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Volunteers Serving Your County

THE RESCUERS

The Rescuers: Who are they? They're people like you and me. They're the people next door. They have worries and unfulfilled dreams just like you and me. They're Rescuers; many volunteers and many seeking to make a living. Yet they stand a little taller than most of us. The Rescuers put it all on the line when the time comes; day or night. The Rescuer is at once the most fortunate and the least fortunate of all people. They save lives because they have seen far too much death. They have a gentle touch because they have viewed too much of the awesome poser of violent forces out of control. The Rescuer is responsive to the laughter of a child because all too many times they have held too many small bodies that will never laugh again. The Rescuer appreciates the simpler pleasures of Life....Hot coffee held in numbed or bending fingers, a warm bed for bones and muscles compelled far beyond the call of duty--the fellowship of grave co-workers... the divine peace of selfless service and a job well done in the name of all men. Maybe, most of all, the pleasure comes from a tear stained cheek of someone saying, "Thank you and God bless you." Who are they? They're the Rescuers; they don't preach about the brotherhood of man, they live it.

Chaplain Tom Jordan

We, the volunteers of Clayton Rescue and EMS, Inc. are pleased to present to the citizens of Clayton and Johnston County, our first annual First Aid/Yearbook 1988. This book was made possible by the merchants whose advertisements are contained within.

On behalf of the members of Clayton Rescue & EMS, I would like to thank you for your support in our fund raising efforts. Without you, we could not exist.

The members of Clayton Rescue put in many hours of training to become certified EMT's with the State of North Carolina and many additional hours of continued training to keep their rating. Because Clayton is also an ALS squad (Advanced Life Support) these advanced EMT-I's must also satisfy the North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners, requiring even more training and continuing education.

The Clayton Rescue response area covers more than 160 square miles of Johnston County, the largest area covered by any squad in Johnston County. We cover this area with three state approved ambulances, one Rescue unit, two boats, and one Command & Support Unit. This year we have purchased a new ambulance with a new Diesel Chassis to replace our oldest unit.

Clayton Rescue is planning, in the near future, to advance to the EMT-D and the EMT-Al levels to even better serve the residents of Johnston County. All of these things are going to cost money and we again are asking for your continuing support in the future.

Sincerely,

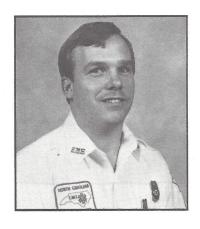
Keith P. Ellen, Chief

Keith Ellen-

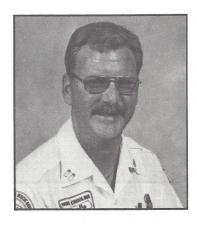
Your Volunteers



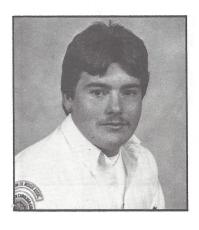
Keith P. Ellen - Chief



Patrick Green



Charles Strickland



Chris Strickland



Dana Williams



Ed Hill



Terry King



Steve Strickland



Danny Parrish

Your Volunteers



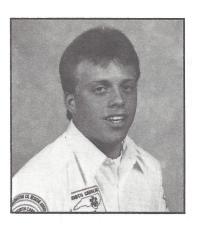
Ronald Mooneyham



Tina Hill



Kathy Ellen



Chuck Everett



Marvin Parrish



Bill Hill



John Davis



Frank James



Jamie Hill

The Rescue Squad would like to thank all the businesses who advertised in this directory. These community minded businesses have made it possible for you the receive this Annual. These businesses are showing their concern for the community and the life saving services your Rescue Squad Volunteers provide for the public, and our community. Please show your appreciation to them by using this Annual as a Buyers Guide to the finest firms around. Keep this Annual in your home and refer to it often for First Aid Information.

Thank you for your support The Advertisers and your Volunteers

ABC's of Life Support

ALLERGIC REACTION

A severe allergic reaction to bee stings, insect and snake bites, certain foods, or drugs often occurs. If a person has any of the following symptoms and an allergic reaction is suspected, an ambulance should be called immediately.

SYMPTOMS

- 1. Hives and swelling of the face and tongue
- 2. Difficulty in breathing
- 3. Weakness
- 4. Dizziness
- 5. Faintness
- 6. Itching and burning of the skin (especially around the chest and face)

TREATMENT

- 1. Have someone else call an ambulance.
- 2. If the victim is unconscious, follow steps for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.
- 3. Prevent loss of body heat by placing a blanket under the victim and one blanket on top. Be careful not to overheat the person with more than one blanket.
- 4. Keep the victim lying down.
- 5. Elevate victim's legs approximately 10 to 12 inches.
- 6. Do not give the victim anything to eat or drink.

AMPUTATIONS

Severed limbs are often the result of accidents involving industrial and farming equipment, power movers, power saws, or meat grinders. The severed or partially severed limb should be saved and transported by the ambulance crew with the victim. If the following steps are followed carefully, it may be possible for the completely severed limb to be successfully replanted.

TREATMENT

- 1. Have someone else call an ambulance.
- 2. If victim is unconscious, follow steps for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.
- 3. Do **not** wash, rinse, scrub, or apply antiseptic solution to the wound.
- 4. Apply dry sterile bandage and apply pressure to the bleeding stump.
- 5. Elevate the injured limb.
- 6. Save the severed part. Do not wash, rinse, scrub, or apply antiseptic solution to the severed part. Wrap the severed part in a dry towel or dry bandage and place it on a plastic bag containing ice. The amputated part must not be submerged in ice water. If the ice melts, replace it with another bag of ice.

Partially Severed Part

1. Have someone else call an ambulance.

- 2. If victim is unconscious, follow steps for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.
- 3. Wrap the injured limb in a dry, sterile bandage.

4. Keep the severed part in alignment.

5. Keep the injured limb dry and elevated.

6. Cool the severed part by holding a bag filled with ice next to it.

BLEEDING

Blood loss can be dangerous. The steps below are the safest and quickest method to stop bleeding. Pressure points to stop bleeding should be used only if the bleeding will not stop and only by persons with proper training. Tourniquets can cause severe damage to the victim and should be used only as a last resort and only by persons with proper training.

TREATMENT

1. Have someone else call an ambulance.

- 2. If victim is unconscious, follow steps for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.
- Apply constant, direct pressure on the wound with a sterile bandage, clean cloth, or handkerchief until ambulance help arrives. If clean materials are not available, use clothing or your bare hand.

4. If the bandage becomes blood-soaked, place a clean bandage on top of the soiled one. DO NOT REPLACE THE BANDAGE. Releasing the pressure interferes with normal clotting and increases the chance of infection.

5. In cases of excessive bleeding (blood "shooting-out") of the hand, arm, foot, or leg, follow the steps above and elevate the injured limb about 10 to 12 inches while applying pressure DO NOT ELEVATE if you suspect broken bones.

6. For head wounds, apply pressure with a bandage. Do not cut back the hair to assess the cut. (The hair helps the blood to clot.)

7. Severe bleeding will lead to shock. Therefore, keep the victim lying down. Elevate the victim's legs 10 to 12 inches. Place a blanket under the victim and one blanket on top of him to maintain body temperature. Do not give anything to eat or drink.

8. Do not try to cleanse a deep or serious wound or apply medication before professional help arrives.



Broken bones are generally not life-threatening. Therefore, it is important not to move the victim unless there is danger of further injury (e.g., the car might explode).

TREATMENT

1. Have someone else call an ambulance.

2. Do not move the victim or let him move the injured limb.

3. If victim is unconscious, follow steps for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.

4. Stop any serious bleeding by applying direct pressure with sterile bandage (see steps above for BLEEDING).

5. Prevent shock by keeping the victim warm and lying down. Do not give anything to eat or drink.

6. Do not straighten a limb that is misshapen. This should be done only by trained medical personnel.

7. Do not push a protruding bone into the skin. Apply no ointment but place sterile bandage over protruding bone.

BURNS

Minor Thermal Burns (Caused by Heat and Fire)

The burned area is red, as in sunburns, and there are usually no blisters. Generally, it is not necessary to transport a victim with limited thermal burns for medical treatment. However, if there is any doubt, summon an ambulance. A severe sunburn will need medical treatment.

TREATMENT

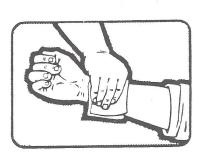
- 1. Immerse the burned area in cool water but do not use ice or ice water. (Ice water decreases the circulation and increases the chance of further damage.)
- 2. Do not spread butter, margarine, lard, or grease over the area.
- 3. Cover the burn area with a sterile or clean bandage.

Major Thermal Burns (CAUSED BY HEAT AND FIRE)

Persons with major burns should be transported to a hospital by a professional ambulance crew. The following are considered major thermal burns:

1. Scalds from boiling water.

2. Burns where there is blistering or where the skin is broken or torn away.



- 3. Burns greater than 20 percent of the body.
- 4. Blister burns to the face, hands, feet, or pelvic area.

TREATMENT

- 1. Have someone else call an ambulance.
- 2. If victim is unconscious, follow steps for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.
- 3. Wrap the victim in a clean, dry sheet and keep him lying down while waiting for the ambulance. Do not use blankets or rough-textured materials where the lint and fibers could contaminate the burn.
- 4. Do not use ointments or sprays; butter, margarine, grease, or lard. These have to be removed at the hospital a painful and tedious process.
- 5. Do not remove anything that is sticking to the skin. (e.g., clothes, plastics, etc.)
- 6. Do not open the blisters.
- 7. Do not give the victim anything to eat or drink, even water, until seen by a physician.

Chemical Burns

Battery acid, drain cleaners, household cleaners, as well as other materials can cause serious burns, especially of the eyes.

TREATMENT

- 1. Have someone else call an ambulance.
- 2. If victim is unconscious, follow steps for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.
- 3. Flood the affected area with water until the ambulance crew arrives to ensure that the chemical is flushed from the skin. Put the victim under the shower if possible.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

Carbon Monoxide is an odorless, tasteless, colorless, and extremely dangerous gas that can kill quickly in very small quantities,

Frequently occurs if someone is:

- 1. In a poorly ventilated area, such as a garage where there is an automobile with its motor running.
- 2. In an automobile with a leaky exhaust system or with the tailgate or back window open
- 3. At a barbecue held indoors or in a poorly ventilated area.
- 4. At home where there is an improperly maintained exhaust vent in a home heating system.
- 5. Exposed to the fumes of a fire or other combustion process.

SYMPTOMS

If someone has been in an environment (like one of those mentioned above) that could contain carbon monoxide and has the following symptoms there is a real possibility of carbon monoxide poisoning.

- 1. Headaches
- 2. Nausea or vomiting
- 3. Dizziness or confusion
- 4. Fatigue

TREATMENT

- 1. Have someone else call an ambulance. The victim needs to breathe 100% oxygen as soon as it is available.
- 2. Immediately remove yourself and the victim from the area into fresh air.
- 3. If victim is unconscious, follow steps for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.

DROWNING

Drowning is suffocation that occurs while a person is underwater. After the victim stops breathing, death can occur within minutes. The rescuer should begin mouth-to-mouth breathing and CPR if necessary and continue until professional help arrives.

TREATMENT

- 1. Have someone else call an ambulance.
- 2. Do not attempt to drain the water from the lungs. Persons who die from water accidents usually die from lack of air, not from water in the lungs or stomach.
- 3. Place the victim on his back and follow steps for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.
- 4. Continue giving mouth-to-mouth breathing or CPR if necessary until the victim begins breathing or professional help arrives to take over; otherwise, do not stop for any reason.
- 5. Keep the victim warm and lying down.

ELECTRIC SHOCK (ELECTROCUTION)

Ordinary household current can cause serious electric shock that can stop a person's breathing and heartbeat. Unless precautions are taken, the electrical current could pass from the victim to the rescuer.

NECK, HEAD, OR BACK INJURIES

If the victim has been in a bad accident in which his head, neck, or back was bent or if he received a severe blow (e.g., diving accident, fall from horse, car accident) or if he cannot move his arms or legs, he may have a head, neck, or back injury. Exercise extreme caution. What you do not do is very important.

TREATMENT

1. Have someone else call an ambulance.

2. Do not move the victim (unless there is extreme danger - e.g., the car might explode.)

3. Do not move the head or neck. Even a small movement could cause further injury and paralysis.

4. Do **not** put a pillow under the victim's head.

5. If victim is unconscious, follow steps for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.

6. Do not give anything to eat or drink, even water.

7. Treat other problems.

POISONING

Poisons can enter the body in four ways:

1. Swallowed (Examples: médicines, drain cleaners, turpentine, bug killers, detergent, cosmetics, philodendron leaves)

2. Inhaled (Examples: oven cleaners, kerosene, sprays, cleaning fluids, gas, carbon monoxide)

3. Absorbed through th skin (Examples: insecticides, household cleaners)

4. Injected through the Bloodstream (Examples: drugs, poisonous spider bites)

Do not wait for symptoms to appear. Take the following steps immediately.

TREATMENT

If the victim appears to be unconscious:

1. Have someone else call an ambulance.

2. Immediately follow steps for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.

3. Do not give the victim anything to eat or drink, even water.

4. Make sure the container of poison is transported with the victim to the hospital.

If the victim is conscious and vomiting:

1. Roll the victim on his side, so he will not choke on the vomit.

- 2. Call the Poison Control Center 1-800-672-1967. Give the Poison Control Center your number in case you are disconnected and answer their questions.
- 3. Follow the directions of the Poison Control Center.

If the victim is conscious and not vomiting:

1. Remove any remaining substance from the mouth.

2. If possible, bring the patient and the container to the phone.

3. Call the Poison Control Center - 1-800-672-1967. Give the Poison Control Center your number in case you are disconnected and answer their questions.

4. Follow the directions of the Poison Control Center.

NOTICE: The Poison Information Center may recommend Syrup of Ipecac to induce vomiting. It is expensive and available at any drugstore; you do not need a prescription. You should have Syrup of Ipecac in your home; it can save valuable time in an emergency but should never be administered without the recommendation of the Poison Center or a physician.

SEIZURES (CONVULSIONS)

The body usually becomes rigid, then starts jerking and twitching. The victim's eyes may roll; saliva may dribble from his mouth; he may urinate or defecate.

TREATMENT

1. Have someone else call an ambulance. (The victim may injure himself during the seizure or have another seizure.)

2. Make victim lie down if possible, and loosen tight clothing.

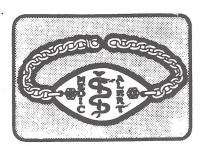
- 3. Protect the victim from harming himself by moving furniture and objects (especially glass).
- 4. Protect the victim from biting his tongue by placing a soft object (such as the corner of a rolled handkerchief, small book, belt, or wallet) in his mouth.

5. Do not pry the victim's teeth open.

6. Do not try to hold a person down or sit on him to stop convulsions.

7. After the seizure:

- a. Have the patient lie flat. He may be disoriented.
- b. Check to make sure the victim is breathing (see page for AIRWAY, BREATHING, and CIRCULATION in that order.)
- c. Check for Medic-Alert bracelet describing victim's medical condition.



PERSONAL INFORMATION PENCIL ONLY:

GLUE PHOTO HERE

Right Ring

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Right Little

Left Thumb

GROWTH PROGRESS CHART

DATE

AGE

HEIGHT

WEIGHT

Child's Signature (Printed)	Any additional information (unusual habits, speech defects, etc.)	School, Relatives, Playmates	Has child ever run away for more than 24 hours?	Any physical handicaps?	Languages spoken or understood	Bicycle description	Hand PreferenceAble to swim?	Loud Medium Soft Spoken	Very Independant Average Very Dependant	Outgoing Average Shy	Slight build Medium build Heavy build	Dark Brown Albino Other	Fair-light Olive Light Brown	(circle one) Complexion	Color of hairMay change to	Color of eyesWear glasses?Contacts?	Physical Features	Attending Physician	Place of Birth (Hospital/other) State	Date of BirthAge	NicknameBlood Type	NameSex
	tions: apart ink fil ly across ir																					numb

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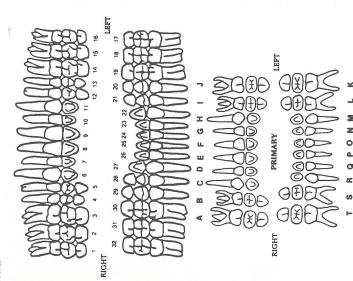
Robinson Animal Hospital 1002 E. Main at Hwy. 70 E. Clayton, NC 27520 553-7173/Emer: 553-7173

Miles, Inc. Cutter Biological Salutes Clayton Rescue Squad

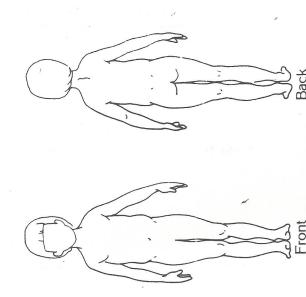


DENTAL IDENTIFICATION CHART

Note to Parent — Take your child's personal Child Safety Record with you each time that he or she visits the dentist for a check-up. Request your dentist to enter the appropriate information on the charts provided in the chord.



Dentist's name Date
Dentist's name Date



ABC'S OF CHILD SAFETY

- The most important step a parent can take is to open a line of communcation with the child. Let your children know that you want to hear what they have to say and, above all, that you will believe them before anyone else. Also make certain that your child understands that when any adult wants a child to keep anything secret from their parents to back off completely from any further conversation or communication of any kind.
 - of any kind.

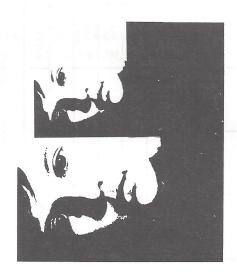
 Teach your children they have the right to say "NO!" and help them learn
- to say it assertively. If a loudly shouted "NO!" does not work, to scream. Do not tell your children that they must always obey implicitly anyone in authority. Never force them to touch someone they don't want to touch, or to be touched by someone by whom they don't want to be touched.
 - Teach them that there are certain ways that adults, older children, babysitters, etc. should not touch them. Make information about sexual abuse a part of general teaching of personal safety. Teach children the correct terms for their body parts.
- Never leave your child alone unattended at any time (at home, in a car, or any other place) even for a moment. They should never be allowed to roam a shopping center of the cask a rest from along in any orbitished.
 - roam a shopping center or to seek a rest room alone in any public place.

 Warn them never to open the door to a stranger when alone at home.
- Do not warn your children ONLY about "dangerous" strangers. Explain
 what a stranger means. Teach them that they may be endangered by
 someone they know well, or possibly even a relative.
- Do warn your children about strangers making approaches, offers, requests, etc. They should never accept a lift, treat, a ride, etc. they should ignore a stranger's request for directions or assistance ("help me find my dog", "show me the way to", "I need your help to", etc.)
 Make a mental note every day of everyth the chething worr child is
- Make a mental note every day of exactly the clothing your child is wearing. Know where your children are at all times. Know who their friends are, where they live, their phone numbers, addresses and the responsible guardian at each address.
- Know all the places that your children and their friends play. Set definite
 times for them to return home or to check in by telephone. Know the
 routes they take to and from each place.
- Know the route your children take to and from school. Tell them not to use short-cuts or to alter the route for any reason. They should never walk alone, but always in pairs or groups. When crossing streets to look first left, then right, then left again before proceeding. Know of any safe havens on the school route where a child could seek shelter or safety.
- Inform your school or ago care center) that it is important to let you know
 if your child does not arrive. Inform them that is is vital that they should
 never release the child to anyone but you or someone that you
 designate. A "code" word between you and your child should be
 established to identify any person so designated.
 - Screen baby-sitters thoroughly and enter all the information in the space provided on this identification card.
- Make certain your children know their phone number and address. Write it down. Teach them how to make an emergency telephone call, including long distance procedures.

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CLAYTON EMERGENCY NUMBERS

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CLAYTON RESCUE. 553	-5493
JOHNSTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT934	-4133
JOHNSTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S EMERGENCY	
N.C. HIGHWAY PATROL. 934	
POISON CONTROL CENTER	
YOUR DOCTOR	

WHEN THE DISPATCHER ANSWERS:

- 1. Take a deep breath and calm yourself.
- 2. Give your name and telephone number.
- 3. Tell the dispatcher what the emergency is.
- 4. Tell the dispatcher where the emergency is and how to get there.
- 5. DO NOT HANG UP wait to answer any questions the dispatcher may have.

WHEN BEING FOLLOWED BY AN EMERGENCY VEHICLE:

- · Gradually slow your vehicle and move to the right.
- Avoid ditches and obviously unsafe pull-offs.
- Do not block intersections
- Do not come to a dead stop directly in front of an ambulance
- Do not pull out in front of an ambulance
- If you are at a stoplight, stay stopped
- If you are in heavy traffic and cannot move safely to the right, wait for the first opportunity to move your vehicle so that the ambulance can move past you on your left.
- At no time endanger yourself while moving out of an emergency vehicle's path.
- Be aware where there is one emergency vehicle, there may be more. They may be coming into your area from more than one direction.

In Case of Emergency
Name
Address
Allergies
Blood Type
Doctors No
In coop of omovernous calls

