



A toilet roll can be used to test if items are small enough to be choking hazards.

FOLLOW RECALL RULES

When the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) declares that a toy is unsafe for children, the toy manufacturer must recall the item. The CPSC keeps an updated list of recalled toys on its website, at www.cpsc.gov. The website can direct you to the manufacturer's information for repairing or replacing the recalled toys. You may also call the CPSC's toll-free hotline at **800-638-2772** for product details. If a toy is recalled, take the toy away and do not let your child play with it.

Is This Toy Safe?

When looking at one of your child's toys, choosing a new toy or inspecting a gift given to your child, ask yourself these questions:

- Is it age-appropriate?
- Is it of good quality?
- Are the edges smooth and secure?
- Is it free from long cords and removable, flying or small parts?
- Are the parts large enough to prevent choking?
- Is it lead-free?



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We Treat Kids Better



Toy Safety

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Kohl's Safety and Injury Prevention Program

TOY SAFETY

Toy-related injuries sent more than 251,700 children—90,000 under the age of 5—to emergency rooms in 2010*. Choking on balloons and small balls and parts continues to be the leading cause of toy-related deaths. Since 2000, an average of 20 children ages 14 and under have died each year from toy-related incidents.

AGE-APPROPRIATE TOYS

Always read labels and follow age recommendations when buying toys. The CPSC requires toy makers to meet safety standards and label toys that could be dangerous for young children. Other safety features should include “flame retardant/flame resistant” and “washable/hygienic” for fabric and stuffed toys and dolls.



*Source: Consumer Product Safety Commission



CHOOSE SAFE TOYS

Under 3 years old: Choking is a leading cause of injury among children ages 3 and under, with coins and toys accounting for most non-food-related choking incidents.

Ages 3-5: Approximately 50 percent of toy-related injuries resulting in emergency department visits happen to children under 5 years of age. Preschool-age children are more active, so their toys should stand up to wear and tear.

Ages 6-12: Riding toys, such as non-motorized scooters and tricycles, are associated with more injuries than any other toy group. In 2009, more than 49,500 children were treated in emergency departments due to injuries associated with non-motorized scooters. When buying bicycles, inline skates, skateboards and other wheeled toys, remember to use helmets and protective safety gear.

INSPECT TOYS

At any age, it's important to avoid toys with the following:

- Sharp edges – Young children should not have toys with glass or metal edges, which can easily cut skin.
- Damage – Check regularly for damage to toys. Make any necessary repairs immediately and discard any toys that cannot be fixed.
- Small pieces – Toys with small parts are a choking hazard for infants and toddlers. This includes batteries.
- Cords and strings – Toys with long strings are choking and strangulation hazards for young children.
- Flying parts – Children should never play with arrows, darts or other toys that could be used as weapons and cause injuries.
- Loud noises – Toys that could injure a child's hearing should not be used.
- Electrical toys – These are a potential burn or shock hazard. Children under 8 years of age should not use toys with a heating element.
- Weapon resemblance – Toy guns should be avoided.

Magnetic Toys

Magnetic building sets, jewelry and other magnetic toys may seem fun but can be very dangerous. The tiny, powerful magnets in these toys can be extremely dangerous if swallowed or inhaled, especially if more than one magnet is swallowed. These magnets can attract each other, leading to very serious complications. Parents should seek immediate medical assistance if they think their child has swallowed a magnet.