

WorkDynamics by Devworkz

for factory built solutions on the Power Platform

Devworkz Pty Ltd

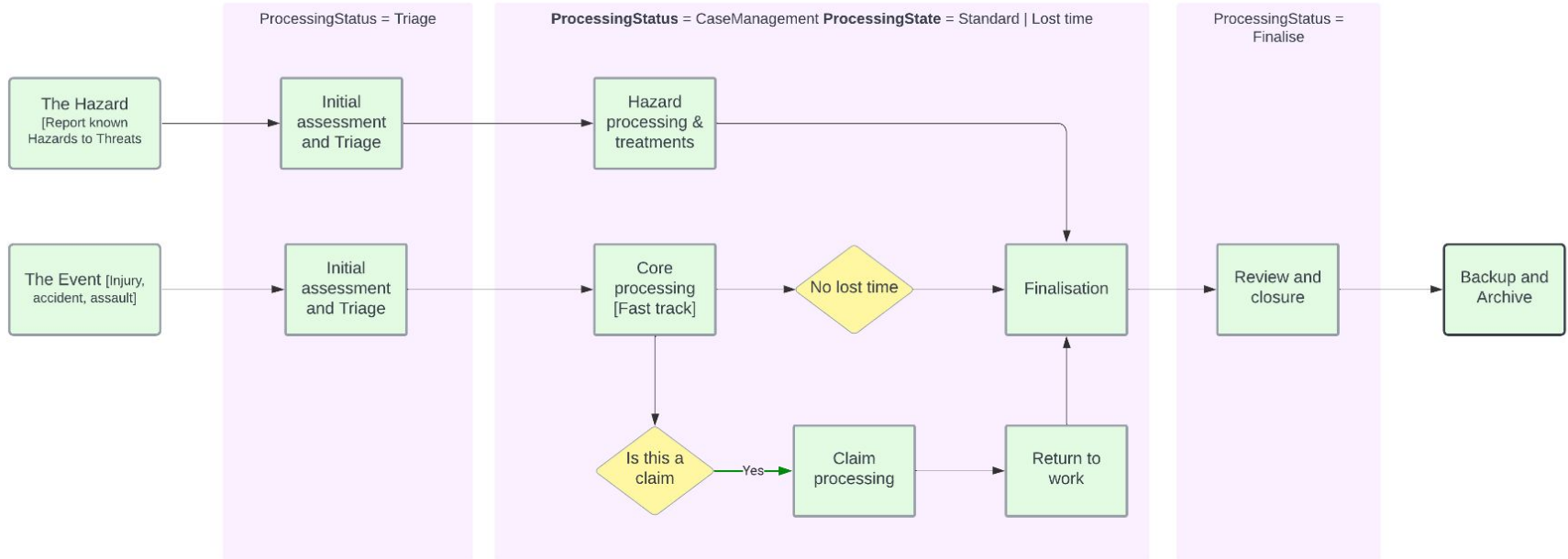


Injury Guard - Design Outline

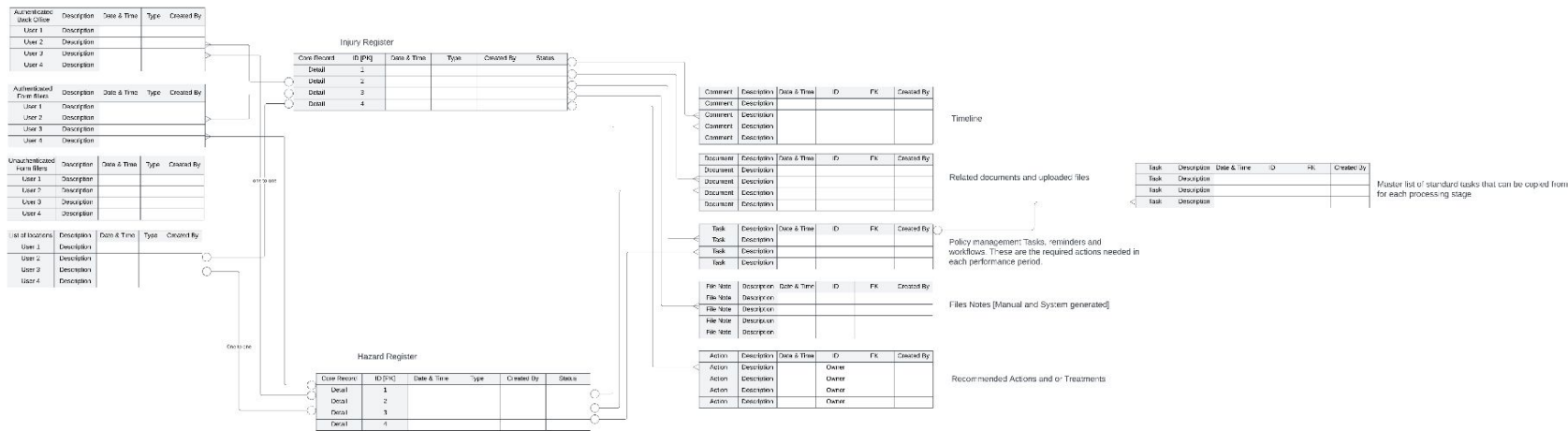
Offering preliminary support for MS 'Copilot' & 'Agent'
assisted business systems

“A comprehensive and valuable solution for small and large organisations to manage workplace injuries, insurance claims and hazards.”

Process flow options



Entity relationships



Describe the difference between an injury event vs a hazard?

Understanding the difference between an injury event and a hazard is crucial for effective risk management.

An **injury event** refers to the actual occurrence of an injury. It is the specific incident where harm has been inflicted on an individual. For example, an injury event could be a worker falling from a ladder and breaking their arm. This event is characterized by the actual harm that has occurred and the circumstances surrounding it.

On the other hand, a **hazard** is a potential source of harm or adverse health effect on a person or persons. It is a condition or situation that has the potential to cause an injury event. For example, a wet floor in a workplace is a hazard because it increases the risk of someone slipping and falling, which could lead to an injury event.

In summary:

- **Injury Event:** The actual incident where an injury occurs (e.g., a fall resulting in a broken arm).
- **Hazard:** A condition or situation that has the potential to cause an injury event (e.g., a wet floor that could lead to a fall).

By identifying and mitigating hazards, you can reduce the likelihood of injury events occurring.

Type of content to collect for an Injury

To effectively record workplace injuries, an application should collect a variety of data to ensure comprehensive reporting and analysis. Here are some key types of data to consider:

1. Incident Details:
 - **Date and Time:** When the injury occurred.
 - **Location:** Specific area within the workplace where the incident took place.
 - **Description of Incident:** A detailed account of what happened.
2. Injured Employee Information:
 - **Name and Job Title:** Identifying the individual affected.
 - **Department:** Which part of the organization the employee belongs to.
 - **Contact Information:** For follow-up and support.
3. Injury Details:
 - **Type of Injury:** Description (e.g., cut, sprain, fracture).
 - **Severity:** Minor, moderate, or severe.
 - **Body Part Affected:** Specific areas of the body involved.
4. Witness Information:
 - **Names of Witnesses:** Individuals who saw the incident.
 - **Contact Information:** For follow-up if needed.
5. Response Actions:
 - **First Aid Administered:** Details of any immediate care provided.
 - **Medical Treatment:** Information on whether the employee sought further medical attention.
6. Root Cause Analysis:
 - **Contributing Factors:** Environmental conditions, equipment involved, or procedural failures.
 - **Preventive Measures:** Recommendations to avoid future incidents.
7. Follow-Up Actions:
 - **Investigation Findings:** Summary of any investigations conducted.
 - **Corrective Actions Taken:** Steps implemented to improve safety.
8. Compliance and Reporting:
 - **Regulatory Requirements:** Any specific data needed for compliance with local laws or regulations.

Type of content to collect for a Hazard

To effectively record workplace hazards, an application should collect a variety of data to ensure thorough documentation and analysis. Here are the key types of data to consider:

1. Hazard Identification:
 - **Description of Hazard:** A clear and detailed description of the hazard (e.g., chemical spill, equipment malfunction).
 - **Location:** Specific area within the workplace where the hazard is present.
2. Date and Time:
 - **When Identified:** The date and time the hazard was reported or discovered.
3. Severity Assessment:
 - **Risk Level:** An assessment of the potential risk associated with the hazard (e.g., low, medium, high).
 - **Potential Impact:** Possible consequences if the hazard is not addressed (e.g., injury, property damage).
4. Reporting Employee Information:
 - **Name and Job Title:** Identifying the individual who reported the hazard.
 - **Department:** The department where the reporting employee works.
5. Witness Information (if applicable):
 - **Names of Witnesses:** Individuals who can corroborate the hazard.
 - **Contact Information:** For follow-up if needed.
6. Immediate Actions Taken:
 - **Response Measures:** Any immediate actions taken to mitigate the hazard (e.g., area cordoned off, warning signs posted).
7. Follow-Up Actions:
 - **Investigation Findings:** Summary of any investigations conducted regarding the hazard.
 - **Corrective Actions:** Steps taken to eliminate or reduce the hazard.
8. Compliance and Reporting:
 - **Regulatory Requirements:** Any specific data needed for compliance with safety regulations or standards.
9. Photos or Documentation:
 - **Visual Evidence:** Option to upload photos or documents related to the hazard for better clarity.

Rate the severity of an injury

When rating the severity of an injury, it's important to consider multiple dimensions to get a comprehensive understanding. Here are the best dimensions to consider:

1. **Physical Impact:** This dimension assesses the extent of physical harm caused by the injury. It includes factors such as the type of injury (e.g., fracture, burn, laceration), the affected body part, and the degree of damage (e.g., minor, moderate, severe).
2. **Functional Impact:** This evaluates how the injury affects the individual's ability to perform daily activities and work-related tasks. It considers the loss of function, mobility, and the need for assistance or adaptive devices.
3. **Medical Treatment Required:** This dimension looks at the level of medical intervention needed to treat the injury. It includes considerations such as whether the injury requires first aid, outpatient treatment, hospitalization, surgery, or long-term rehabilitation.
4. **Recovery Time:** This assesses the expected duration of recovery from the injury. It includes the time needed for the individual to return to their normal activities and work, as well as any potential for long-term or permanent disability.
5. **Psychological Impact:** This dimension evaluates the emotional and mental effects of the injury on the individual. It considers factors such as stress, anxiety, depression, and the need for psychological support or counseling.
6. **Economic Impact:** This assesses the financial consequences of the injury. It includes considerations such as medical expenses, lost wages, and potential long-term financial implications for the individual and their family.

By considering these dimensions, you can develop a more comprehensive and accurate assessment of the severity and impact of an injury.

Classifying the functional impact

When classifying the functional impact of an injury, you can consider the following categories to provide a clear and structured assessment:

1. **Minimal Impact:** The injury causes little to no disruption in daily activities and work-related tasks. The individual can perform most functions without assistance or adaptive devices. For example, a minor sprain that heals quickly with minimal intervention.
2. **Moderate Impact:** The injury results in some limitations in performing daily activities and work-related tasks. The individual may require temporary assistance or adaptive devices, such as crutches or a brace. For example, a broken arm that restricts the use of one limb but allows the individual to continue working with modifications.
3. **Significant Impact:** The injury substantially limits the individual's ability to perform daily activities and work-related tasks. The individual may need ongoing assistance or adaptive devices and may be unable to perform certain functions. For example, a severe back injury that restricts mobility and requires long-term physical therapy.
4. **Severe Impact:** The injury severely impairs the individual's ability to perform daily activities and work-related tasks. The individual may require permanent assistance or adaptive devices and may be unable to return to their previous level of function. For example, a spinal cord injury resulting in partial or complete paralysis.

By using these categories, you can provide a more detailed and accurate assessment of the functional impact of an injury.

Functional Impacts

Classifying injury severity is crucial for effective management and response. Here are some best practices for classifying various types of injury severity:

1. **Minor Injuries:** These are injuries that require minimal medical intervention and have a short recovery period. Examples include minor cuts, bruises, and sprains. These injuries typically do not result in significant time off work or long-term effects.
2. **Moderate Injuries:** These injuries require medical treatment and may involve a longer recovery period. Examples include fractures (like a broken arm), deep cuts requiring stitches, and moderate burns. These injuries may result in some time off work and could have temporary impacts on daily activities.
3. **Severe Injuries:** These are serious injuries that require immediate and extensive medical intervention. Examples include major fractures, severe burns, head injuries, and injuries involving significant blood loss. These injuries often result in extended time off work, potential long-term disability, and significant impacts on daily life.
4. **Critical Injuries:** These are life-threatening injuries that require urgent medical attention and intensive care. Examples include severe head trauma, spinal cord injuries, and injuries causing major organ damage. These injuries can lead to long-term or permanent disability and have profound impacts on the individual's life.

When classifying injuries, consider factors such as the extent of the injury, the required medical treatment, the recovery time, and the potential for long-term effects. It's also important to follow any specific guidelines or protocols established by your organization or industry.

Classify Recovery Time

Classifying recovery time is essential for understanding the impact of an injury and planning appropriate interventions. Here are some categories to consider when classifying recovery time:

1. **Short-Term Recovery:** This category includes injuries that heal quickly, typically within a few days to a couple of weeks. Examples include minor cuts, bruises, and mild sprains. The individual can usually return to normal activities with minimal disruption.
2. **Moderate-Term Recovery:** This includes injuries that require a longer healing period, generally ranging from a few weeks to a couple of months. Examples include fractures, moderate sprains, and minor surgeries. The individual may need some time off work and may require physical therapy or other rehabilitation.
3. **Long-Term Recovery:** This category covers injuries that take several months to heal. Examples include major fractures, significant surgeries, and severe sprains. The individual may need extended time off work, ongoing medical treatment, and rehabilitation.
4. **Chronic or Permanent Impact:** This includes injuries that result in long-term or permanent effects. Examples include spinal cord injuries, severe head trauma, and injuries leading to permanent disability. The individual may require long-term care, adaptive devices, and significant lifestyle adjustments.

By using these categories, you can provide a clear and structured assessment of the recovery time for different injuries.

Classify any Psychological Impact

Classifying the psychological impact of an injury is crucial for understanding the full scope of its effects on an individual. Here are some categories to consider:

1. **Minimal Psychological Impact:** The injury causes little to no emotional or mental distress. The individual can cope well with the situation and does not require psychological support. For example, a minor injury that heals quickly without significant disruption to daily life.
2. **Moderate Psychological Impact:** The injury causes some emotional or mental distress, such as stress, anxiety, or mild depression. The individual may need some psychological support or counseling to cope with the situation. For example, an injury that requires a longer recovery period and affects the individual's ability to perform daily activities.
3. **Significant Psychological Impact:** The injury causes substantial emotional or mental distress, such as severe anxiety, depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The individual may require ongoing psychological support or therapy to manage their condition. For example, a severe injury that results in long-term disability or significant changes to the individual's lifestyle.
4. **Severe Psychological Impact:** The injury causes profound emotional or mental distress, significantly affecting the individual's overall well-being and quality of life. The individual may require intensive psychological support, including therapy, medication, and possibly hospitalization. For example, a life-threatening injury or an injury resulting in permanent disability.

By using these categories, you can provide a more detailed and accurate assessment of the psychological impact of an injury.

Classifying the economic impact of an injury

Classifying the economic impact of an injury involves evaluating the financial consequences that the injury has on the individual, their family, and potentially their employer. Here are some categories to consider:

1. **Minimal Economic Impact:** The injury results in negligible financial costs. This might include minor medical expenses that are easily covered by insurance or out-of-pocket payments. The individual can return to work quickly, and there is no significant loss of income.
2. **Moderate Economic Impact:** The injury incurs moderate financial costs, including medical expenses that may require some out-of-pocket payments, even after insurance coverage. The individual might need to take some time off work, resulting in a temporary loss of income. There could also be costs associated with rehabilitation or physical therapy.
3. **Significant Economic Impact:** The injury leads to substantial financial costs, including high medical expenses, long-term rehabilitation, and possibly surgery. The individual may need an extended period off work, resulting in a significant loss of income. There might also be additional costs for adaptive devices or home modifications.
4. **Severe Economic Impact:** The injury causes profound financial strain, including very high medical expenses, long-term or permanent rehabilitation, and possibly multiple surgeries. The individual may be unable to return to work, leading to a permanent loss of income. There could be ongoing costs for long-term care, adaptive devices, and significant lifestyle adjustments. The financial burden may extend to the individual's family, affecting their overall economic stability.

By using these categories, you can provide a clear and structured assessment of the economic impact of an injury.

Hazard Identification

Identifying workplace hazards that may cause injury requires a systematic approach involving both managers and employees. Here are the key steps to follow:

1. **Conduct a Workplace Inspection:** Regularly walk through the workplace to spot potential hazards, such as slippery floors, malfunctioning equipment, or cluttered workspaces.
2. **Review Incident Reports:** Analyze past injury reports and near-miss incidents to identify recurring hazards or problem areas.
3. **Engage Employees in Hazard Identification:** Employees often have first-hand knowledge of risks in their work areas. Involve them in discussions and encourage them to report potential hazards.
4. **Evaluate Equipment and Processes:** Assess tools, machinery, and workflows to ensure they are safe and compliant with safety standards. Look for outdated equipment, improper setup, or processes that increase risk.
5. **Identify Environmental Hazards:** Recognize risks from lighting, temperature, ventilation, and noise that may impact health and safety.
6. **Conduct Risk Assessments:** For each hazard identified, assess the likelihood and potential severity of harm to prioritize safety efforts effectively.
7. **Develop a Hazard Report System:** Establish a clear reporting system that allows employees to easily report hazards and receive feedback on corrective actions taken.
8. **Regularly Update and Train Staff:** Ensure ongoing training and periodic reviews of safety protocols so that employees are aware of current safety practices and potential hazards.

By following these steps, managers and employees can work together to maintain a safe and healthy workplace, reducing the risk of injuries.

Hazard Classifications

Classifying hazards involves evaluating various conditions or situations that have the potential to cause injury events. Here are some common categories to consider when classifying hazards:

1. **Physical Hazards:** These are environmental factors that can cause harm. Examples include wet floors, exposed electrical wires, heavy machinery, and extreme temperatures. Physical hazards are often visible and can be mitigated through proper safety measures and equipment.
2. **Chemical Hazards:** These involve exposure to harmful chemicals that can cause health issues. Examples include toxic fumes, corrosive substances, and flammable materials. Proper handling, storage, and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) are essential to mitigate chemical hazards.
3. **Biological Hazards:** These are hazards related to exposure to harmful biological agents. Examples include bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms. Biological hazards are common in healthcare settings, laboratories, and environments with poor sanitation.
4. **Ergonomic Hazards:** These involve conditions that can cause musculoskeletal injuries due to poor design of workspaces, repetitive motions, or improper lifting techniques. Examples include poorly designed workstations, repetitive strain injuries, and heavy lifting without proper support.
5. **Psychosocial Hazards:** These are hazards that can affect mental health and well-being. Examples include workplace stress, harassment, bullying, and job insecurity. Addressing psychosocial hazards involves creating a supportive work environment and providing resources for mental health.
6. **Mechanical Hazards:** These involve machinery or equipment that can cause injury. Examples include moving parts, sharp edges, and equipment that can malfunction. Proper maintenance, training, and safety guards are crucial to mitigate mechanical hazards.
7. **Environmental Hazards:** These are hazards related to the surrounding environment. Examples include natural disasters, poor lighting, and inadequate ventilation. Environmental hazards can often be mitigated through proper planning and infrastructure improvements.

By classifying hazards into these categories, you can better understand the potential risks and implement appropriate measures to prevent injury events.

Model Driven App - Fast Track Lane

Home

Recent

Pinned

New Group

Injury Events & Haza...

←

📄

📁

💾 Save

💾 Save & Close

➕ New

🗑️ Deactivate

🗑️ Delete

🔄 Refresh

🔍 Check Access

📄 Process

👤 Assign

🔄 Flow

📄 Word Templates

⋮

🔗 Share

Poor Magic spell rebounded - Unsaved

Injury Events & Hazard · Injuries main form

ProcessStatus_BPF
Active for 21 hours

Triage & Pre Planning (21 Hrs)

Core Processing [Fast Track]

Finalisation

General

Status

New Tab

Related

Name

Poor Magic spell rebounded

Description

Very poor charm Magic

Owner

John Ackery (Offline)

Date and Time of Injury

7/8/2024 6:30 AM

Processing Status

Triage

Status

InjuryProcessingStatus ✓ Triage

ProcessingChannel ✓ Standard

TypeOfInjury

Crushing injury

Where did the injury occur?

During authorised break

Status Reason

Active

Created By

John Ackery (Offline)

Created On

7/9/2024 3:32 PM

Related file notes

Search

Work items

Timeline

Search timeline

Enter a note...

Recent

Modified on: 9/2/2024 3:05 PM

On site meeting to review progress
7/10/2024 2:27 PM

Call consultant for review feedback
Low

Phone call

Model Driven App - Claims to Lost Time

The screenshot displays a Microsoft Dynamics 365 Model Driven App interface for the 'Injury Events & Hazard' entity. The main view is a form for a record titled 'Poor Magic spell rebounded'. The form is divided into several sections: 'General', 'Status', 'New Tab', and 'Related'. The 'General' section contains fields for Name, Description, Owner, Date and Time of Injury, and Processing Status. The 'Status' section shows a progress bar with stages: 'ProcessStatus_BPF', 'Triage & Pre Planning (21 Hrs)', 'Core Processing [Fast Track]', 'Claims Management', 'Return To Work', and 'Finalisation'. The 'Claims Management' and 'Return To Work' stages are highlighted with red boxes. A dropdown menu for 'ProcessingChannel' is open, showing options: 'Triage', 'Lost Time', 'Pending', 'Standard', 'Lost Time', and 'Hazard'. The 'Lost Time' option is highlighted with a red box. The 'Related' section shows a list of related file notes and work items.

Process Status: ProcessStatus_BPF (Active for 22 hours)

Stages: Triage & Pre Planning (21 Hrs), Core Processing [Fast Track], Claims Management, Return To Work, Finalisation

Form Fields:

- Name: Poor Magic spell rebounded
- Description: Very poor charm Magic
- Owner: John Ackery (Offline)
- Date and Time of Injury: 7/8/2024 6:30 AM
- Processing Status: Triage

Processing Channel Dropdown:

- InjuryProcessingStatus: Triage
- ProcessingChannel: Lost Time

Related File Notes:

- On site meeting to review progress (7/10/2024 2:27 PM)

Work Items:

- Call consultant for review feedback

Timeline:

- Search timeline
- Enter a note...
- Recent

Model Driven App - Hazard Management

Home

Recent

Pinned

New Group

Injury Events & Haza...

←

📄

📁

💾 Save

💾 Save & Close

➕ New

🚫 Deactivate

🗑 Delete

🔄 Refresh

🔍 Check Access

📄 Process

👤 Assign

🔄 Flow

📄 Word Templates

🔗 Share

Poor Magic spell rebounded - Unsaved

Injury Events & Hazard · Injuries main form

ProcessStatus_BPF
Active for 22 hours

Triage & Pre Planning (21 Hrs)

Core Processing [Fast Track]

Hazard Review

Finalisation

General

Status

New Tab

Related

Name

Poor Magic spell rebounded

Description

Very poor charm Magic

Owner

John Ackery (Offline)

Date and Time of Injury

7/8/2024

6:30 AM

Processing Status

Triage

InjuryProcessingStatus

Triage

ProcessingChannel

Hazard

Type of Injury

Crushing injury

Where did the injury occur?

During authorised break

Status Reason

Active

Created By

John Ackery (Offline)

Created On

7/9/2024

3:32 PM

Related file notes

Search

Work items

Timeline

On site meeting to review progress

7/10/2024 2:27 PM

Call consultant for review feedback

Low

Search timeline

Enter a note...

Recent

Manage evidence [Documents and File notes]

The screenshot displays the 'Injury Register' app interface. At the top, a purple header bar contains the 'Power Apps' logo, the app name 'Injury Register', a search bar, and utility icons. Below the header, a navigation bar includes a left sidebar with icons for home, clock, star, and a plus sign, and a top bar with action buttons like 'Save', 'Save & Close', 'New', 'Deactivate', 'Delete', 'Refresh', 'Check Access', 'Process', 'Add to Queue', 'Queue Item Details', 'Assign', and 'Share'.

The main content area features a header for 'IN-0144 - Saved' with a dropdown menu. To the right, there are fields for 'Naidu_DWPP' (Full Name), 'LOC-0004' (Incident Location), 'Moderate' (Severity of Injury), and '12/29/2024' (Date of Incident). Below this is a progress bar with four stages: 'Triage & Pre Planning' (completed), 'Core Processing [Fast Track] (4 D)' (active), 'Finalisation', and 'Review & Closure'. A tab bar at the bottom of the header shows 'Injury Register BPF' (Active for 4 days) and 'Injury Related Information'.

The main content area is divided into three panels. The left panel, 'Injury Documents', contains a table with columns 'Document ID', 'Injury ID', and 'Document Description'. It shows one row with 'D-0010', 'IN-0144', and 'New document'. The middle panel, 'Injury FileNotes', contains a table with columns 'FileNote ID', 'Injury ID', and 'Notes Description'. It shows a message 'We didn't find anything to show here' and 'Rows: 0'. The right panel, 'Timeline', contains a search bar and a list of actions: 'New FileNotes', 'Add Existing', 'Refresh', 'Flow', 'Run Report', 'Excel Templates', 'Export FileNotes', and 'See associated records'. A 'Get started' section is also visible on the right.

Document ID	Injury ID	Document Description
D-0010	IN-0144	New document

FileNote ID	Injury ID	Notes Description
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Task driven, SLA managed work programs

Power Apps | Injury Register

Search

Save Save & Close New Deactivate Delete Refresh Check Access Process Add to Queue Queue Item Details Assign Share

IN-0144 - Saved
Injury Register · Injury Register

Naidu_DWPP Full Name LOC-0004 Incident Location Moderate Severity of Injury 12/29/2024 Date of Incident

Injury Register BPF Active for 4 days

Triage & Pre Planning Core Processing [Fast Track] (4 D) Finalisation Review & Closure

Injury Information Injury Related Information

Employee Information

Full Name * Naidu_DWPP

Injured Person Email * Naidu_DWPP@devworkz.net

Notifier Full Name * Yernaidu Siraparapu

Notifier Email * vandana@thedigifac.net

Injury Details

Date of Incident * 12/29/2024

Description of Incident * Minor Cut

Where did the injury occur? * During authorised break

Incident Location * LOC-0004

Type of Injury Cut

Body Part Affected * Right Hand

Severity of Injury * Moderate

Injury Tasks

☐	TaskName	TaskID	Priority
☐	Secure the Area and Pr...	TaskID-...	
☐	Check Preliminary Infor...	TaskID-...	
☐	Initiate Documentation...	TaskID-...	
☐	Develop an Initial Case...	TaskID-...	

Rows: 10

Case Manager allocation

Power Apps | Injury Register

Search

Save Save & Close New Deactivate Delete Refresh Check Access Process Add to Queue Queue Item Details Assign Share

IN-0149 - Saved
Injury Register - Injury Register

Vandana_DWPP Full Name LOC-0004 Incident Location Moderate Severity of Injury 1/1/2025 Date of Incident

Injury Register BPF Active for 4 days

Triage & Pre Planning (4 D) Core Processing [Fast Track] Finalisation Review & Closure

Active for 4 days

Injury Information Injury Related Information

Processing Status * Core Processing

Case Manager Name * Look for Cas

Triage Status *

Users

- # Amal_DWPP (Offline)
Amal_PP@devworkz.net
- # Naidu_DWPP (Offline)
Naidu_DWPP@devworkz.net
- # Vandana_DWPP (Offline)
Vandana_DWPP@devworkz.net
- John Ackery (Away)
john.ackery@devworkz.net

Advanced lookup

Employee Information

Full Name * Vandana_DWPP

Injured Person Email * Vandana_DWPP

Notifier Full Name * Vandana_DWPP

Notifier Email * Vandana_DWPP@devworkz.net

Body Part Affected * Right Shoulder

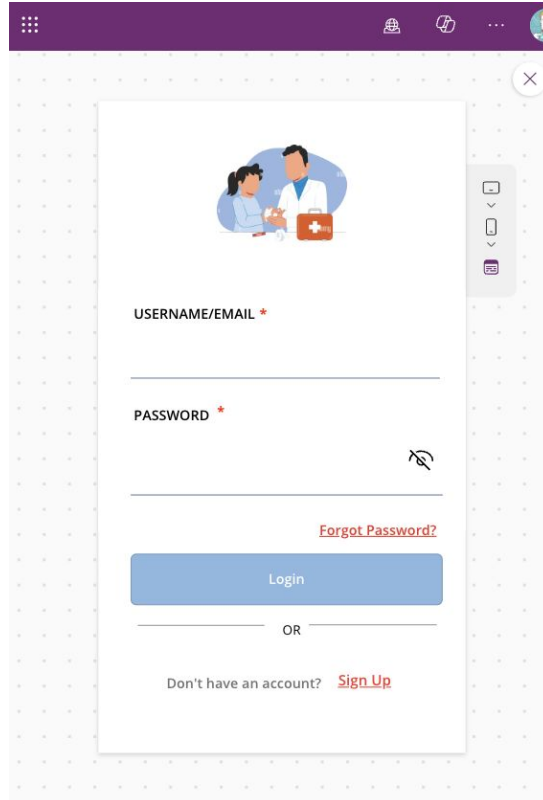
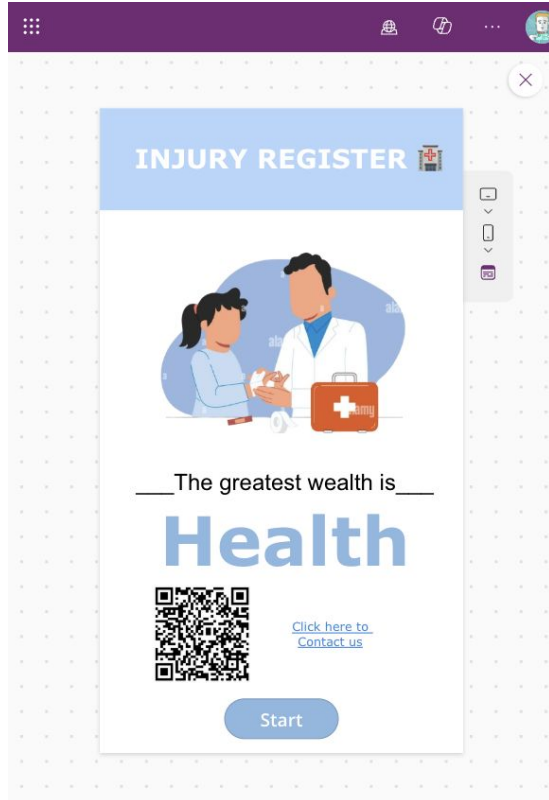
Severity of Injury * Moderate

Injury Tasks

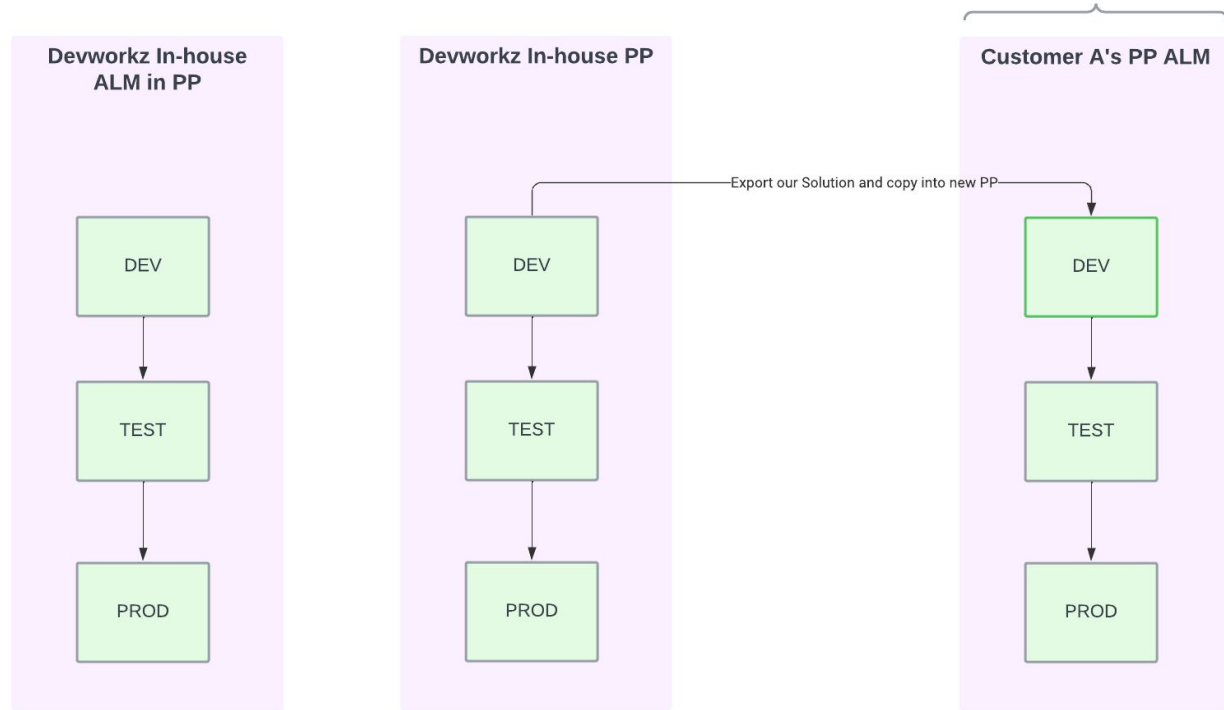
TaskName	TaskID	Priority
☐ Initiate Documentation...	TaskID...	
☐ Verify Notification Det...	TaskID...	
☐ Review Compliance Ob...	TaskID...	
☐ Engage with Stakehold...	TaskID...	

Rows: 10

Canvas App for user notifications

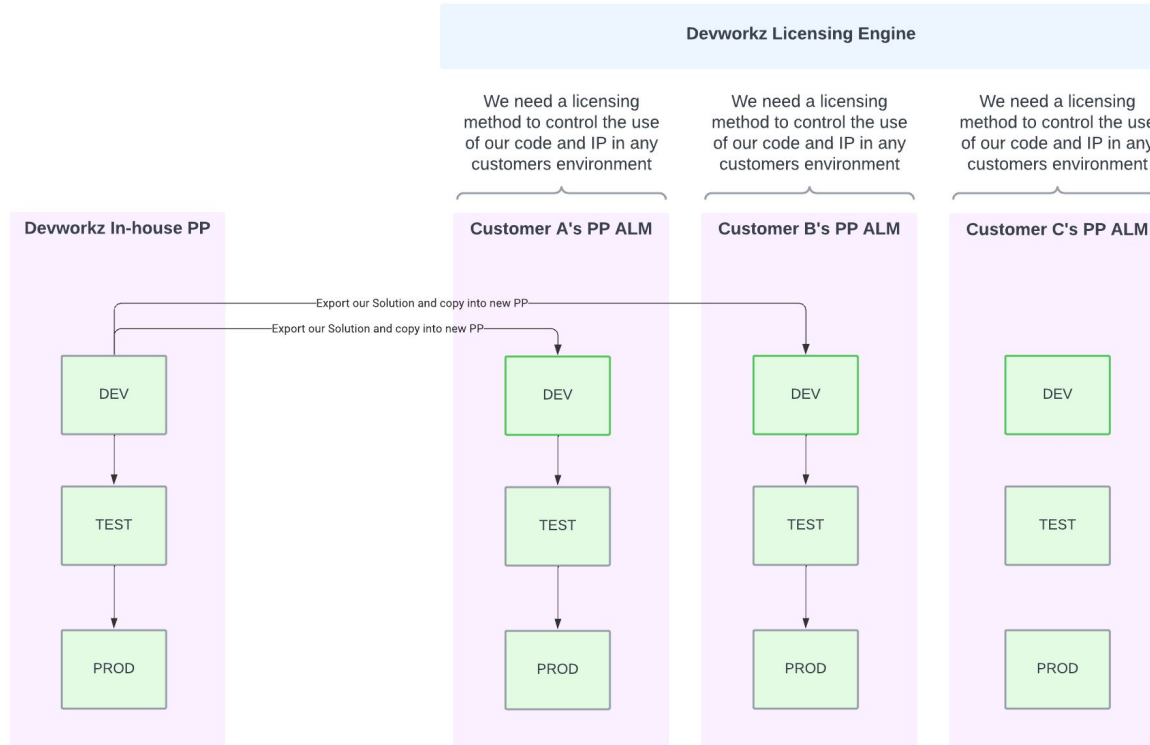


WorkDynamics ALM - Copy Solution to new environment



We need to be able to copy Solutions with a) Model Driven apps, b) Canvas Apps, c) Automations, BPFs d) Power Pages etc from Devworkz to any customer

WorkDynamics - Licensing Management



We need a technical solution so that we can manage our IP and revenue.

WorkDynamics licensing dimensions might cover a)
number of users b)
number of Locations c)
number processing
transactions etc.

Note: Obviously the customer needs to meet all the MS PP licensing requirements.