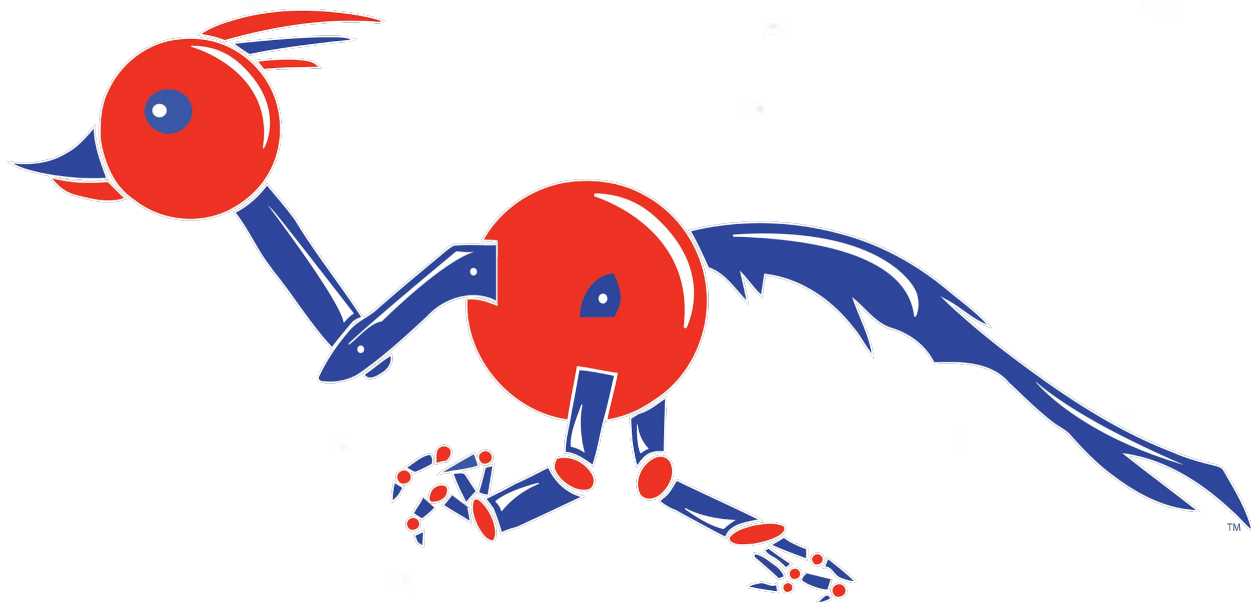

2468



Westlake High School
Team Appreciate
FRC 2468
SAFETY MANUAL



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GOAL

The goal of this manual is to provide and document the guidelines for FRC team 2468 in order to maintain a culture of safety that promotes a good environment for robotics work

SCOPE

As follows is the responsibilities that each team member holds. All safety practices and training guides are outlined below.



RESPONSIBILITIES

Safety Mentor:

- Makes sure that all student -- new and existing -- understand the importance of safety and inspire the respect for safety in everyone around them

Student Safety Captain:

- Provides safety trainings
- Gives a safety moment at the beginning of each meeting
- Providing support for safety inquiries
- Uptaking the MSDS binder and learning procedures for all chemicals involved

Participants:

- Following all safety instructions
- Participating in all safety trainings
- Notifying and reminding other members about unsafe practices
- Promoting safety in all facets of their work



Shop Safety and Layout

- Make sure to throw away all trash
- When done with clamps, put them away.
- Do not stack large amounts of items
- Do not leave machinery running when not using it
- Put away all tools when done with them
- Do not leave items in vice grips
- Make sure all tools are in good condition with regular maintenance.
- Use the right tool for the job.
- Examine each tool for damage before use and do not use damaged tools.
- Operate tools according to the manufacturer's' instructions.
- Provide and use properly the right personal protective equipment.
- Leave more than Two feet between walkways
- Do not stand around major arteries doing nothing

It is important to maintain a clean and hygienic workspace for all students and mentors that are in the shop throughout the day!



Shop Attire

Eye and Head protection:

- Wear provided glasses at all times in the shop.
- Personal safety glasses are allowed as long as they are up to grade.
- Prescription glasses are only allowed when they are safety tested and with side shields on.

Hair protection:

- Long hair must be tied or pinned back while in the shop.

Hearing protection:

- Industrial ear muffs and ear plugs are available to wear in shop
- One earbud allowed in at a time while in the shop and the cords, if any, must be concealed to reduce entanglement.

Hand protection:

- Gloves are to be worn while grinding and deburring.

Foot protection:

- Closed toe shoes must be worn at all times.

Clothes and Jewelry:

- No loose hanging jewelry in the shop. Earrings and watches are allowed
- Loose hanging clothes are not allowed either.



Lockout/Tagout

- **Control of Hazardous Energy Sources**
 - **Upon an incident in which machinery breaks we perform the following procedure:**
 - Disconnect completely
 - We unplug or disconnect the broken or hazardous machinery
 - Secure against re-connection
 - We attach a “Do Not Operate Tag” on the broken machinery with details of why the machinery is in operable (depicted below)
 - We notify all users of the machinery of the breakage or hazard verbally
 - We ensure that this procedure is maintained until the equipment is properly fixed, tested, and no longer hazardous



Figure 1: Red "DO NOT OPERATE" Tag



General Power Tools Safety

Safety and Operation Rules

- Tuck in loose clothes, hanging earbuds, hair, and loose jewelry
- Wear safety glasses and other appropriate personal protective equipment while in the vicinity of the drill
- Use clamps to secure the piece you're cutting
- Disconnect the plug from the power source or remove the battery pack from the power tool before inspecting, adjusting, cleaning or repairing it
- Drill at the appropriate speed and direction
- If possible, have another person working alongside in order to ensure maximum safety
- **Do not** operate a power tool if you have not learned how to operate one

Maintenance

- Ensure the drill bit is in good condition, sharp and clean
- Inspect the work area for other possible hazards
- Clean and store the drill and accessories in a secure place
- Report broken bits and or dysfunctional drills

Hand Drills

The hand drill is one of the easiest power tools you can master. It is a very simple hand held power tool with very little moving parts. The groove used to hold the bit is called the chuck. The role of the chuck is to hold the drill bit in place; it loosens or tightens depending on the way a person twists it. Next up is the bit itself; when the safety is off and the trigger has been pulled, the bit starts spinning. The bit is quite dangerous when spinning so one must take precautions.

Hand Drill Rules

- Make sure the drill bit is secure and fastened to the chuck
- **Do not** touch or get anything in the way of the drill bit while it's spinning
- Hold the handle securely such that a person won't drop the power tool



Hand Tool Safety

- **General**
 - Always be fully aware of what your doing, don't let your mind wander to thoughts or conversation
- **Hammers**
 - Don't hit an object with your fingers in the way
 - Make sure nothing or no one is in harm's way when hammering
- **Hand saw**
 - Don't cut with your fingers in the way
- **Debur Tool**
 - Pull the tool away from yourself
 - Wear gloves and wash parts before you start the process



Sander and Grinder Safety

- **General Safety**

- **Belt Sander**

- The belt sander is used to remove excess material from parts quickly and efficiently
- If used incorrectly, it is not hard to remove skin and burn those using this equipment. To avoid such injuries we take safety precautions:
 - We emphasize that we do not put our hands too close to the edge of a part
 - We make sure to keep our fingers away from the belt
 - We make sure to tightly hold a part if it is angled downward

- **Pedestal Grinder**

- We use the Grinder to remove excess metal from parts
- Incorrect usage of the pedestal grinder can lead to safety concerns for students and mentors so we follow the following safety procedures to avoid injury and damaging usage:
 - We fasten the pedestal grinder on a solid and stable surface
 - We make sure all grinder guards are in place
 - We make sure to not adjust therests while the tool is inuse and the wheels are moving



Pedestal Grinder Cont.

- Safety procedures cont.
 - We make sure that we have a 6mm wheel exposure using a tongue guard or a movable guard
 - We have blotters on each side of the wheels
 - We ensure that the wheel is not loose and fits the spindle
 - We tighten the nuts before turning the grinder on
 - Before plugging in the grinder, we ensure that the wheel is spinning freely
 - We dress the wheels regularly
 - We account for the maximum operating speed and do not surpass that set speed
- Personal safety procedures:
 - We wear proper protective equipment
 - Glasses
 - Industrial ear muffs
 - Closed toe shoes
 - Gloves
 - We stand on one side of the grinder
 - We avoid bumping the part and the grinding wheel



Basic Battery Safety

Battery Spill Procedure:

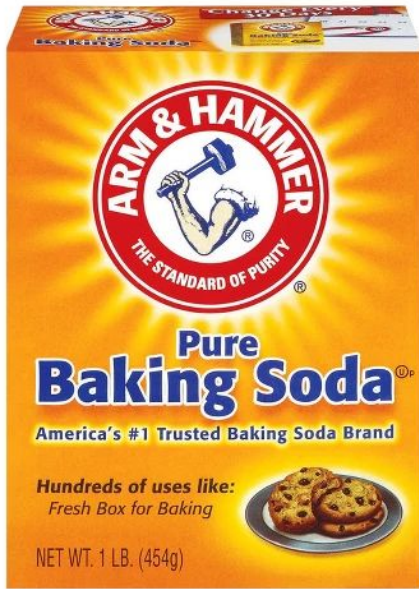
- Put on PPE regulation gear (Safety goggles, chemical -resistant apron, chemical resistant shoe covers, neoprene gloves)
- Spread baking soda on battery and area around the spill
- Pick up battery and put in a an airtight bag or container
- When the acid stops fizzing use an absorbent
- After the acid has been absorbed, sweep up the absorbent and pour residue into a bag. Seal bag and place into a bucket
- Rub baking soda between gloves over the bucket to remove acid from them
- Remove the gloves careful to not touch the outside, place in another bag and place in the bucket
- If a shoe comes into contact with the acid, remove the shoe **BEFORE** removing your gloves
- Close the bucket
- Dispose of the battery and gloves ASAP



Battery acid removal kit



Basic Battery Safety Visuals



Baking soda



Battery Bucket



Cleaning gloves



Proper cleaning of gloves



Electronics Safety

The Basics:

- **Red to Red & Black to Black/ Green to Green & Yellow to Yellow**
 - Making sure to plug in power wires to the right color will ensure that no magic smoke will be created and will also allow for the electronics to function as they should.
- **Stress Relief**
 - **BEND RADIUS!!!!** Make sure to include a ONE INCH bend radius when wiring to make sure wires don't break and can handle bouncing and impact (especially battery wires!!!!)
 - Using **ferrule crimps** helps connections be more secure and also makes sure that wires don't fray and nothing interrupts the connection.
 - **Heat shrink** helps secure connections and ensures the connection is insulated.



Electronics Safety

- **General Safety**

- We use lead acid batteries so make sure to always have a **battery spill kit**.
 - Spill kit includes: baking soda, acid resistant gloves, and a leak proof container.
- Make sure to keep extra crimps, tools, and wire in case you need a new wire.
- Make sure to **TURN OFF** the robot before working on anything electronic!!!!
- DON'T DRILL OVER ELECTRONICS!!!!!!
 - Metal shavings can interrupt connections when in the PDP or RoboRio.
- Make sure to do a **tug test** on all wires to see if the crimp is securely on the wire.
 - Tug test: physically tug on a wire with a decent amount of force to ensure crimp is secure.
- Using the **correct size crimp** for the **correct size wire** is also important to make sure the crimp stays on the wire.
 - Most crimps are color coded for certain gauges of wire.



Electronics Safety Visuals



Ferrule Crimps



Heat shrink



Electronics Safety Visuals



Red to Red & Black to Black



**WIRES ARE
ALWAYS TO BE
TAPED DOWN
!!!**



Lathe Safety

The Lathe is one of the most powerful and dangerous machines in the shop, so it is important that everyone exercises precaution and proper procedures when the lathe is running. There is a “crash course” for the lathe in which a certified lathe student teaches other students the basics functions and safety procedures of the late. The advanced lesson is taught by certified veterans that include Ryan and James B who have a season of experience operating the lathe. All mentors who plan on using or teaching the lathe must go through training as well.

Crash Course:

- **Safety**
 - Proper Clothing
 - Safety glasses are required to operate the lathe
 - Long hair must be tied up or contained (ponytails and braids are not considered safe)
 - Any jewelry such as necklaces must be tucked away
 - Drawstrings for hoodies must also be tucked safely away
 - Headphone/earbud cords must also be tucked safely away
 - Loose clothing like sleeves must be rolled up safely or not worn.
 - Using the controls in order to change speed, direction, and E-Stop
 - Safe operating speed
 - Applying WD-40
 - Adjusting bit height
- **Introduction**
 - The Lathe’s uses and functions
 - Nomenclature
 - Tools
- **Materials**
 - .5 hex
 - .5 ThunderHex
 - .5 Radial
 - .375 hex
 - .375 ThunderHex
 - .375 ThunderHex



- Bits/Tools
 - Chuck Key
 - Live Center
 - Cutting bit
- Operations
 - Reading part drawings
 - Using the height gauge
 - Using alignment of bits
 - Cutting to length

Advanced Lesson

- Center Drills/Drilling
 - Firmly attach the bits in the tailstock
 - Use WD-40
 - If Drilling be sure to watch for twisting
 - Make sure to clean aluminum from flutes
- Facing
 - Align the bit to take off enough material to achieve the desired face
 - WD-40
 - Set proper speed
 - Move in slowly and repeat if necessary
- Turning
 - Use the Height Gauge to mark the area of the turn
 - Zero the bit
 - Apply WD-40 for every pass
 - Each pass should be no more than 15 ticks deeper, move slowly and with constant speed, auto-feed optional
 - Pause every once in a while to check your progress with the micrometer
 - Use the auto feed for a clean final pass
- Slotting
 - Be “Gentle” with this bit as it is the easiest to break
 - Use WD-40
 - Double check your slot and make sure the ring fits before giving it to the designer



- **Tapping**

- Tapping is done by hand (only James and Ryan are permitted to machine tap)
- Use “tap Magic cutting fluid”
- You can spin the axle in the chuck while holding the tap with the tap handle
- Watch for twisting
- If it breaks notify Ryan, James, or Andy Howel

Certifications

The Certification test is administered by James and Ryan to a student who has completed the Crash Course, Advanced Lesson, and has proven their abilities to be tested. The Test consists of 1-3 parts all designed to test the different abilities of the student. If the student fails the test they are allowed to take it again but must prove themselves to be ready for a retest first. Once Certified that student is permitted to operate the lathe and manufacture parts without being monitored by a Certified Veteran.

Certified Veterans

- Ryan Mulcahy
- James Blauvet
- Atticus Lowden

Certified Students

- Mason
- Brandon
- James Nguyen

Advanced Trained

- Avni Iyengar
- Jonah

Crash Course survivors

- Nicole
- Kelsey
- Neel
- Katie
- Josh



MILL SAFETY

There are two levels of certification. The first covers the basics such as safety, nomenclature, and how to do basic techniques such as drilling holes and milling stock. The advanced certification is more advanced and teaches students how to do harder cuts such as slots and bearing holes. The only students allowed to teach others are Nate V. and Bodhi S. who both learned the mill from a mentor and are considered experts. Inexperienced Mentors must go through the same training as students.

A more in depth look at the Certifications is below

AMATEUR LESSON:

- **Introduction**
 - What is the mill used for?
 - Examples of parts made on the mill
 - Examples of good drawings of parts that we've made on the mill
 - Alien vs Grizzly
- **Safety**
 - No long sleeves
 - Safety glasses
 - Avoid baggy/loose clothing
 - No earbuds (unless they are wireless)
 - How to oil properly
 - Keep your workplace clean. If not in use put tools in the mill cabinet.
- **Materials**
 - 1 x 1 stock
 - 2 x 1 stock
 - "L" stock
 - Heavy vs Light wall
- **Bits and collets**
 - Where to find bits and collets
 - How to use the size chart
 - How to insert bits and collets
 - Always lock and unlock



- Roughing bits
- Drill bits
- How to remove bits and collets
- **Safety features**
 - Be careful of heat
 - Drill less than the radius.
- **How to use the mill**
 - Zeroing
 - Edgefinding
 - Holefinding
 - Math to find where to cut
 - Actual cuts and holes
 - Holes are just like a drill press
 - Always lock the table
 - Climb vs conventional milling
 - Always less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the diameter
- **Cleaning up the mill**
 - Sweep and vacuum away the shavings
 - Keep your workspace clean

ADVANCED LESSON

- **Center and side slots**
 - Show the calculations that must be done
 - Start in the center and go out in circles. Make sure its the right direction
 - Go over with a smaller drill bit for better corners
- **Bearing holes**
 - Use WD-40
 - Go slowly with constant pressure
 - Keep a brush in one hand to take metal shavings off the bit
 - Be very careful for heat.



CERTIFICATIONS

Each student can work in a group with one other to get certified. Throughout the test either Bodhi or Nate watch them but offer no help or guidance. If they make it correctly and safely then they pass. Any mistakes and they fail and must keep practicing with guidance until they can try again. The amateur test is an amalgamation of holes and factory edges. The advanced includes a bearing hole and slot. It also includes a written portion where students must do the math for a slot 100% correctly.

AMATEUR CERTIFIED STUDENTS:

- Leon T (Oct 1 2019)
- Ajith R (Oct 1 2019)
- Nicole Z (Oct 9 2019)
- Damian (Oct 14 2019)
- Wyatt I (Oct 14 2019)
- Aidan R (Oct 9 2019)
- Jackson P (Oct 14 2019)
- Alton S (Oct 9 2019)
- Karthik (Oct 1 2019)
- Nicholas W (Oct 9 2019)
- Nick R (Oct 9 2019)
- Katie D (Oct 1 2019)

ADVANCED CERTIFIED STUDENTS:

- Leon T (Nov 10 2019)
- Nicole Z (Nov 10 2019)
- Alton S (Nov 4 2019)
- Wyatt I (Nov 10 2019)
- Nick R (Nov 4 2019)
- Katie D (Nov 10 2019)



AMATEUR CERTIFIED MENTORS:

- Scott M
- Andy H
- Paul R
- Norman T
- Matt F
- Ramesh P
- Ramesh J
- Kamesh P

ADVANCED CERTIFIED MENTORS:

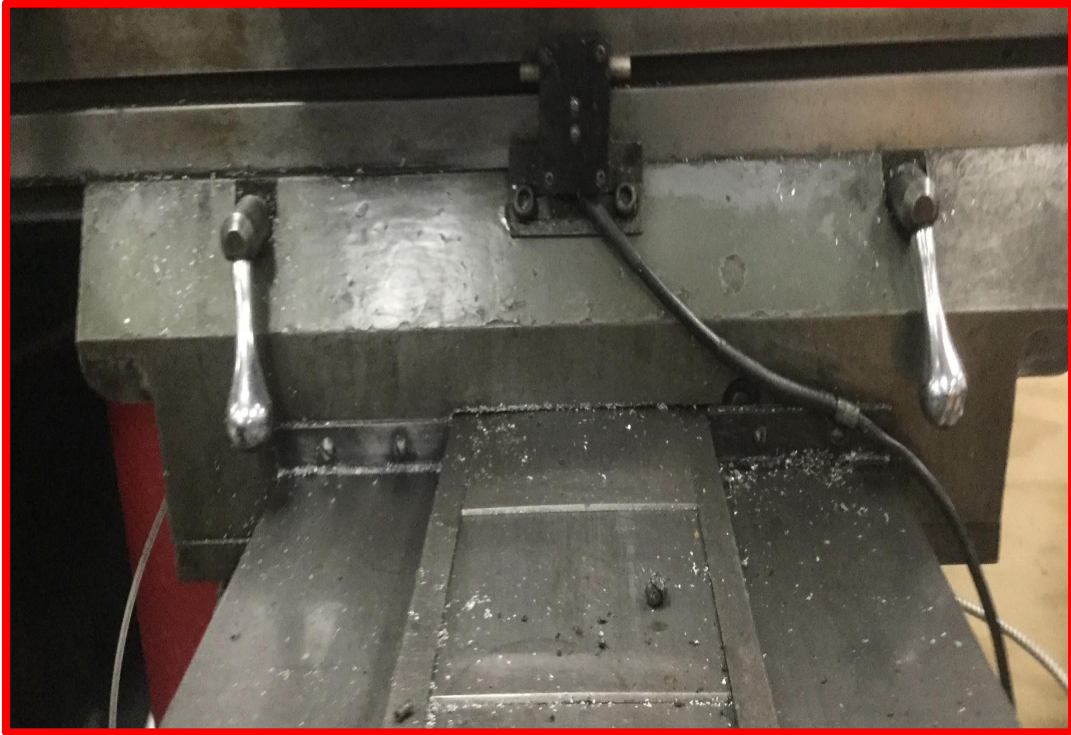
- Scott M
- Andy H
- Paul R





Power switch for the mill, with a sign that reminds users to lock before starting





Locks for the x-axis on the mill to ensure the vice remains still





Emergency stop button for the mill

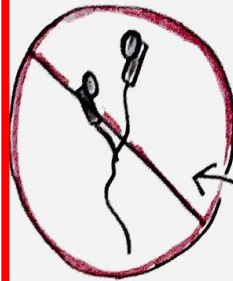




Power supply for the mill



BEFORE USE:

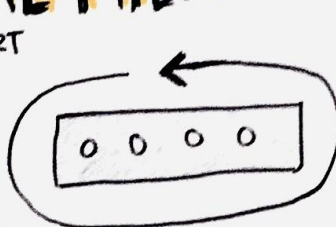
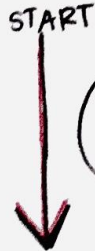
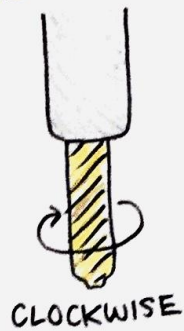


PUT HAIR UP!
NO LOOSE CLOTHING!



Airpods OK!

CONVENTIONAL MILL:

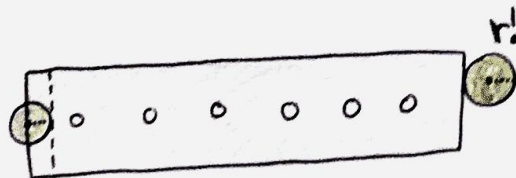


CUT COUNTER-
CLOCKWISE



START

ACCOUNT FOR RADIUS!



$$\frac{\text{LABEL}}{2} = r$$

Mill safety poster as featured in the shop



Laser Cutter Safety

Glasses Safety:

Always wear safety glasses

Exhaust Safety:

The smoke and fumes created when laser printing is very hazardous and is required to have an exhaust that expels the smoke and fumes outside. Only operate when there is a secure exhaust that shoots the fumes outside. If there is a strong smell that also causes irritation in your eyes, nose, or throat, stop the print then make sure the exhaust is properly secure. If that does not fix the problem then talk to a Laser Lead

Cleanliness

- As a requirement anyone certified on the laser must
 - Make sure the bed of the laser is clean
 - Make sure that the exhaust pipe is thoroughly clean
 - Make sure that the lens and is clean up to standards
- A student who is certified is responsible for signing themselves up on the cleaning rotation calendar, failure to do so will result in decertification

Laser Management

- All Delrin has to be stored flat on the shelf
- All Wood should be stored flat on a flat surface
- When someone has finished a “laser session” (Finished the task that they had completed on the laser) They must go and finish

Recertifications

- All students who have laser certification besides certifiers will be decertified at the end of the semester
- Students who have been decertified must sign up to take a supplementary recertification test. The certification test must be different than the one that has been taken for a previous certification regardless of the time between certifications



Bandsaw Safety

The bandsaw is one of the most common locations for injury in the workplace, so we want to be sure to ensure there is no room for error. To do this, we have a certification process for all users before they are allowed to use the bandsaw. The certification process includes a crash course over the whole machine, and verbal quiz over the different moving parts of the bandsaw such as the guard and blade adjuster, and a part to correctly cut down to length.

To operate the bandsaw, you must wear the proper attire. This means:

- No long sleeves, (you can roll up sleeves)
- Long hair tied back
- Safety goggles on
- No gloves. If they get caught they will pull you in.
- Drawstrings put away

When operating the bandsaw, the part you are cutting must:

- Have a good, visible mark
- Be small enough to fit on the bandsaw

Be careful, the piece will be hot after getting cut.

The material used for the bandsaws are important, and you must change the blade accordingly. If the part is steel, you must use a steel cutting blade, if the material is wood, you must use a blade designed for cutting wood. Change the blade periodically according to usage.

Now that you are ready to cut, you must follow these 3 steps:

1. First, adjust the guard so it is $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch above the part you are cutting, this will insure safety and grant you a better cut.
2. Next, line up the mark you made with the blade, as close to the guard as possible.
3. Now, after turning on the bandsaw, move the guard and the part forward, into the blade. Move slow, and keep a strong grip on the part. Make sure to move the part in a straight line, and at a consistent speed.



Cleaning the Bandsaw

Cleaning the bandsaw is fairly simple:

if the workspace is dirty, retrieve a vacuum cleaner and suck up any dust.

If the blade is stuffed with melted shavings, you must open up the housing, and chip away at the debris with a chisel, pliers, or a flat-head screwdriver.



CNC Safety

The CNC is a machine that is run by a program called G-Code, and it cuts various sizes of sheet metals, different types of plastic, and wood. It is one of the most useful machines in the shop and it is generally an easy machine to pick up and learn, but it is important to be careful when you use it. Designers give us parts as CADs, we then convert the CADs into CAMs, which is what the CNC uses to convert to G-Code. The three leads are Atticus Lowden, Shaz Momin, and Karthik Ambati.

Clothing

- No wired earbuds
- Clothing with any hanging parts
- Any loose jewelry
- No gloves, they can get caught in the bit when it spins

How to stop the CNC when it's running

- Escape key
 - Your primary method of stopping the CNC
 - Doesn't reset any coordinates you've set
- Emergency stop
 - Located near the bottom right of the CNC bed
 - Resets all coordinates you've set
 - More of a last resort than anything

Different materials we use, and how to cut them

- HDPE (.03 stepdown)
 - No special treatment, just hold down any pieces that may pop up when the CNC is done with a part of the cut
- Lexan (.03 stepdown)
 - No special treatment, just hold down any pieces that may pop up when the CNC is done with a part of the cut
- Aluminum (.02 stepdown)
 - Put copious amounts of WD-40, this is to prevent the bit from overheating and melting
- Wood (.03 stepdown)
 - Vacuum up all wood chips, not contours, that the CNC cuts, this is to prevent the path that the CNC goes in from getting jammed up



CNC Safety

Setting up stock

- Make sure the bed is clean, vacuum it up and clean it off if it isn't
- When setting up new stock, flip it over and use double sided tape to stick the stock down to the CNC bed
- Clamp the stock to the bed
- Put weights around the general area that you are cutting
 - Careful not to put it too close or else the CNC collet will hit the weight and cause a collision

Cutting the material

- Set your X and Y coordinates by moving the CNC to where you want the origin of your piece to be, and press either "Touch Off" or "Set Axis Origin" (depends on which CNC you are using)
- If you are in the newer CNC, use the puck to set your z-axis by putting the puck under the CNC bit, connecting the wire to the bit, and clicking "Set Z with Puck"
- If you are on the older CNC, use a piece of paper and put it under the CNC, slowly keep going down in small stepdowns until the paper begins to rip when you move it
- When you are ready, press the play button and the CNC will begin cutting
 - Keep a hand on the escape key for the first couple of minutes of the cut so that you can push it if anything goes wrong
- See above for any material specific cutting safety rules

CNC Certification

- Knowing how to cut all materials
- Knowing how to set up the CNC
- Able to do a part without any assistance from anyone else
- Able to CAM parts
- Change out bits



Robot Safety

The Build:

- **Deburring parts**
 - Important especially any place that might have wires running around or through metal or different material plates.
 - Also, adding edge protectors to fit over deburred parts and slots will help ensure wires will not get cut.
- **Screws**
 - Making sure screws and everything are the correct size and length so they cannot get caught on anything.
 - We also **LOCTITE** all of our screws to make sure nothing has a chance to fall out.
- **High Impact Material**
 - We always make to use high impact materials such as delrin and sheet metal.
- **Gear Covers**
 - We make covers for most of our gears to protect other components from getting grease on them along with making sure nothing gets in our gears.
- **Pinching Corners**
 - We try and plan around any pinchable corners and we make sure everything is modular and in a sense “smooth”.
- **Programming**
 - When testing we use incremental testing to make sure we break as little as possible.
 - **Stress testing** is also an important part of our process to make sure our robot can handle being hit and played defence on by other robots.
- **Electronics**
 - We try to pre-plan wire routes, along with measuring as accurate as possible wire lengths to make sure they don't get caught in anything.



Robot Safety

In The Pit:

- **Enabling**
 - Our programmers always yell **ENABLING** at the top of their lungs when enabling to make sure everyone takes a step away from the robot.
- **Organization**
 - We have all the drawers in our pit labeled and everything is organized before each competition to make sure everything can run smoothly while repairing the robot.
- **Communication**
 - While in the pit, the pit team is responsible for knowing everything going on, and we focus on communication to make sure there aren't any accidents.
 - We do this by talking to each other and informing all of pit team what is happening whether that be sending a message or talking to them face to face.
 - We also make sure to tell everyone in the pit how to help or make sure they are not in way, and we are constantly watching out to everyone's safety.
- **Details**
 - We make sure to **NEVER DRILL OVER ELECTRONICS.**
 - We also try and plan to not make any drastic changes that may cause sharp corners.
 - We always have two people carrying our robot to make sure it isn't dropped.
 - While doing a system check we constantly check electronics and wiring to make sure no wires are exposed, etc.
 - We ALWAYS have a battery spill kit on hand.



Robot Safety

Competition

- Cueing
 - When in cueing we still practice our habit of yelling enabling.
 - We are watchful of people and robots when pushing our cart.
 - We also always say “Excuse Us” while walking around the pit with our robot or in general and anywhere we go.
- Batteries
 - We make sure to carry the batteries with both hands rather than holding on to the leads to ensure we don't drop them.
 - We plug them in after use so they don't get too discharged and become unusable.
 - We never run while carrying batteries back and forth between the pit and field. (We never run in general)



IN CASE OF EMERGENCY AT GREENVILLE COMPETITION:

Emergency numbers:

Coach Morgan:

Coach Spodick:

Dona Jordan:

Hotel phone number:

Mrs. Jordan, Coach Morgan, and Coach Spodick all have access to student emergency contacts.

Meeting place in case of emergency:

If Emergency happens at hotel: Meet at lobby if conditions allows, outside if they don't.

If Emergency happens at venue: Meet at

Hotel address

Students attending on following page



LIST OF STUDENTS GOING

LIST OF MENTORS GOING



LIST OF CPR CERTIFIED STUDENTS

- James Nguyen
- Ian MacInerney
- Ryan Mulcahy
- Rafe Neathery
- Hunter Stilp
- Michael Zheng
- Andrew Roush
- Blake schlecht
- Shaz Momin
- Ian Livingston
- Shahmir Masood
- Josh Barua
- Leo Orshansky
- Nicole Zakiyan
- Atticus Lowden
- Jackson Paull
- Karthik Ambati
- Alton Shen
- Christine Tu
- Alex Link
- Nico Zucca
- Bodhi Scott
- Anika Cave
- Will Joseph
- Samuel Hsu
- Adi Mckaskle
- David Sun
- Will Joseph
- Arohi Majmudar
- Neel Jasti
- Siddharth Vetrivel
- Dhruv Loke
- Shashwath Keta
- Jason Spodick
- Adi Barua
- Kelsey McCormick
- Celina Sit
- Paul Roush
- Bodhi Scott
- Wyatt Ingle
- Kelsey McCormick
- Mark Hodges



Incident Log

Date: Name: Incident: Treatment:

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Name:</u>	<u>Incident:</u>	<u>Treatment:</u>



