the outer position (straight top tether type):** Put the outer head restraint to its uppermost position, then route the tether strap between the head restraint legs, and secure the tether strap hook to the anchor. Make sure the strap is not twisted.

**Seats in the outer position (other top tether type):** Put the outer head restraint to its uppermost position, then route the tether strap outside the head restraint legs, and secure the tether strap hook to the anchor. Make sure the strap is not twisted.

5. Tighten the tether strap as instructed by the child seat manufacturer.
6. Make sure the child seat is firmly secured by rocking it forward and back and side to side; little movement should be felt.
7. Make sure any unused seat belt that a child can reach is buckled, the lockable retractor is activated, and the belt is fully retracted and locked.

For your child's safety, when using a child seat installed using the LATCH system, make sure that the child seat is properly secured to the vehicle. A child seat that is not properly secured will not adequately protect a child in a crash and may cause injury to the child or other vehicle occupants.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Never attach two child seats to the same anchor.

In a collision, one anchor may not be strong enough to hold two child seats attachments and may break, causing serious injury or death.

### ■ Installing a Child Seat with a Lap/Shoulder Seat Belt

A child seat can be installed with a lap/shoulder belt in any rear seat or, if absolutely necessary, the front passenger seat.

1. Place the child seat on the vehicle seat.
2. Route the seat belt through the child seat according to the seat manufacturer's instructions, and insert the latch plate into the buckle. Insert the latch plate fully until it clicks.
3. Slowly pull the shoulder part of the belt all the way out until it stops. This activates the lockable retractor.
4. Let the seat belt retract a few inches and check that the retractor has switched modes by pulling on the webbing. It should not pull out again until it is reset by removing the latch plate from the buckle. If you are able to pull the shoulder belt out, the lockable retractor is not activated. Slowly pull the seat belt all the way out, and repeat steps 3 – 4.



5. Grab the shoulder part of the seat belt near the buckle, and pull up to remove any slack from the lap part of the belt. When doing this, place your weight on the child seat and push it into the vehicle seat.



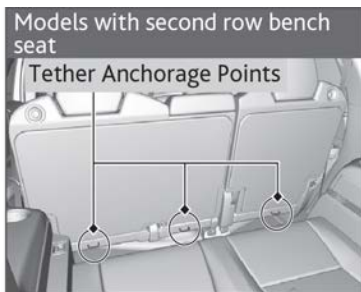
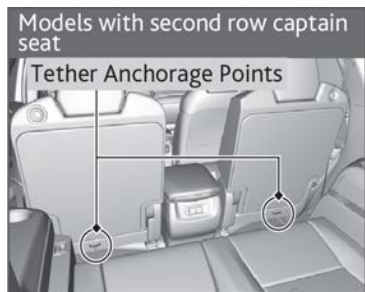
6. Make sure the child seat is firmly secured by rocking it forward and back, and side to side; less than one inch of movement should occur near the seat belt.
7. Make sure any unused seat belt that a child can reach is buckled. The lockable retractor is activated and the seat belt fully retracted and locked.



To deactivate a lockable retractor, release the buckle and allow the seat belt to wind up all the way.

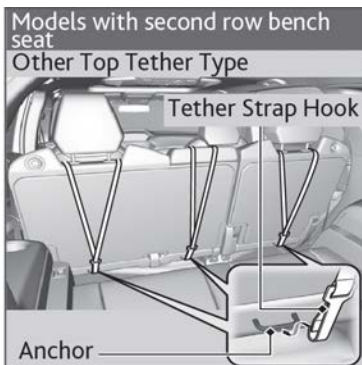
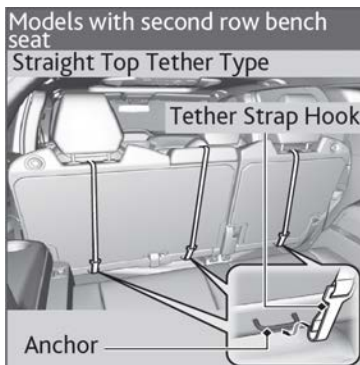
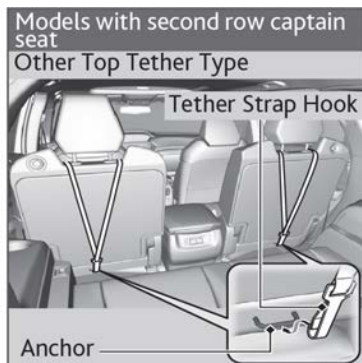
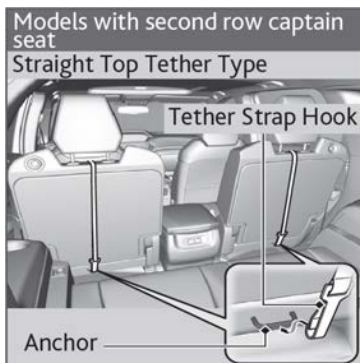
#### ■ Adding Security with a Tether

A tether anchorage point is provided behind each rear seating position. If you have a child seat that comes with a tether, but can be installed with a seat belt, the tether may be used for additional security. Always use a tether for forward facing child seats when using the seat belt or lower anchors.



1. Locate the appropriate tether anchorage point. Lift the cover.

2.



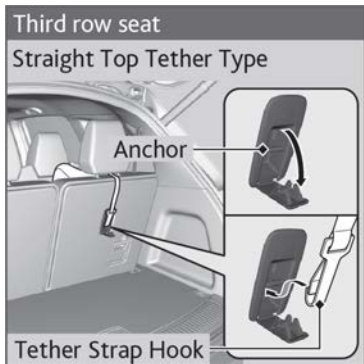
**For the outer position: (straight top tether type):** Raise the outer head restraint to its highest position, then route the tether strap between the head restraint legs.

**For the outer position: (other top tether type)** Raise the outer head restraint to its highest position, then route the tether strap outside the head restraint legs. Make sure the strap is not twisted.

**For the center position:** Lower the center head restraint to its lowest position, then route the tether strap over the head restraint. Make sure the strap is not twisted.

**For the third row (straight top tether type):** Pull up the head restraint and push rearwards until it latches, then route the tether strap between the head restraint legs. Open the anchor cover.

**For the third row (other top tether type):** Pull up the head restraint and push rearwards until it latches, then route the tether strap outside the head restraint legs. Make sure the strap is not twisted. Open the anchor cover.



3. Secure the tether strap hook onto the anchor.
4. Tighten the tether strap as instructed by the child seat manufacturer.

### ■ Protecting Larger Children

When a child is too big for a child seat, secure the child in a rear seat using the lap/shoulder seat belt.

Have the child sit upright and all the way back, then ensure the following:

- The child's knees bend comfortably over the edge of the seat.
- The shoulder belt crosses between the child's neck and arm.
- The lap part of the seat belt is as low as possible, touching the child's thighs.
- The child can stay seated for the whole trip.



If a lap/shoulder belt cannot be used properly, position the child in a booster seat in a rear seat. For the child's safety, check that the child meets the booster seat manufacturer's recommendations.

When installing a booster seat, make sure to read the instructions that came with it, and install the seat accordingly.

There are high- and low-type booster seats. Choose a booster seat that allows the child to wear the seat belt correctly.

Some U.S. states and Canadian provinces/territories require children to use a booster seat until they reach a given age or weight (e.g., 6 years or 60 lbs). Be sure to check current laws in the state or province/territory where you intend to drive.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Allowing a child age 12 or under to sit in the front can result in injury or death if the passenger's front airbag inflates.

If a larger child must ride in front, move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible, have the child sit up properly and wear the seat belt properly, using a booster seat if needed.



## Safety Label Locations

Safety labels are in the locations shown. They warn you of potential hazards that can cause serious injury or death. Read these labels carefully.

If a label comes off or becomes hard to read (except for the U.S. dashboard label which may be removed by the owner), contact a dealer for a replacement.

