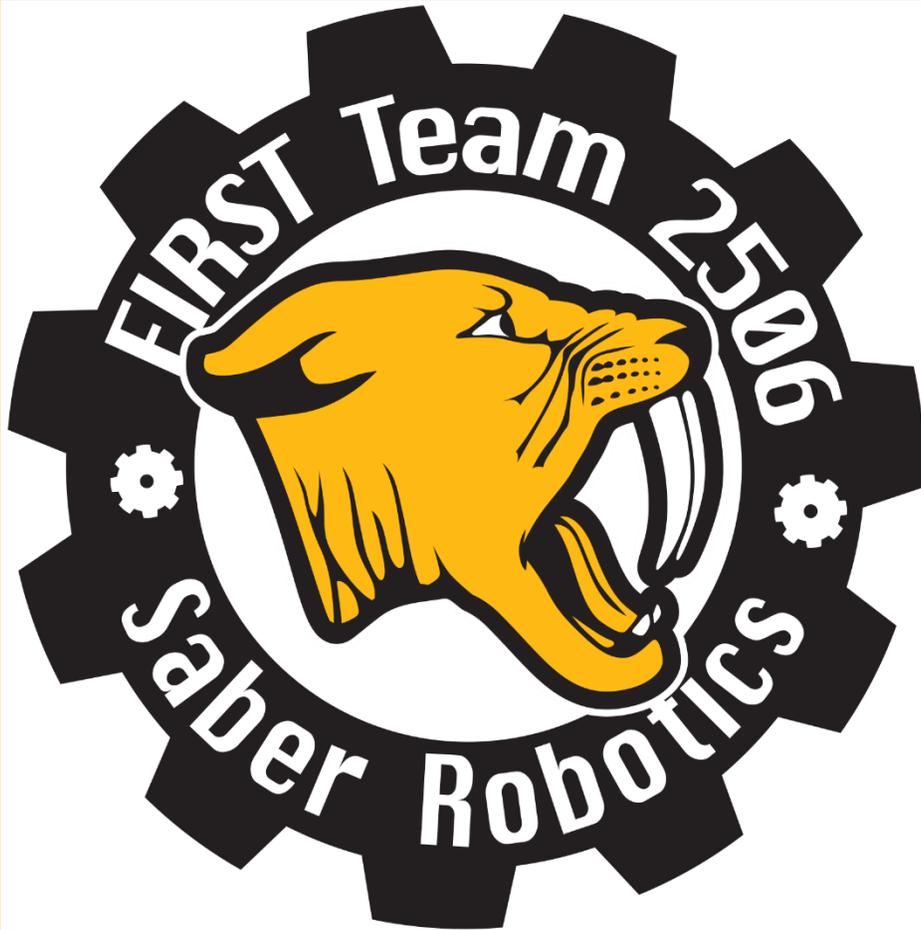


**SABER ROBOTICS
FRC TEAM 2506**

TEAM 2506



SAFETY MANUAL

SABER ROBOTICS

FRC TEAM 2506

Safety Manual Revision History

Written by: Dave Woods	
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The logo for Saber Robotics FRC Team 2506 is centered at the top of the page. It consists of a black rectangular background with the words "SABER ROBOTICS" and "FRC TEAM 2506" written in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font. The text is arranged in two lines, with "SABER ROBOTICS" on top and "FRC TEAM 2506" below it. The logo is flanked by two horizontal yellow bars, one above and one below the black rectangle.

SABER ROBOTICS FRC TEAM 2506

Team 2506 Saber Robotics Safety Manual

- Saber Robotics is proactive as a leading FIRST robotics team in its safety observations and practices.
- It is the goal of this manual to acquaint all team members with the proper safety practices and objectives in all areas of robotics provided by the Safety Team.
- It is the responsibility of the Safety Captain and the Safety Team to educate all team members about the safety requirements of Saber Robotics.
- The importance of safety should be recognized by all team members.
- Accident prevention shall be an integral part of every team activity.

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SABER ROBOTICS FRC TEAM 2506

1. GENERAL SAFETY RULES

1. All team members will recognize, appreciate, and respect Team 2506's safety rules and guidelines.
2. All team members will wear personal protective equipment (P.P.E.) whenever necessary or appropriate.
3. All team members will respect Team 2506 Safety Program, Safety Manual, and its Safety Team.

The key objectives of Team 2506's Safety Program are:

1. Ensure that every participant, staff member, Mentor, parent/legal guardian, visitor, and observer has a safe, enjoyable, and injury free preseason, build season, and competition season.
2. Motivate Team 2506 members and other team's members to learn and follow safe group and individual practices as a life skill.

Members of Team 2506 are required to:

1. Always listen and follow the Safety Captain's and Safety Team's instructions and tips.
2. Perform and maintain safe behaviors.
3. Maintain a clean, organized, and safe physical condition of their working environment.
4. Always wear proper P.P.E.

Safety is everyone's responsibility!

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2. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Appropriate Clothing

- When working or observing within fifty feet of a machine or tool, pants (defined as an item of clothing which covers the legs and ankles with each leg having a separate tubular piece) must be worn at all times.
- Loose, baggy clothing, hooded sweatshirts, and apparel with dangling strings or cords are not permitted within ten (10) feet of a machine or tool.
- When working or observing within ten (10) feet of a machine or tool, jewelry of any kind is not allowed unless approved by the Safety Captain. Specifically jewelry, such as items located around the wrist, fingers, and/or neck, can pose a significant danger and have the potential to cause harm to the wearer and others locally. Studded earrings are an exception as long as they have been approved by the Safety Captain.

Eye Protection

Based on Osha 29 CFR 1910.133

- Safety Glasses with side shields meeting ANSI Z87.1 are required within fifty feet or eyesight of a machine or tool and are to be worn at all times.
- Only clear and yellow tinted safety glasses are allowed.
- When gas welding and burning, burning goggles with plastic plates on both sides are required and must have a No. 3 density rating or higher.
- Chemical splash goggles are required within 10 feet of exposed chemicals.
- Safety Glasses are also required within fifteen (15) feet of any soldering, wire cutting, or work involving power and electricity.

Emergency Eyewash – Based on Osha 29 CFR 1910.151(c)

Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials such as battery acid, suitable equipment for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use.

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Face Protection

Based on Osha 29 CFR 1910.133

- Full face shields are required for all power chipping, grinding, and sawing.
- Full face shields are required when handling molten plastic, metal, tar, caustics, and other molten materials.

Hearing Protection

- In any area where noise levels exceed 80 dBA, hearing protection is required.
- In any area where exposure of 75-79 dBA exceeds 8 hours a day, hearing protection is required.
- Hearing protection is required within twenty (20) feet of any chop saw, reciprocating saw, and circular saw.

Foot Protection

- Team members are required to wear close-toed shoes (defined as an outer covering of the foot with a stiff sole) within fifty (50) feet of any tool or machinery.
- Steel-toed boots are a good idea, but are not required.

Hand Protection

Based on Osha 29 CFR 1910.138

- Use appropriate hand protection when hands are exposed to hazards such as: from skin absorption of harmful substances, severe cuts or lacerations, severe abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, thermal burns, harmful temperature extremes, and sharp objects. Each affected persons who faces possible bodily injury of any kind that cannot be completely eliminated through engineering, work practice or administrative controls must wear appropriate hand protection.
- Latex gloves are required when working with an injured person or when working with bodily fluids.

Hair Protection

- Long hair should be protected by a hair net or other means to prevent it from becoming entangled in moving parts.

The logo for Saber Robotics FRC Team 2506 features the text "SABER ROBOTICS" and "FRC TEAM 2506" in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font. The text is centered within a black rectangular background, which is itself centered between two horizontal yellow bars.

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3. SAFETY STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

Team 2506 is known for going above and beyond the safety requirements of the FIRST program. The Team 2506 safety structure is comprised of a Safety Captain and a Safety Team that works with the captain.

Safety Captain

During pre-season and build-season, this is the “go to person” for safety. They are responsible for coordinating safety training sessions and ensuring that the entire team follows and understands the team safety rules. This person is also in charge of the other safety leads and keeps them organized.

During the competition, the Safety Captain becomes the **Pit Safety Manager**. He/she is in charge of safety practices, distribution of safety media, and promoting safety awareness to rookie teams and event onlookers. It is the Pit Safety Manager’s responsibility to ensure that everyone is working in a safe and controlled environment, even in the heat of competition.

Safety Team

The Safety Team is composed of 2506 team members from the various groups. Ideally one person from each group is represented on the safety team as needed. The safety team will conduct educational sessions with the various groups or as a whole in order to ensure all 2506 team members understand the safety requirements.

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4. Safe Behaviors and Practices

An unsafe situation can occur at any time. It is important to stay focused and maintain safe behaviors and positive attitudes towards safety. By eliminating possible hazards, a safe environment can be achieved.

General Safety Rules

1. Use safe work practices
2. Have a positive attitude towards safety, projects, team members, and tools
3. Communicate ideas and actions thoroughly and accurately to nearby persons
4. Discourage horseplay
5. Know the name, location, and proper usage of hand tools, power tools, machines, and guides.
6. Be mindful of your actions, feelings, and attitude as well of those of others.
7. Think and plan ahead to avoid unsafe situations when transporting objects or moving materials in a working environment.
8. Assist other teams and other team members with safety concerns or issues
9. Request visitors and observers to follow these rules.

Robot Repair Rules

1. Always wear proper P.P.E..
2. Have control over the robot at all times.
3. Communicate with everyone and inform them when the robot is on or about to move.
4. Never work on the robot when it is powered on or activated.
5. **Never work on the robot when there is stored potential energy.**
6. Stay out of the path of the robot.
7. Stay out of the path of the robot's appendages.
8. Keep fingers, hair, tools, and wires out of gears, transmission boxes, wheels, sprockets, and out of the path of pneumatic devices, rotating devices, oscillating devices, chain, belts, and pinch points.
9. Frequently check the robot for sharp edges and pinch points and ensure that they are properly labeled or remedied.

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5. Lifting

Based on Osha Safety Recommendations

1. Always listen to the Lift Coordinator and do not attempt to move the robot or a heavy object until they have given the command.
2. Always plan ahead on what will be done with the robot or its carrier after it has been lifted.
3. Always use proper body mechanics when lifting the robot or any heavy object.
4. When lifting objects with hard or sharp edges, wearing gloves is required. This prevents many types of finger and hand damages from occurring.
5. Estimate the weight of the object by tilting it up slowly. If it is hard to move, it is too heavy to lift. Find someone to assist you in your lift, or use a lifting aid.
6. Keep the object you are lifting as close to your body as possible.
7. Avoid twisting your back as you lift. Instead, move your feet to turn.
8. Keep a firm footing and plan your route to avoid tripping hazards.
9. When possible, attach handles and caster wheels to heavy or awkward objects. Objects with lifting handles and caster wheels can make the job easier and reduce the strain on your back.

Proper body mechanics

“Lift with your legs, not with your back”. Keeping your back straight and placing the bend at the legs increases lift strength and reduces the chances of pulling back muscles. Failure to comply with this rule can result in long term injury. Do not lift as shown in figure labeled “Bad”. Do lift as shown in figure labeled “Good”.

Bad



Good



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6. BATTERY and POWER RULES

General Power Safety

Safe practices involving power and batteries can help you avoid many serious injuries. Safe power procedures help avoid electrocution which can lead to serious injury and/or death. Taking good care of batteries avoids acid spills. It is important to know how to take care of all of your electrical equipment properly.

1. Keep an eye out for electrical problems or symptoms of poor electrical management; dimming of lights, blown fuses, frequent circuit breaker trips, etc.
2. When supplying additional light to an area, be sure to use light bulbs that are of the proper wattage for the fixture. Keep flammable objects away from the appliance. Degraded wires in and around the fixture can be a tell tale sign that the bulb wattage is too high.

Electrical Cables, Power Surge Protectors, Extension Cords

1. If using extension cords outside, ensure that they are marked for outdoor use.
2. Insert power prongs fully. No part of the prongs should be exposed when the cord is in use.
3. Never cover any part of an extension cord with rugs or other objects that are not specifically designed to contain wires while in use.
4. Do not plug too many devices into one power cord. Disperse power sources by plugging different devices into different power cords.
5. Make sure that cords do not hang loosely or dangle from shelves, counter tops, work benches, or table tops. The cord might come in contact with another metallic surface and increase risk of shock, or poses a tripping hazard if accidentally pulled down.
6. If a cord feels hot to the touch, discontinue its use and dispose of it.
7. Replace damaged, kinked, cracked, worn, and mangled cords with new, inspected, properly rated cords.
8. There should be no liquids around power strips, power outlets, power tools or other electrical components.

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Battery and Power Rules

1. Know the location and path of all wires and power cords that carry electrical current.
2. Have a set location for robot batteries and create an organized battery charging station.
3. Keep batteries in the battery box while charging. This keeps them out of the way and eliminates tripping hazards.
4. Keep a record of which batteries are charged and which are not. Use this record when determining which battery to use on the robot during a competition.
5. Insert plugs into a battery's connector after the battery is fully charged. The battery plug serves as a flag to easily show which batteries are charged and stops any electrical leaks that can sometimes occur when a battery has remained off of a charger for a long period of time. It also prevents unwanted contact and discharge of the battery. When it is ready to be used, simply pull the plug out of the connector before installing the charged battery into the robot.
6. Keep unused battery plugs near the battery chargers
7. Make sure everyone carries the battery by the base and sides and are not carrying them by the lead wires or wire connectors. Carrying the battery improperly can result in loose connections.
8. Frequently inspect the batteries to check for loose connections at the battery posts and at the connector. Loose connections on battery lead wires lose *FIRST* matches and present an electrical danger to those handling the robot.



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7. Setting up Marketing Displays

Setting up an indoor display

1. Ensure that the display does not block emergency exits, limit evacuation efficiency. The display should create a safe and enjoyable working atmosphere.
2. Verify that the display is stable on its own.
3. Anchor the display to the floor or attach it to a wall or support structure using appropriate hardware whenever possible.
4. Shelving and display edges should have no sharp corners or edges and must be rated to support the amount of weight intended for them.
5. Place objects, particularly heavy objects, as far back as possible from the front end and make sure that they are properly secured.
6. Place electrical cords in a safe and organized manner so that they will not cause tripping hazards, be accidentally snagged, and that they are out of the reach of children.
7. If leaving the display unattended, remove items that might tempt children to climb or tamper with the display.
8. All flammable or combustible items should not be in contact or close range of hot devices.
9. Make sure the display follows all rules under power and battery rules.

Setting up an outdoor display

1. Keep all objects (banners, masts, poles, ladders, tools, flags, robots, vehicles) at a reasonable distance away from power lines at all times.
2. Never assume that an overhead power line, power cable, or extension cord is electrically insulated. It is safer to assume that coming in contact with any power carrying device could be lethal.
3. Properly ground all metallic poles, masts, and support structures in accordance with electrical codes.

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8. Lockout Tagout

Based on Osha 1910.147(c)

The lockout/tagout standards establishes the responsibility to protect persons from hazardous energy sources on machines and equipment during service and maintenance.

Locks, tags, chains, wedges, key blocks, adapter pins, self-locking fasteners, or other hardware shall be provided for isolating, securing or blocking of machines or equipment from energy sources.

Tagout devices shall warn against hazardous conditions if the machine or equipment is energized and shall include a legend such as the following: *Do Not Start. Do Not Open. Do Not Close. Do Not Energize. Do Not Operate.*

Lockout devices. Lockout devices shall be substantial enough to prevent removal without the use of excessive force or unusual techniques, such as with the use of bolt cutters or other metal cutting tools.

Tagout devices. Tagout devices, including their means of attachment, shall be substantial enough to prevent inadvertent or accidental removal. Tagout device attachment means shall be of a non-reusable type, attachable by hand, self-locking, and non-releasable with a minimum unlocking strength of no less than 50 pounds and having the general design and basic characteristics of being at least equivalent to a one-piece, all environment-tolerant nylon cable tie.

Standardized. Lockout and tagout devices shall be standardized within the facility in at least one of the following criteria: Color; shape; or size; and additionally, in the case of tagout devices, print and format shall be standardized.

Definitions:

Lockout. The placement of a lockout device on an energy isolating device, in accordance with an established procedure, ensuring that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled cannot be operated until the lockout device is removed.

Tagout. The placement of a tagout device on an energy isolating device, in accordance with an established procedure, to indicate that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled may not be operated until the tagout device is removed.



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9. Safety Emergencies

What to do if an emergency happens

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Battery Spill

1. DO NOT TOUCH THE ACID! IT IS CORROSIVE AND VERY DANGEROUS!
2. Tell a Mentor or the Safety Captain.
3. Whoever cleans it up must wear rubber gloves and be educated in handling dangerous materials.
4. Neutralize the battery acid with baking soda.
5. Notify a Mentor or Official.

Remember

Touching battery acids **will burn you**

Fire

1. All extra people should evacuate the area immediately
 - a. Only a Mentor or Safety Captain should to extinguish the fire
2. Always use the correct type of fire extinguisher (see below), and if possible use an ABC fire extinguisher
 - a. Tell pit admin or local authorities
3. Disconnect the power source.
4. After the fire is out, check for fire damage.
5. Be careful because some objects that survive the fire may be hot.

Types of Extinguishers

- A – ashes : used for wood fires
- B – boiling : used for oil fires
- C – circuits : used for electrical fires

Remember

- There are different sources of fire such as: Wood; electrical; oil; plastic; kitchen; etc.
- There are three components that make up a fire: oxygen, heat and fuel. Remove oxygen by blocking the fire off (place a lid on a burning pan), remove heat by water or cold. And remove fuel by having the fire consume it all, or separating fuel source from mechanical/electrical fires.
- Water doesn't always extinguish fires. Trying to extinguish certain fires with water will propagate the flames.

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For all Medical Emergencies, contact a team First Responder.

- Always ask the victim if they would like your assistance before assisting unless they are unconscious. If the victim is unconscious, you can assist them without their consent.
- Always check the area that the victim is in to be sure that you or the victim will not be further injured. This is especially true of electrical hazards.
- Always use personal protective equipment to prevent disease transmission.

Minor Medical Emergencies

1. *Small Cuts*
 - a. Clean the area and use a band-aid if necessary
 - b. Apply triple antibiotic ointment only if there is no chance of allergy
2. *Bumps and Bruises*
 - a. Stop working if necessary
 - b. Ice if necessary for no more than 15 minutes
3. *Mild Burn*
 - a. Remove source of heat
 - b. Run cool, NOT COLD, water over the burn
 - c. Dry gently and apply Aloe Vera if necessary
 - d. Take medicine to reduce pain
4. *Stress*
 - a. Relaxation Breathing
 - b. Muscle Relaxation
 - c. Imagination
 - d. Shoulder Shrugs and Squeezes
 - e. Exercise
 - f. Time Management
5. *Strains, Sprains, Breaks*
 - a. Rest
 - b. Splint
 - c. Ice if necessary for no more than 10 minutes at a time
 - d. Elevate injured area above heart level
 - e. Seek further medical advice
6. *Conscious Choking*
 - a. Give back blows
 - i. Lean the person forward.
 - ii. Place the heel of the hand on the person's back between the shoulder blades.
 - iii. Give 5 back blows.
 - b. Give abdominal thrusts
 - i. With one or two fingers of one hand, find the person's bellybutton.
 - ii. Make a fist with other hand and place the thumb side of your fist against the person right above your fingers at the bellybutton.
 - iii. Grasp your fist with your other hand.
 - iv. Give 5 abdominal thrusts.
 - c. Repeat step a., then step b. until the object is dislodged or the victim becomes unconscious.

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Major Medical Emergencies

1. Allergic Reaction

- a. Contact local authorities and Pit Admin if at a FIRST event
- b. Ask the person if they have known allergies
 - i. If they do, ask if they have an EpiPen®
 1. If they need assistance with the EpiPen®, contact a first responder

2. Shock – **IMPORTANT! BE AWARE OF YOUR ENVIRONMENT. IF SOMEONE IS TOUCHING A LIVE POWER SOURCE YOU COULD ALSO BECOME ENERGIZED.**

- a. Symptoms of shock
 - i. Restlessness or irritability
 - ii. Altered consciousness (e.g., drowsy, confused or dazed, or passing out)
 - iii. Nausea (sick to the stomach)
 - iv. Pale or ashen (gray), cool, moist skin
 - v. Fast breathing
 - vi. Fast pulse
- b. If shock is indicated, contact local authorities and Pit Admin if at a FIRST event
 - i. Have the person lie down, as this is often the most comfortable position
 - ii. Control any external bleeding
 - iii. Calm and reassure the person
 - iv. Raise the person's legs about 12 inches unless you suspect head, neck or back injuries, or a broken hip or leg
 - v. Help the person maintain a normal body temperature; if the person is cold, cover him or her with a blanket or warm clothing
 - vi. Do not give the person anything to eat or drink, even though he or she may be thirsty
- c. Keep the person warm
- d. Try and keep them calm and awake
- e. Seek the source of shock. Use a non-conductive object such as a broom handle to remove the source of shock if that can be accomplished in a safe manner.

3. Severe Bleeding

- a. Follow standard precautions to prevent disease transmission (such as wearing non-latex disposable gloves and other personal protective equipment such as eyewear or masks, if available)
- b. Cover the wound with a dressing and press firmly against the wound (this is called direct pressure) until the bleeding stops.
- c. Secure the dressing with a roller bandage. Tie knot directly over the wound.
- d. Check the fingers (or toes) for feeling, warmth and color to make sure the bandage is not too tight.
- e. If bleeding does not stop, apply additional dressings and bandages and continue to apply direct pressure.
- f. Contact local authorities and Pit Admin if at a FIRST event
- g. Care for shock and continue to monitor the person until help arrives.

4. Moderate Burn

- a. Remove the source of heat.
- b. Cool the burn.
- c. Cover the burn loosely with a sterile dressing and care for shock.
- d. Do not break blisters; loosely cover blisters with a sterile dressing.
- e. For a serious burn, contact local authorities and Pit Admin if at a FIRST event

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5. Heart Attack/Stroke

- a. Check for signs of a heart attack
 - i. Chest pain or discomfort lasting more than 3-5 minutes or that goes away and comes back
 1. Pain is not relieved by rest, changing position or medication
 2. May spread to shoulder, arm, back, stomach, neck or jaw
 - ii. Trouble breathing
 1. Breathing is often faster than normal
 2. Person feels short of breath
 - iii. Nausea
 - iv. Sweating or changes in skin appearance
 - v. Dizziness or unconsciousness
 - vi. May complain of heartburn or indigestion
 - vii. Denial that anything serious is wrong
- b. If heart attack is indicated, contact local authorities and Pit Admin if at a FIRST event
 - i. Convince the person to stop activity and rest
 - ii. Try to obtain additional information about the person's condition
 - iii. Comfort the person
 - iv. Assist with medication, if prescribed
 - v. Monitor the person's condition
 - vi. Be prepared to give CPR and to use an AED
- c. Check for signs of a stroke
 - i. Sudden body weakness or numbness, often on one side
 - ii. Sudden facial drooping or weakness on one side of the face
 - iii. Trouble speaking or being understood when speaking
 - iv. Trouble seeing in one or both eyes
 - v. Sudden severe headache
 - vi. Dizziness, loss of balance
 - vii. Looking or feeling ill, abnormal behavior or confusion
- d. If stroke is indicated, contact local authorities and Pit Admin if at a FIRST event
 - i. If there is fluid or vomit in an unconscious person's mouth, position him or her on one side to allow any fluid to drain out of the mouth. (You may need to remove material from the person's mouth.)
 - ii. If the person is conscious, offer comfort and reassurance.
 - iii. Have the person rest in a comfortable position.
 - iv. Do not give the person anything to eat or drink.
 - v. Care for the specific conditions you find.

6. Head, Neck, or Back Injury

- a. Contact local authorities and Pit Admin if at a FIRST event
- b. Do not move the victim unless further injury will occur.
- c. Hold the victim's head and neck still.
- d. If the victim is conscious, encourage them to remain calm and still.

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7. *Poisoning*

- a. Ingested Poison
 - i. Contact the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.
 - ii. If the person is unconscious, or there is a change in the level of consciousness, or if another life threatening injury is present, contact local authorities and Pit Admin if at a FIRST event.
- b. Inhaled Poison
 - i. Move the victim to fresh air.
 - ii. Care for life threatening conditions.
 - iii. Monitor the victim's airway, breathing and circulation.
 - iv. If conscious, keep the victim comfortable.
- c. Poisonous Plants
 - i. Remove exposed clothing and wash the exposed area thoroughly with soap and water as soon as possible after contact.
 - ii. If rash or wet blisters develop, advise the victim to see his or her health care professional.
 - iii. If the condition spreads to large areas of the body or face, have the victim seek medical attention.

8. *Seizure*

- a. If the victim is known to have periodic seizures, there is no need to summon EMS.
- b. You do need to summon EMS personnel if –
 - i. The seizure lasts more than 5 minutes.
 - ii. The victim has multiple seizures.
 - iii. The victim appears to be injured.
 - iv. The victim is pregnant.
 - v. The victim is a diabetic.
 - vi. The victim fails to regain consciousness.
 - vii. The seizure occurs in the water.
- c. Remove any objects from near the victim so they cannot harm themselves.
- d. When the seizure is over, check to be sure they have not injured themselves.
- e. Stay with the victim until he or she is fully conscious and aware of his or her surroundings.

10. **Forms**

Various important robotics forms



Injury Report Form

Name: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Age: _____ Location of incident: _____

Victim's statement of injury:

Treating person's statement of injury:

Medications:

Other illnesses or allergies:

Treatment given:

Recommendations:

Go to hospital: YES NO

Go see a doctor: YES NO IF WORSE

Released to: Self Team Mentor Parent Doctor Ambulance

Time released: _____ Name(s) of person providing first aid: _____

Signature of person giving aid:

Signature of adult (if person giving aid is under 18):

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Safety Contract

Dear Parents / Guardians,

Your son or daughter has chosen to be involved in the Saber Robotics program at Franklin High School. This program is truly unique in that it allows the students to solve real problems and use real world practices that apply their classroom learning. In this program they are also mentored by men and women who are practicing the professions to which these students aspire on a daily basis. There truly is no experience quite like FIRST Robotics.

As part of this program many of your sons and daughters will be working with machinery and equipment that is not to be treated lightly. As a school our primary concern is for the health and well-being of our students. In light of this we will be training the Mentors to ensure that they are aware of the specific dangers of working in the metal shop and how to most effectively monitor the activities of students working in these environments. However, we recognize that nobody can be aware of all things at all times.

For this reason we are asking you to help build a culture of safety within our team and our shop facilities. We are asking you to discuss the importance of abiding by the following safety expectations for students:

- 1) Safety is the first factor to be considered in all activities.**
 - If ANY student or Mentor believes an activity is unsafe they should ask that the activity cease and discuss the matter with the Safety Captain and or a Mentor before the activity can resume.
- 2) There is to be no shop activity without the supervision of a safety trained adult.**
- 3) If you are unsure of what you are doing- don't.**
- 4) Don't be afraid to ask questions- of anyone- at any time.**
- 5) Listen, and be listened to!!!**

Parents we are asking you to sign below. By doing so you are indicating that you are aware that your son or daughter may be working in a shop environment and with equipment that has the potential to cause bodily harm. You are also agreeing that you have discussed this with your student and that the student is willing to help enforce the expectations above.

It is our intent to create a safe environment. We believe the steps we have taken help to achieve that. We appreciate your support.

Margaret Guderyon

Michael Carini

Seth Boettcher



Acknowledgement of Receipt and Support of Safety Expectations

By signing below we indicate that we have read, discussed and understand the safety expectations for FIRST Robotics Team 2506, Saber Robotics. As a student I further understand that it is my responsibility to help establish and maintain this culture of safety. As a parent I understand that every effort will be made to ensure a safe environment while working with power tools and heavy equipment. I further understand that some risk is involved and that despite every intention the possibility of accidental injury exists.

Printed Student Name: _____

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

Student Signature _____ Date _____