



Early Intervention in Risk Management

The law, what you **MUST** do: Manage risks to health and safety by **eliminating** risks "so far as is reasonably practicable", where this is not possible, "minimise those risks so far as is reasonably practicable". "Reasonably practicable" means doing all that you reasonably can to keep people safe at work.

WHS and workers' compensation laws consider "**Early intervention**" as best practise [1].

How to Achieve This?

- 1. Know your risks**
Identify and assess.
- 2. Implement effective controls**
They should be scalable and systematic.
They should not expose you to additional risks through poor design.
- 3. Communication and early intervention**
Ensure that controls are deeply embedded and visible through the team.



Early identification and management can help minimise the potential severity of injuries and time lost from work, as well as related business costs.

desk.coach® as a Control

An early-intervention tool, and preventative control, helping to "reasonably" minimise psychological and physical health and safety risks. It does so by:

- 1** Taking a preventative approach to eliminate or minimise health risks through regular breaks and "whole-person" micro interventions.
- 2** Using an automated mechanism to reasonably ensure your workers have the training, information and support to perform their roles safely.
- 3** Embedding health and safety values and behaviours to your own work practices, and improving control visibility.
- 4** Fostering a people-oriented organisational culture through supportive management practices.
- 5** Providing regular and continuous support to all workers, regardless of location.



[1] Australian Government. (2024, July 1) Federal Register of Legislation - Work Health and Safety Act 2011.