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IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

- 1. Dial the local emergency telephone number:**
15 SAMU Paramedics or
18 Fire Brigade or
17 Police
It is advisable to have a cordless telephone available in the pool area.
- 2. Give:**
A Your name
B. Location, including names of streets or landmarks
C. Telephone number you are calling from
D. Tell what happened, how many people need help, and the condition of the child/children
E. Tell what assistance is being given.
Don't hang up the phone until after the emergency person does, to ensure that you have answered all of his/her questions and given all pertinent information.

Pediatric Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

These guidelines have been written to help you prepare for what to do if and when a drowning accident should occur involving an infant or child. In the vast majority of incidents of near drowning, you can save the life of the infant or child by using rescue-breathing techniques.

However, there are also guidelines for cardiac support, in those cases where no pulse or heartbeat is present. But performing these techniques requires extreme care and "hands-on" practice in a CPR instruction course. Please learn and practice CPR.

Guidelines for Rescue Breathing

If an accident happens, you should first determine if the child is conscious and breathing by seeing if he/she responds to gentle shaking. Be especially careful if the child may have sustained head or neck trauma so as not to cause spinal cord injury.

But even if the child is conscious – or if you have any doubts whatsoever – you should immediately call the emergency medical service numbers in your area.

If the child is unconscious, follow the procedures below.

- 1. Call out for help.** Stay with the child while someone else calls one of the emergency medical service numbers in your area. If you are alone and the child is obviously not breathing, try one minute of CPR rescue breathing techniques before leaving the child to call for help.
- 2. Position the child on his/her back, lying flat on a firm surface.** If there is evidence of head and neck injury, use extreme caution in moving the child and keep in mind that the child must be turned as a unit with firm support of the head and neck so the head does not roll, twist or tilt.
- 3. Straighten the neck (unless injury is suspected) and lift the jaw.**
- 4. Give slow steady breaths into the infant's nose and mouth; into the larger child's mouth with nostrils pinched closed.** Breathe at 20 breaths per minute for infants and 15 breaths per minute for children, using only enough air to move the chest up and down.